

BYGONE HASLEMERE



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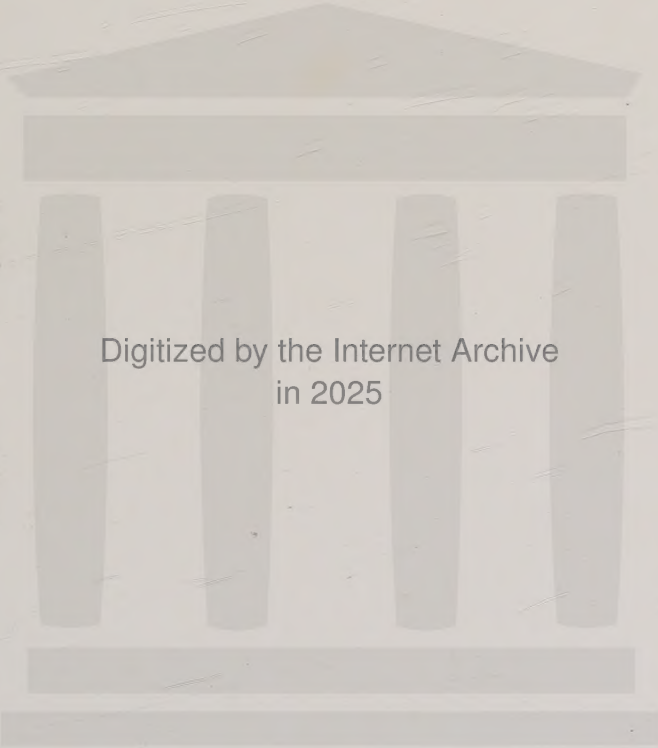
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BYGONE HASLEMERE

LONDON

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HIGH STREET, LOOKING NORTH.
From a sketch by J. Hassell, 1822.



HIGH STREET, LOOKING NORTH, *circa* 1887.

BYGONE HASLEMERE

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE ANCIENT
BOROUGH AND ITS IMMEDIATE NEIGH-
BOURHOOD FROM EARLIEST TIMES

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES
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EDITED BY E. W. SWANTON

HON. LOCAL SEC. SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY
CURATOR OF THE EDUCATIONAL MUSEUM, HASLEMERE

AIDED BY P. WOODS, C.B.

NOT TO BE
TAKEN AWAY

*Forty Plates, Map, Plan of the Borough, Sketch-plan
of Church and Churchyard, and other Illustrations*

LONDON: WEST, NEWMAN & CO.

54, HATTON GARDEN : : 1914

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JOHN WORNHAM PENFOLD

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PREFACE.

THE compilation of a History of Haslemere had its origin in a desire to carry on the work and perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. J. W. Penfold who, in addition to the editing of a printed copy of the Registers of the Parish Church and other contributions towards the preservation of the records of his native place, made a transcript of the monumental inscriptions in the church and churchyard; and had planned the issue of some chapters on the Borough Election proceedings in the mid-eighteenth century.

After his death in 1909, the Misses Penfold entrusted his notes, &c., to Mr. P. Woods (who had been associated with their brother in his later researches) with a view to the completion of the unfinished work. Fresh sources of information happened to become available, notably many Loseley MSS. throwing light upon bygone electoral strife and other Haslemere history, to which access was kindly given by Mrs. More Molyneux McCowen, the representative of those who long possessed great influence in the old Borough. By degrees Mr. Penfold's design was greatly extended, and

ultimately Mr. E. W. Swanton, encouraged by the strongly expressed opinion of the Rector, the Rev. G. H. Aitken, ventured upon the enterprise of compiling a general history of the place, and an informal meeting was held at the Rectory on March 12th, 1912, to discuss the matter. At this were present the Rector (the convener of the meeting), Lord Altamont, F.S.A. (now Marquess of Sligo), and Messrs. T. P. Newman, F. A. Roberts, E. W. Swanton, and P. Woods, C.B. Letters of encouragement were read; Lord Altamont accepted the office of consultee and referee, and Mr. Woods promised to give his assistance if Mr. Swanton would undertake the editorship.

The scheme at once met with public approval, and received warm support on all sides, many old inhabitants contributing to the work by allowing their memories and their collections of records, objects, views, &c., of bygone Haslemere to be drawn upon. Their names are too numerous to receive individual mention here; all put themselves to great trouble, and to them grateful thanks are expressed.

Acknowledgments of special help are recorded in their due place.

Lord Sligo has given counsel and criticism, and he and Lady Sligo have provided most liberal access to papers, records, views, and objects of interest preserved at Whitwell Hatch. The Misses Penfold and others have made themselves responsible for the cost of sundry special additions to the book. Colonel J. Charlton Humphreys very kindly caused trenches to be dug in the vicinity of the Church Lidden of "Old Haslemere," in a fruitless

attempt to find traces of a church or chapel and burial ground on the hilltop.

Thanks are also specially due to the Rev. T. S. Cooper, F.S.A., of Chaleshurst, who has given valuable information collected in the compilation of a much desired history of Chiddingfold.

The completion of the book is largely due to the part taken by Mr. T. P. Newman, whose interest in its progress was strengthened by his Quaker ancestry in south-west Surrey; and Mrs. Swanton has given unwearying aid throughout.

Indirectly the present volume owes much to the courtesy of the officers of H.M. Public Record Office and the literary department of the Probate Office, in the production of records, &c.; and to the recently published 'Victoria History of Surrey,' with its many notes of reference to authorities and its chapter upon Domesday Book.

The compilers have had to feel their way step by step; and from time to time fresh information has been brought to light, of which the earlier discovery might have led to much abbreviation of detail and general re-arrangement. It has been their object to write an instructive book, attractive to the general public as well as to those who have personal interest in Haslemere. They have endeavoured to bring together and record not only information contained in public and other documents of a quasi-permanent character, but also many items of local historical interest still preserved in fleeting memories, and fast disappearing private records.

The volume is issued with full acknowledgment of its many deficiencies and shortcomings; but it is hoped that it may prove at least a trustworthy book of reference to future students of Haslemere history; and may, perchance, create sufficient interest to lead to the discovery of other forgotten or unvalued deeds, papers, views, or other memorials of the past, whereby deficiencies may be made good, and a more complete history written hereafter.

ERRATA.

- Page 53, paragraph 4, for "Beck" read "Bech."
 ,, 89, note*, for "14th January" read "14 James I."
 ,, 96, line 7, for "new" read "now" Market house.
 ,, 125. The Fifteenth Century wills of John Taylor and John Gase have been inadvertently printed under the Sixteenth Century.
 ,, 130, line 6 from bottom, for "Stuart" read "Sturt."
 ,, 192, line 10, for "Sir More Molyneux, Kt." read "William More Molyneux, Esq."
 ,, 206, year 1806, for "Steward" read "Stewart."
 ,, 210, third paragraph, for "John" read "George" Lowther Thompson.
 ,, 216, footnote, line 5 of, delete "Chapter XXVI."
 ,, 221, lines 9 and 18 from bottom, for "John" read "James" Boxall.
 ,, 232, line 2, for "Watlands" read "Whatmans."
 ,, 236, ground plan, no. 9, for "Wm. Ride carpenter's house" read "Wm. Ride, carpenter, house."
 ,, 240, line 3, for "the only dividing limits much obscured" read "the early dividing limits are much obscured."
 ,, 250, last line, for "Underhills" read "Undershills."
 ,, 270, line 24, for "youngest" read "younger."
 ,, 280. Penfold Pedigree. A connecting line is required to indicate that Mary Simmons is the daughter of William Simmons.
 ,, 299, line 17, for "now of Kimbers, Chandler, J.P." read "Chandler, J.P., now of Kimbers."

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PLAN OF THE BOROUGH IN 1735 (*facing p. 240*).

SKETCH-PLAN OF HASLEMERE CHURCH AND CHURCHYARD (1895).
J. W. Penfold. (facing p. 364.)

MAP OF THE PARISHES OF HASLEMERE AND (PART OF) THURSLEY IN
1867 (*facing p. 380*).

The illustrations in the text include sketches by the Misses Katherine Chandler (1, 2, 4), Gabrielle Geikie (24), Rose Jackson (10, 11, 13, 23, 27, 29), Mary K. Spittal (5, 12, 33), and Messrs. Fred Cockerell, A.R.A. (25, 26), Arthur Hutchinson (3, 6), and Herbert Hutchinson (28, 30, 32).

CHAPTER I.

HASLEMERE IN THE STONE AGE AND IN THE BRONZE AGE.

IN this district, as in many other parts of Britain, the chief evidences that remain of human occupation during the Stone Age are weapons and implements fashioned from that most durable material, flint.

The late Sir Jonathan Hutchinson and his brother Edward collected many flint implements, in the early seventies, from fields near the Moat Spring at Inval. At that time there was much arable land around Haslemere; later, through the decline of agriculture, much of it was sown down to grass, and the opportunities for flint-collecting became greatly restricted. Interest in local antiquities languished for a time, but was revived about thirty years later when Mr. Allen Chandler began to form his collection of flint implements.

Archæologists recognize three divisions of the Stone Age, *viz.*, Eolithic (*eos*, dawn; *lithos*, stone), the dawn of the Stone Age; Palæolithic (*palæos*, ancient), the older Stone Age; and Neolithic (*neos*, new), the later Stone Age. Implements belonging to all these divisions have been found in south-west Surrey.

To the Eolithic period are assigned the rudely chipped flints of irregular form that have been found in several places in the south of England. No implements of this class have been collected in the neighbourhood of Haslemere. Examples from Peasemars, near Godalming, may be seen in the Surrey Archæological Society's Museum at Guildford.

The Palæolithic period is represented in south-west Surrey chiefly by the large pear-shaped and iron-stained flint axes that have been found in large numbers in drift gravel, chiefly at Farnham. These hand-axes were fashioned many thousands of years ago, perhaps a quarter of a million years, at a time when our islands were part of the European continent and the Thames was a tributary of the Rhine. Some

very interesting implements that have been found at Haslemere would appear to date from the later part of the Palæolithic period.

It is generally held that evidences of later Palæolithic man are to be found only in caves, and that all flint flakes, &c., found on the surface of arable fields date from the Neolithic period; but Mr. Reginald Smith, F.S.A., has argued in a recent paper that certain surface implements hitherto classed as Neolithic may possibly date from late Palæolithic



FIG. 1.—Cone-shaped implement.

times. Mr. Smith remarks* that “in the chalk area of south-east England and north-west France primitive man would have to dispense with caves if he lived there at all. . . . As remains of the earlier and later periods are found to correspond on either side of the Channel, it would be remarkable if the Cave period were not represented in south-east England by remains that have their analogues in the caves” (the caves of undisputed Palæolithic age that occur in north-west France).

Mr. Smith has noted in several private collections formed in the south-eastern counties, implements bearing much similarity to certain well-marked types that occur frequently in the French caves. He found some in Mr. Allen Chandler’s collection resembling those that have been discovered in the cave at Aurignac, about forty miles south-west of Toulouse. A characteristic Aurignac implement is a cone-shaped tool (the *grattoir tarté* or *grattoir nucléi-*

* “Cave Man out of Doors,” ‘The Antiquary,’ April, 1913.

forme of French archæologists). An excellent example from Mr. Chandler's series is shown at fig. 1. The "nosed"



FIG. 2.—A high-ridged and "nosed" scraper.

scraper (fig. 2) from Bunch Lane is another implement characteristic of the Aurignac period.

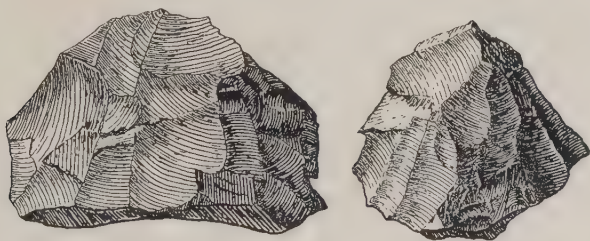


FIG. 3.—Cone-shaped implement, Great Stootley Farm.

A *grattoir tarté* (fig. 3) found at Great Stootley by the late Mr. Edward Hutchinson many years ago was at that time considered to be a core from which small flakes had been struck.



FIG. 4.—An early arrowhead.

An arrowhead (fig. 4), resembling a Font Robert point (after the French cave of that name), is the earliest form of tanged arrowhead. It probably dates from late Aurignac times, and was found by Mr. Allen Chandler at Bunch Lane.

The majority of the flint implements from the surface in this district must, however, be assigned to the Neolithic period. Their makers were a short, dark-haired people, who arrived here after the separation of England from the Continent. They are spoken of as Iberians.

Some interesting evidences of their occupation have been discovered on Blackdown. About half a mile over the Sussex border, at nine hundred feet above sea-level, are two shallow little pools, in the vicinity of which the writer found worked flints in the summer of 1900. Five years later, Mr. Allen Chandler was told by an old stonedigger that his grandfather always sought flints for "strike-a-lights" at that spot. Mr. Chandler had the ground dug over. A large number of implements, cores, &c., also smoothing-stones and quartzite hammer-stones were found, at a depth not exceeding six inches. It should be noted that there are no natural beds of flint at Haslemere. The nearest are on the Hog's Back, eight miles to the north, and the hills about Selborne, ten miles to the west. From these localities, or even further afield, must have been brought all the flint that was found on Blackdown and elsewhere in this neighbourhood. It cannot be doubted that flint was highly prized hereabouts. The Neolithic settlers would re-chip, to suit their particular needs, the flint implements dropped by their Palæolithic predecessors; hence the comparative scarcity of surface flint implements of Palæolithic type. Good flint being difficult to obtain, the Iberians were sometimes obliged to use an impure kind known as "chert," which occurs in veins in the sandstone.

Some types of these local implements are depicted in Plate I.

No. 5 is a celt or axehead of chert, and No. 2 a flint axe of the Cissbury type, therefore possibly Palæolithic, found by Mr. Iolo Williams, at Hindhead.

"One of the commonest forms into which flint-flakes were fashioned in Neolithic times is that produced by trimming the end of the flake to a semicircular bevelled edge. To this form the name of 'scraper' has been applied, from its still being used in that capacity by the Eskimos and some North American tribes. The same, or nearly the same, form occurs among the instruments belonging to the Palæolithic period."*

* Evans, 'Ancient Stone Implements,' 2nd ed., pp. 642, 643.



FLINT AND CHERT IMPLEMENTS.

No. 4 is a typical flint scraper; adjacent to it (No. 6) is a scraper fashioned of chert.

Scrapers with concave instead of convex cutting edges are usually known as "hollow scrapers." Such were probably used for scraping the stems of arrows or other cylindrical objects. No. 7 is a chert scraper, and No. 3 a flint one. A flint flake of the ordinary type (it may have been used for many purposes) is also depicted (No. 8). The flake No. 9 is of reddish flint and probably of Palæolithic age; it was found, with many others, at Northchapel. No. 10 is a serrated flake that presumably was used as a saw.

No. 11 is a common type of flint implement that was probably a boring tool. Many of the minute flint flakes usually termed "pigmy implements" appear to have been used as borers. Such usually have an untouched natural edge, and the thick side shows remarkable secondary chippings. Pigmy implements have been found in considerable numbers on Blackdown, and Mr. Williams has collected them in the Hindhead district. The period of these implements, also of the finely worked arrow-heads of different varieties that have been found in this neighbourhood, cannot be stated with precision. They may range from Palæolithic times onwards to the Bronze Age. Three examples of perforated stone implements (a rare class) have been found near Haslemere. In all the hole tapers towards the middle of the stone. The specimen shown in Plate I., No. 1, is of quartzite, and was found on Blackdown. One found in the railway cutting near Haslemere Church, about 1854, was presented to the Museum by Mr. William Hammond, a few years ago. The material is local ironstone. It is four inches long, and two inches broad, and is adze-like in character.*

The late Mr. John Chuter informed the writer, in 1904, that a perforated stone implement was found on Lion Green about fifty years ago. He wrote: "It was a large pebble, about 5 by 3½ inches. There was some local discussion as to what use it had been put to, some thinking it had only been used as a weight of some kind or other; others thought it had been used as a hammer. Some probability was given to this latter suggestion, as the ends had been worked flat, and a piece had been chipped off one end, as if it had

* See 'South-Eastern Naturalist,' 1905, Plate ii.

received a sharp blow. At the time I am speaking of, there was no museum locally that one could send it to for identification, and it was little thought of. I do not know what eventually became of it. I send you a rough sketch of it."

It is of interest to note that perforated stone hammers were at one time treasured as "lucky stones," and were suspended in stables and cow-stalls to prevent witches from riding the horses, or injuring the cows. "Nowadays," writes Mr. Walter Johnson,* "this stage of the history of the 'lucky

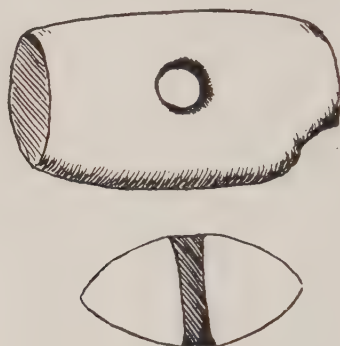


FIG. 5.—Perforated hammer, Lion Green.

stone' is represented by the degenerate cotton-reel attached to the bunch of church or farm keys. Or a rude wooden peg, bored by the knife of sexton or garthman, is strung on the cord or chain. Among educated folk the bit of wood has further dwindled to a utilitarian plate of bone, and even this, in its turn, is giving way to the more practical 'security label' of metal."

A detailed account of the various types of Neolithic implements that have been found in this district cannot be attempted here. Mr. Chandler's collection contains hammer-stones, axes, scrapers, spearheads, knives, borers, needles, flakers, saws, picks, arrowheads, the curious midget or pigmy flints, also various types of chert implements, collected at Sturt and Scotland Farms, Church Hill Farm, Bunch Lane, Meadfields, Woolmer Hill Farm, and Frensham Hall Gardens, Springhead Farm and Spring Farm, near Shottermill, Hammer, Weydown Farm and Coombeswell,

* 'Folk Memory,' p. 129.

Hindhead, Marley Common and Moses Hill, Blackdown, Blackdown Farm, Fernden, Valewood Farm, Lythe Hill Farm, Lurgashall, Northchapel, Thursley, Witley and Hambledon.



FIG. 6.—Arrowhead, Inval.

It is improbable that the large number of implements from the extreme south-west of Surrey affords any criterion as to population. The late Stone Age was a long one, and flint implements were probably used throughout the Bronze Age, consequently enormous numbers must have been dropped on the countryside. It has, however, been maintained by some writers that the population of Neolithic Britain hereabouts was not inconsiderable: Messrs. Johnson and Wright suggest fifty to the square mile for north-east Surrey. They remark that the dry heaths of the county were exceptionally large, and that, until recent times, one-third of the area of Surrey consisted of commons.

“The number of barrows formerly existing, the various earthworks, the well-trodden, primitive roadways, all point to one conclusion. Surrey was indeed, to all seeming, one of the early hives of agricultural and pastoral industry.”*

The long barrows associated with the Iberian burials are nowhere common, and are more plentiful in the western counties than elsewhere. There are no long barrows remaining in south-west Surrey. There are not many evidences left in this district of the homes of the Neolithic folk. There are traces of hut-circles in a few spots on Blackdown and on the heaths about Hindhead and Thursley. “Hut-circle” is a term applied to a circular depression in the earth, of variable diameter, often with a low embankment around it. It marks the site of a Neolithic wigwam. It is supposed that the Neolith excavated a shallow pit, and roofed it over

* Johnson and Wright, ‘Neolithic Man in North-east Surrey,’ p. 105.

with boughs, which were sometimes fastened to and supported by a post in the centre of the pit. The hut was entered by a low doorway in the encircling mound of earth. In all probability there was a hole at the top for ventilation and to let out the smoke. Flint flakes and fragments of charcoal have been found in hut-circles on Blackdown and the heaths about Hindhead and Thursley. In one, on Blackdown, a hearth of flattish pieces of ferruginous sandstone, about six by four inches, was observed. Evidences of habitations are also occasionally forthcoming by the discovery of many flint instruments at one spot in a field or garden, in association with hammer-stones, cores, and the burnt flints known to collectors as "pot-boilers."

There are many sunken trackways and lanes in this district that may be considered to date from Neolithic times. There is a very picturesque one on the southern slope of Blackdown, bearing the significant name of Castle Hollow. The term "castle," unless obviously connected with a mediæval building, is usually associated with early British camps; two well-known Surrey instances are Castle Hill, near Godstone, and Castle Hill, near Chessington. Castle Hollow is seldom used for traffic nowadays; about half a century ago it was used regularly by turf-cutters. An adjacent wood is called Castle Copse. A tradition is still extant amongst the old villagers that a castle once stood on a flat place in this wood. Similar tales linger everywhere in connection with the sites of prehistoric encampments.

The Iberians were hilltop farmers; they kept sheep, goats, and oxen, and cultivated wheat and barley. The crops, doubtless, were scanty and the flocks lean. To-day the sleek descendants of their oxen browse peacefully in the fruitful pastures of the Weald. In Iberian times the Wealden valley was a vast swampy forest, full of wild animals, including the wolf, that terror of primitive husbandmen. Though some four thousand years have passed since the Iberians became the dependents of invading races, direct survivals of them still linger in the district. Here and there we meet with short, dark-haired men of strangely un-English appearance, working in the woods. If we chance upon one who is a charcoal-burner and see him in his hut, we get a most vivid realization of the past in the present, for before us we have the counterpart of the aboriginal Briton in his wigwam. During excavations of



CHARCOAL-BURNER'S OVEN.



CHARCOAL-BURNER'S HUTS.

hut-circles at Croham Hurst, near Croydon, cooking hearths were discovered near the residential pits. To-day the charcoal-burner builds a primitive oven of stones and clay near his hut.

The first of the Keltic races to arrive in Britain were the Goidels or Gaels; the time of their advent is supposed to be between 1800 B.C. and 1000 B.C. They were a tall, round-headed race. They used bronze weapons and buried their dead (or at least their chieftains) in circular barrows, varying in diameter from fifty to one hundred feet.

The evidences of the Gaelic occupation of south-west Surrey and the adjacent parts of Sussex and Hampshire are very scanty.

It has been observed that "with the exception of the River Wey, which is Cymric or Welsh, and possibly the Wandle also, hardly a single Celtic name is to be detected in the compass of the whole county [*i. e.*, Surrey], unless, indeed, we regard the Anglo-Saxon or Celto-Saxon *cumbe* and *don*, and one or two other suffixes as adoptions by the Saxon invader of the native *cwm* and *din*, rather than as words which, although originally derived from the same root as the Celtic, were nevertheless imported by the Jutes and Angles."*

No bronze relics of this period have been found at Haslemere. Some axeheads and celts have been discovered at Cæsar's Camp, near Aldershot; others at Waverley, Crooksbury Hill, and places still further remote.

There is a small British camp, probably of late Bronze or early Iron Age, on the golf links at Beacon Hill, Hindhead. It was pointed out to the writer by Mr. Edgar Leuchars, in June, 1911. It is of somewhat circular form. There is good evidence of a hollow way or track leading up to it from the valley on the east. Some fragments of pottery and part of a quern-stone found near by are deposited in the golf club-house. It is to be hoped that steps will be taken to ensure the safety of what is left of this camp. It has suffered much mutilation since 1908.

There are no round barrows in the vicinity of Haslemere. The nearest Surrey examples are on the heath near

* J. W. Flower, "Surrey Etymologies," Surrey Arch. Coll., vol. iii., p. 230.

Pudmore Pond. There are a few on Ockley and Frensham Commons and elsewhere in that district.

Tumuli of the Bronze Age were excavated by the late Lieut.-General Pitt-Rivers at Whitmoor Common.

The Rev. Charles Kerry noted five tumuli, close by a "remarkable embankment" on "Charles Hill," in the parish of Elstead *:—

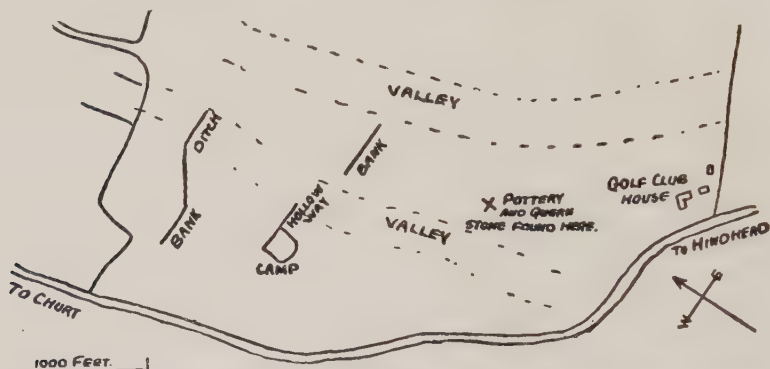


FIG. 7.—Diagram showing position of Beacon Hill Camp. From a plan by Mr. Edgar Leuchars.

"On Saturday, December 3rd, 1870, I opened three of the five tumuli; the mounds are in a direct line running north and south. The four northernmost are contiguous; the southernmost stands about twenty yards from its neighbour, the only 'bowl-shaped' barrow of the series. We commenced with the northernmost, cutting a trench completely through the centre from east to west. This barrow, like the rest, appears to have been formed of small layers of sand of varying hues, apparently brought from different localities, and deposited in small quantities on the mound. We found nothing whatever, save a small, narrow flint flake, about two inches in length. The second and third of these tumuli we left undisturbed, as they bore obvious traces of previous examination. The bowl barrow yielded nothing save a small piece of calcined flint, although we examined the mound most carefully. The last of them was equally devoid of interest."

* 'Elstead and its Church,' Surrey Arch. Coll., vol. vii., p. 193.

CHAPTER II.

THE DISTRICT IN ROMANO-BRITISH TIMES.

AFTER the Gaelic Kelts had held Britain for a period of about six centuries, they were attacked by members of another branch of the Keltic family, the Brythons, who are supposed to have arrived from Gaul in the fourth century B.C. The Brythons were acquainted with iron, and used weapons of that metal. The bronze-using Gaels were assisted by their former enemies, the stone-using Iberians, in a useless attempt to repel the invaders. About 200 B.C. another group of Gaulish peoples, the Belgæ, were attracted to our south-eastern shores, and spread across Kent and Surrey. They practised cremation, putting the calcined bones in urns, which they arranged in the burial field in family groups. Occasionally smaller vessels containing food and drink were placed around the cinerary urn.

Burials presenting these characteristics were found in November, 1903, on land between the railway cutting and the upper road to Grayswood.* A gardener employed at Coombe Cottage had his curiosity excited by finding several "pots" eighteen inches below the surface in a corner of the garden. He removed them carefully, and brought them to the Museum for examination. Expert opinion assigned them to the late Keltic period, *circ.* 200 B.C., but subsequent discoveries led to the conclusion that they are of later date. From a careful examination of the pottery (mostly in fragments) found at that spot, it was conjectured that twenty-two accessory vessels had been originally deposited around a cinerary urn.

Mr. W. Rollason, of Hindhead, the owner of adjacent land, kindly granted permission to dig it over. Several cine-

* The statement in the 'Victoria History of Surrey' that this urn-field is situated between Haslemere and Grayshott is misleading. Presumably "Grayshott" should read "Grayswood."

raries, all badly broken, were found, also what appeared to be the remains of a kiln. Some worked flints were found in association with the interments. The fragmentary state of so much of the pottery is due to mutilation by ploughs, it being in all cases very near to the surface. Beech Copse Field, Eight Acres, and Brickwall Field (see fig. 8) were at one time arable lands. Eight Acres was the scene of many local ploughing contests. Beech Copse Field became an allotment ground before it was acquired for building purposes.

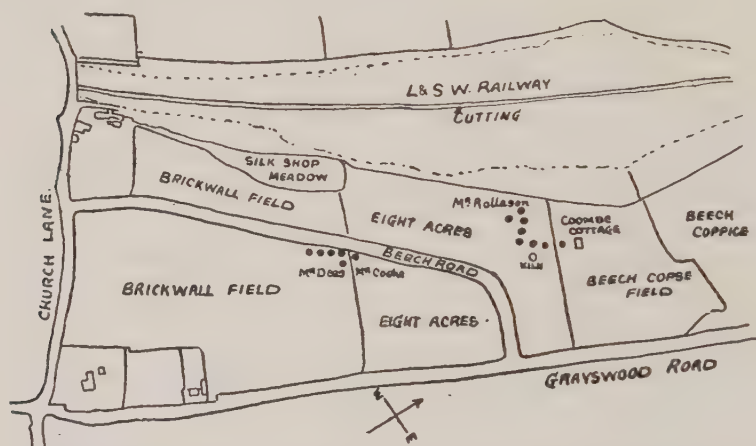


FIG. 8.—Plan showing the position of the Late Keltic burial ground. It is based upon the Tithe Map of 1867, with Beech Road added. The black dots indicate the approximate positions of the finds.

The evidence obtained in 1903 indicated that thirteen cinerary and sixteen accessory vessels, including two or three of Samian ware, had been deposited in that part of the field.* In addition, many fragments of pottery were found on a stone-heap. It was ascertained that these came from an adjacent garden which had been trenched by a man who was astonished at the number of "old pots and shards" that he turned up! About that time the greater part of the field was sold off in small plots, on which houses were erected in 1904 and 1905. In November of the latter year a gardener came across some fragments of pottery whilst

* For full particulars see Surrey Arch. Coll., vol. xix., pp. 33-38.

digging a hole in a garden adjoining the then recently made road, now known as Beech Road. Permission to excavate the adjacent ground was courteously given by the tenant, Mr. W. Arnison Slater, and the owner of the property, the late Mr. W. G. Deas, generously promised that all "finds" should be deposited in the Museum. Three cinerary urns with a splendid series of accessory vessels were found, also four urns with fragments of accessory vessels lying near them, and four other urns without accessories. Unfortunately many vessels were destroyed during the road-making; fragments of two urns and some accessory vessels were found in the path adjoining the road. Through the kindness of Mr. H. Cooke some adjoining land was trenched. The fragments of an urn and two or three flints were found.

A fragment, apparently the base of an urn, has a small plug of lead in the centre. A shallow dish of Samian ware, from Sandy, Beds., with a similar plug, may be seen in the history room at the Museum. In Romano-British times broken ware was repaired by plugging with lead; at the present time lead rivets are used. Probably then, as now in the rural districts, repairs were done by itinerant workmen.

Some of the vessels were exhibited at the meeting of the Society of Antiquaries on June 21st, 1906. Dr. (now Sir) Arthur Evans, F.S.A., observed that "the whole system was similar to that of the Aylesford Cemetery; an urn-field containing cremated remains, with accessory vessels. The Haslemere Cemetery probably corresponded to the later burials at Aylesford, and dated from the period of Roman influence before the Claudian conquest. The carinated ornamentation of the vessels pointed to native manufacture, but there was not such clear evidence of date as in Kent."*

Some of the pottery found in 1905 is shown in Plate II. The largest vessels are cinerary urns; each contained fragments of burnt human bones, rudely chipped flints were found in two of them, and two fragments of a bronze fibula in one. The central urn is $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, its rim is 8 inches and its base 9 inches in diameter, the maximum circumference is 2 feet $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches; there is well-preserved ornamentation of chevron lines and three rows of looped lines upon it. There were only three accessory vessels with this urn, the others had thirteen and fourteen respectively; the

* Proc. Soc. Antiquaries, 2nd series, xxi., p. 228.

accessories contained nothing but sand. These urns and the five vessels immediately above them are typical examples of late Keltic pottery. The paste is dark brown, and shows here and there traces of the shining black glaze with which it was originally coated, and contains siliceous grains. The vessel with studs around its upper part is a cooking-pot ("Ollæ" is the technical term applied to the fumed grey or black ware cooking utensils of this period). Just above it is a shallow cup-like vessel with a "saucer" behind it. Both are of reddish glazed ware ("Sigillata" or Samian, and were probably imported from the Continent), but neither carry the potter's mark. The vessel in the centre at the top is a little one-handled flagon of very graceful design.

"The Haslemere pottery is very varied in shape and in the quality and thickness of the paste. Some of the vessels, even now after a lapse of probably two thousand years, still retain a fine glaze. In one instance the ware (light drab) is so thin that it does not exceed $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch in maximum thickness; some parts of the vessel being $\frac{1}{16}$ inch thick. Amongst the fragments found on the stone-heap in 1903 is a thick, coarse, drab-coloured ware, somewhat bluish in section, $\frac{2}{3}$ inch thick. The dark brown paste with traces of black vernia and containing siliceous grains, so frequently seen in urn-fields of this date, is that which is most abundantly represented."*

Mr. Thomas May, F.S.A., a distinguished authority on British-Roman pottery, remarks that the Haslemere vessels show that coating with white slip or glaze, roulette notching, scored trellis patterns and wavy lines, red colour coating, water-pitchers or bottles with handles, cups with doubly curved sides (imitated from or prototypes of Samian) were all in use before the Roman occupation in this country.

The people who buried the ashes of their dead in the urns described above, presumably were Belgæ. They were the most civilized of all the Britons at the time of Cæsar's visit. They used iron weapons, and possessed war chariots and waggons, which they drove along primitive tracks. Some of the lanes in this neighbourhood, *e.g.*, Stroud Lane, near Lower House, Fernhurst, which may have been at one time linked with Castle Hollow and possibly with Whitwell Hatch Lane, are

* Hutchinson and Swanton, *Proc. Soc. Antiq., Lond.*, 2nd series, xxi., p. 227.



ROMANO-BRITISH POTTERY.

probably remnants of British highways. The Belgæ were farmers and traders, exporting corn, cattle, hides, horses, dogs, and slaves. They kept geese and hens, and valued bees for the honey, from which they made mead. Good dogs were highly prized and necessary adjuncts to the farms, for wolves roamed the country in packs, and no doubt were specially numerous in districts bordering on the great Wealden Forest. British hounds were in great demand on the Continent. It is said that wild cats were very abundant in Keltic times, but tame cats were rare and valuable.

Corn (wheat, barley, and oats) was ground by hand-querns and in mills. The imports were iron and bronze articles, salt, cloth (they practised weaving and spinning, however, and made a coarse kind of cloth), and we have local evidence that they made and also imported pottery.

Pytheas reported in 330 B.C. that the Brythons grew plenty of corn in the south-east, and that they garnered the sheaves in large barns, in which the threshing operations were carried out; open threshing-floors being impossible because they had so little sunshine.

One tribe, the Atrebates of the Belgic invaders, derived their name from Atrebate, which, according to Professor Rhys, seems to have meant inhabitants in the special sense of farmers or homestead men. The Atrebates probably occupied south-west Surrey, also Berkshire, and a part of Oxfordshire. Judging by the evidence of their lettered coins, the Belgic tribes were governed *circa* 30 B.C. by one Commios. Afterwards his territory passed to his three sons, Tincommios, Verica, and Epillos, "who are supposed to have exercised a sort of joint rulership over it, while each had probably a district which was more completely under his own control."* It appears that Verica controlled the Atrebates, and we may infer that the Kelts who lived near the "haesel mere" (see p. 20) and buried their cremated dead on its margin acknowledged his sovereignty. Coins struck by this king have been found at Womersley and near Albury.

It is not known whether the Belgæ availed themselves of the iron ore of our district. We know, however, on the authority of Cæsar, that they utilized the ore in the eastern part of the Weald, for he mentions in his 'Commentaries' that iron was produced in small quantities in the maritime region.

* J. Rhys, 'Celtic Britain,' p. 23.

We do not know if the Romans worked iron in this district; indeed, there is at present no evidence that they ever had a settlement in Haslemere, though their influence is discernible, as noted above, in some of the pottery found in our Late Keltic burial field. Neither coins nor remains of houses have been found hereabouts.* Mr. Joseph Swindells† thought that the place-name Inval is derived from “in valle,” and is a relic of Roman occupation. It may, however, be suggested that Inval is a corruption of the Gaelic *Inver*, the meeting-place of two streams.

The nearest remains of a Roman villa are at Pockford, near Chiddingfold. These were discovered in 1883, when stones supposed to be from the foundations of a barn were being carted away for road repairing. The spot was visited by Mr. Ralph Nevill, F.S.A., who communicated the result of his observations to the Society of Antiquaries, and remarked that the plan of the then uncovered portion resembled that of the villa discovered at Beddington‡ in 1871.

The trenches were filled in, and nothing further was done until 1888, when the Rev. T. S. Cooper, F.S.A. made, during several seasons, careful excavations of the site. No account of these has been published. We are informed by Mr. Cooper that, in his opinion, it was first simply a villa or hunting lodge that later was converted into a farm, some of the original buildings being retained, and several new ones added. A few coins were found, including a silver one of Antoninus Pius; a brass of Tetricus, one of Carausius, and a third of Constantine the Great. The site is now under cultivation again. The coins and other relics (bronze, pottery, &c.) may be seen in the Surrey Archæological Society's Museum at Guildford.

On the Hampshire side of our district many evidences of Roman occupation have been found in the Meon Valley. Within recent years villas have been carefully excavated and described by Mr. A. Moray Williams, B.A. In 1907 and 1908 he explored the site of a large Romano-British building of the Constantine period at Stroud, near Petersfield, in Hampshire,

* The authors of a paper on Romano-British Surrey in vol. iv. of the *Victoria History of the county* are in error in stating there is a site of a Roman villa at Haslemere.

† ‘*Tourist's Guide to Haslemere*’ (1889).

‡ *Surrey Arch. Coll.*, vol. vi., p. 118.

about thirteen miles west-south-west of Haslemere. Mr. Williams remarks that:—

“This house was situated in a region where those Romanizing influences had been allowed, from the earliest days of annexation, an almost uninterrupted course, the region of the Belgæ, Regni, and Atrebatæ, whose early acquiescence in the invader’s rule was from both points of view an obvious necessity. . . . Here, in the south, the native learnt the benefits of security of life, and here accordingly we must expect to find development proportional to such security. . . . In all this district we find traces of a vigorous rural life, fertilized by Roman influence. We find the potter, the fuller and farmer, together with the more noble native owner of a pretentious Roman name filling this region with workshop, farm, and private residence. And perhaps the chief feature in these parts was agriculture. Such at least is the evidence of the spade. A large proportion of these excavated Hampshire district homes show buildings which beyond all doubt have served the purpose of a farm.”*

On the Sussex side of Haslemere the nearest Roman remains are those of the road at Henley Hill.

Mr. Ralph Nevill, F.S.A., in his interesting volume on ‘Old Cottage and Domestic Architecture in South-west Surrey,’ suggests that a Roman road might have passed through Haslemere. He writes (p. 117):—

“I have attempted to show that a Roman road led due north out of Chichester by Cocking Causeway† to Midhurst. Midhurst has been identified with the Roman town of Mida or Miba (the right version of the name is doubtful). There seems, however, no ground at all for the suggestion beyond a certain resemblance of sound. Dr. Stukely, however, says that the road here ‘appeared to them to be Roman,’ and Roman remains have been found near Cocking.

“Leaving Midhurst the road passes over Henley Hill, and where it descends the very steep hill there is still a very fine piece of paved road that is locally known as the Roman road. I see no reason to doubt but that

* ‘The Archæological Journal,’ 2nd series, xvi., No. 1, pp. 33, 34.

† Causeway or Causey, from *calceata*, Latin for “made way.” Guest, i. p. 349.

it is the original road, since it corresponds to the paving that used to exist on the Stane Street and in other undoubted positions. . . . This road, if continued, would reach Haslemere, and if carried in a straight line would pass over Hindhead, by Thursley, Elstead, and Hillborough to Tongham, where most extensive Roman remains have been found, as noted by Stukely. . . .

“There are reasons for thinking Haslemere to be an ancient settlement, and I have been informed * that some years ago, in digging into the highway, the surface of an old road was come to at a depth of 5 feet.”

Careful enquiries have been made respecting the evidences of old road surfaces in Haslemere. In East Street, on at least two occasions, traces of an old surface have been observed at a depth of from 3 to 5 feet, and part of a large oak-post, presumably the base of the support of a sign-board, was found many years ago about 6 feet below the surface on the north side of the road, near the ‘White Lion’ Inn.

In 1907 a trench about 5 feet in depth was made in the High Street during draining operations, opposite to the building which in ancient days was the ‘Angel’ Inn. The writer was shown, *in situ*, the base of the pole which supported the sign-board of that inn. A few old bricks were also found. At that spot the Weald Clay is within 3 feet of the surface, and thereabouts had been covered with a layer of heath, apparently for purposes of drainage. A culvert passes under the High Street at this spot to carry off water from springs which rise near by. No traces of Roman remains have as yet been discovered.

* By C. G. Roberts, Esq.

CHAPTER III.

CONCERNING SAXON AND DANE.

UPON the withdrawal, in the fifth century, of the Roman garrisons from Britain, the Anglo-Saxons, who had previously made some piratical dashes upon our shores, came over in great numbers as colonisers. They wiped out pretty effectually the evidences of the Roman occupation, and ushered in a period of barbarism, of which little is known. "Of south-eastern Britain under the pagan Anglo-Saxons we know practically nothing, save by inference and analogy, or the scanty evidence of archæology." * As far as the moorland district of Haslemere and Hindhead is concerned, even the evidence of archæology is entirely lacking. It is supposed that Surrey was peopled by Saxons at a later date, and probably more sparsely than other parts of Southern England. The Saxon language became that of the whole country. "The Celtic serfs and their descendants quickly assumed English names, talked English to one another, and soon forgot, in a few generations, that they had not always been Englishmen in blood and tongue." † The English of to-day is in grammar and idiom the language of the Anglo-Saxons. In this district, as in all others, the place-names afford abundant evidence of its occupation by the Saxons. These names are of great interest. The first to be noted is that of our town.

There is an Anglo-Saxon charter (*circ.* 1046) concerning a grant of land by Edward the Confessor to Ælfwine, in which the eastern limit or boundary of that land is defined as "*heselmæres gráf eástwardne.*" Isaac Taylor, in his paper on "English Village Names," remarks that we find the hazel at Haslemere, Surrey, Anglo-Saxon *Heselmæregraf*, "hazelmere grove." But the heselmære referred to in the Saxon charter formed the eastern limit or boundary of lands at Hodingatune in *Hampshire*. In the same paper Taylor

* Grant Allen, 'Anglo-Saxon Britain,' p. 23.

† *Op. cit.* p. 69.

derives "mere" from the Anglo-Saxon *mære* or *mere*, a pool or mere. There is, however, a diversity of opinion concerning the derivation of *mere*. According to the English Dialect Dictionary, "meer" formerly indicated in Surrey a boundary, landmark, or limit. There are several place-names on the confines of the Weald that end in *mere*, e. g. Haslemere, Critchmere, and Linchmere in this district, also Ringmer and Falmer, near Lewes. It has been argued that *mere* in these particular instances is a corruption of *mearc*, a boundary,* and denotes a boundary of the Weald. Canon Capes accepts this view. He holds† that the northern boundary of the Weald "did not reach beyond the boundaries implied in the names of Haslemere and Lynchmere, in which the termination means a 'limit,' not a lake." Mr. Penfold suggested that the boundary might have been manorial, and pointed out that Haslemere was the extreme limit of the Manor of Godalming, with which it was incorporated, that Linchmere was on the verge of Cowdray Manor, and that Critchmere was the limit of the Manor of the Bishop of Winchester. In many places bearing this termination, though no mere or pool is extant, the marshy character of land thereabouts presupposes the former existence of one. In others the presence of a pond (e. g. Woolmer, Anglo-Saxon, *Wulfmer*, the wolves' pond or drinking-place) supports Taylor's contention.

There is geological evidence of the former existence here of a marsh or mere, which covered much ground between the station, Tanner's Lane, formerly Hawe Lane or Hall Lane, and the present post office, e. g. the peaty lower part of the field immediately below Pyle Well was at one time part of its bed.‡ It was fed by numerous springs rising in and near the town. In early times when the Weald was thickly wooded, the rainfall was considerably greater than at the present day, and the springs were proportionately stronger. By 1850, the mere had dwindled to a series of small ponds. There was one in the corner of Pile Well Meadow, adjacent to Tanner's Lane, and another in Grove Field.§

Later variants of the name Haslemere are Haselmere (thirteenth century), Hasilmere (fifteenth century), Hasyl-

* Shore's 'Origin of the Anglo-Saxon Race,' p. 200.

† 'Rural Life in Hampshire,' p. 5.

‡ 'Pyle Mershe' is referred to in chap. xi.

§ Near the church; the railway cutting passes through this field.

mer and Haselmere (sixteenth century). A few years ago the writer was accosted in Whitwell Hatch Lane by three gipsies, who asked the way to "Hasselmere," a pronunciation still used by broom-squires, charcoal-burners, and other followers of old-time occupations. Hasselmere also appears on local tokens (seventeenth century). This variant gives some support to the view that *mere* is not a corruption of *mearc*, a boundary, because the Anglo-Saxon "*mor*" means waste land, whether moor or heath or marshy places, and does not seem to have been applied to boundary land.

It has been hitherto rather taken for granted that the first element in the name of our town is derived from the Saxon *hæsel*, the hazel. In all probability the Saxons grew the hazel for its fruit, and as valuable underwood; it is therefore unlikely that any particular spot would have been named after so common a shrub—such designation would not have been sufficiently distinctive. It has been suggested that Hasle is derived from a family name. In support of this argument, we have the fact that an older name of Pycards (now Pickhurst) in Chiddingfold, dating from 1350, was Hesull or Heysulle, and owners of the land in the reigns of Henry III. and Edwards I., II., III., were Peter, Richard, and Peter *de* Heysulle (sometimes written Eysull). The holding of Heysulle could hardly have been the hazel tenement; such a name would not have served to distinguish it from surrounding holdings, where no doubt the woods abounded equally with nut bushes. It seems more probable that the name arose from the former occupancy of the spot by a member of an Anglo-Saxon family or tribe known as Hæsl or Hæsel.

There are certain fields about Haslemere known as Piperhams or Pepperhams. The termination means a dwelling or home (Anglo-Saxon, *ham*). Piper is probably patronymic, and denotes holdings of the Piper clan or family.

In a paper on the local history of Peper Harow,* the Hon. George C. Brodrick remarks:—

"When I find that a family of Pipards is not only mentioned, as Manning informs us, in two catalogues of those who fought at Hastings, but in several English

* Surrey Arch. Coll., vol. vii., p. 23.

records of the Middle Ages, when I find 'Pipard' combined with the names of parishes in Rotherfield Pipard, near Henley, and Cliffe Pypard, near Wootton Bassett; when, lastly, I find it used in the same manner as a prefix in Pipard Blakedon, near Okehampton, thus named in an *Inquisitio post mortem* of the first year of Richard II., I am almost compelled to infer, though not to assert, that Manning is right in treating 'Peper' as a family name."

It is interesting to note the persistency of the Saxon pronunciation of some local place-names, *e.g.* Lynchmere is pronounced Hlenchmere, and the valley near the Punch Bowl now given on maps as High Combe is still spoken of as Hæccomb by old villagers, this being the form in Saxon charters.* Others might be mentioned.

According to the Saxon chronicle the kingdom of the South Saxons was founded by Ælle. His territory was bounded on its northern frontier by a great forest, the Andredesleah, now the Weald, in which the Saxon terminations *hurst*, *ley*, *den*, or *field* accompany the great majority of place-names. It has been said that Elstead commemorates Ælle, but as this village was at one time called Helstede,† the name may possibly refer to the goddess Hela. Our county probably derives its name from the Suthriges or West Saxons. Christianity was introduced amongst the Saxons in the latter part of the sixth century, but the frequency of names enshrining those of Saxon deities seems to indicate that heathenism was prolonged in this district. Two of these deities, Tiw and Frea, are supposed to have had but little hold upon the affections of the people, because their names are rarely preserved. There are, however, three Friday Streets in Surrey, just over the Sussex border we have Friday's Hill, and Tewesley or Tewsley is a village near Godalming. The chief Saxon deity was Woden. We lack name-evidence of his worship around Haslemere, but such probably occurs at Wanborough, and Wotton (formerly Wodeton). Another deity of perhaps equal importance was Thunor or Thur, the God of Thunder. In Surrey his name is associated with Thursley, Thundersfield, and Thunderhill. Two stones are also

* See Kemble's 'Codex Diplomaticus Ævi Saxonici.'

† 'Elstead and its Church,' Rev. Chas. Kerry, Surrey Arch. Coll., vii., 193.

said to commemorate him, *viz.* Thor's Stone at Peper Harow, and Thor's Stone on the margin of Pudmore Pond, but as both are boundary stones, and were probably set up as such, the word "thor" in these instances may be a corruption of the Keltic *or*, a limit or boundary.* Curious legends are often connected with boundary stones. Thus, Thor's Stone at Pudmore is said to have been frequented by money-lending elves, who advanced loans on the understanding that they were returned at an agreed time.

In the ninth century A.D. the Danes began to harass our shores. In 851 Surrey, together with Kent and Sussex, was ruled by Æthelstan under Ethelwulf. The Danes defeated him, sacked Canterbury, went up the Thames, and pillaged London. Leaving their ships, they passed southwards through Surrey, but received such a severe drubbing at Ockley that this part of the county was free of them for the next twenty years. In 871, Ethelred being king, they again visited Surrey. During the reign of Ethelred's brother Alfred many hard blows were exchanged between Saxon and Dane in Surrey. In the end Alfred won, and peace was again established. Later, in the time of Ethelred the Unready, the Danes, under Sweyn and Canute, swept Surrey with fire and sword on more than one occasion. Though no evidences are at present forthcoming, it may reasonably be supposed that Haslemere did not escape their unwelcome visits. John Aubrey wrote† :—

"James Gresham, Esq., a lover of antiquity, informed me that this town was very ancient, and was destroyed by the Danes; that it had seven Parish churches, stood formerly on the Hill, more southward of the present town, and that there were frequently many wells found thereabouts."

Manning, the historian of Surrey, writing of Haslemere in 1804, observes :—

"They have a tradition that it formerly occupied the side of the Hill to the southward of the present town, and was a place of considerable extent till ruined by the incursions of the Danes; but on what foundations this is asserted I have not been able to learn. That these rovers committed great depredations in these parts, and even made

* The O.E. *hār stān* 'greystone,' suggests another derivation.

† 'The Natural History and Antiquities of the County of Surrey,' vol. iv. ed. 1718, p. 28.

themselves masters of the county in or about A.D. 893, appears from the antient writers of our annals, but no mention is made of this place in particular, or of what it suffered from their inroads, nor is any notice taken of it in the general surveys as being parcel of the manor of Godalming in which it was absorbed, and yet, if it existed at that time as a Burgh, the silence of the Record is hardly to be accounted for."

Later writers attach no importance to Aubrey's statement. It is remarked in vol. iii. of the 'Victoria History of Surrey' that the tradition "is unsupported by a scrap of documentary evidence, and is contrary to probability, as the place, unnamed in Domesday, was on the confines of the Wealden Forest, in a generally thinly inhabited county, and was neither an ancient parish nor an ancient manor."

On the hill above Fernden, and adjacent to an old trackway leading from Lowder Mill to Blackdown House, there is a coppice which bears the significant name of "Danes Copse," but the origin of its title is unknown.

In Anglo-Saxon times each head of a family possessed a holding; a group of such holdings constituted a village. The head attended the assembly of the freemen. This meeting, known as the "moot," was usually held by a sacred tree, on a holy hill, or by the equally venerated cromlech of some long-forgotten Celtic chieftain. With the increase of the communities "hundreds" came to be formed, which were attended by the representatives of one hundred families. "These hundred families recognized a bond of union with each other, and a common inheritance, and arranged themselves under one name, for a general purpose, whether for defence, administration of justice, or other reasons." Fourteen centuries have not sufficed to obliterate entirely the land system of our Saxon forefathers; traces are still to be found in village greens and in non-manorial rights of common.

CHAPTER IV.

HASLEMERE UNDER OTHER NAMES.

IN attempting to describe the early history of Haslemere it is necessary to make lengthy references to the neighbouring Chiddingfold, with which there was a close connection; and also to Godalming, of which each formed a part. Sooner or later they became Tithings* of the Godalming Hundred. The lands which fell within the precincts of each tithing, together with any towns or villages existing at the date of the compilation of the Domesday survey (1086), were integral parts of the royal demesne of Godalming; and, for the purposes of the Survey, it was unnecessary to mention them. Like Eashing, Catteshall, and several other tithings, they were passed over in silence. Whether or not they had become recognised tithings is another question.

In an interesting paper on Villenage in the Surrey Weald, published in 1907,† Mr. H. E. Malden, the well-known authority on Surrey history, comments upon the absence or rarity of Domesday names on the wealden clay. He suggests that the Surrey and Sussex wealds, although appropriated at an early date, had not been settled at the time of the survey; indeed, that the extension of population into the weald was not generally taking place until the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. In support of the view that the colonisation was of comparatively late date, he mentions that he had not succeeded in tracing any reference to the existence, within Chiddingfold and Haslemere, of those common fields of cultivated land which were the essence of early townships and communities.

The suggestion of colonisation as late as the twelfth

* It is scarcely necessary to remark that the name of Tithing was not derived from tithes. A tithing is believed to have been a community of ten freeholders or heads of families who, under their headman or tithingman, administered the affairs of such community.

† Surrey Arch. Coll., vol. xx., p. 143.

and thirteenth centuries is, however, qualified by a remark that "it does not follow that all the clay and much of the sand next to it was quite uninhabited." In other words, Mr. Malden evidently did not intend to imply that Haslemere and Chiddingfold, right up to the borders of Witley and Hambledon, were wild forest and heath land until the twelfth century.

The colonisation of some, at least, of the Chiddingfold lands, which were held with Catteshall, cannot have been delayed long after the compilation of Domesday (1086); and, if the suggestion of a pre-conquest church at Chiddingfold* be well founded, a much earlier colonisation seems probable.

One thing is beyond doubt, *viz.* that Chiddingfold was the second of the two places indicated by Henry I. (1100-35) in an order that the men of Geoffrey Purcell, in Chatishille and Chedelingfolt, should be free from toll and custom as they had been in the days of Geoffrey's father.†

The first known reference to Haslemere is, however, of much later date, and then under another name. The chapel of Piperham, the forerunner of the Parish Church of St. Bartholomew,‡ is mentioned as early as *circ.* 1180-85,§ but, although an Anglo-Saxon charter of 1046 mentions heselmæres gráf as the eastern boundary of certain hides of land in Hodingatune (Hants),|| no reference to the Surrey Haslemere has been discovered in any dated record prior to 1221, when Henry III. directed the delivery of the Manor of Godalming, and the Hundred, and the Market of Haslemere, to the Bishop of Salisbury.

Haslemere had not, however, sprung suddenly into existence, and the absence of earlier reference to the place, by name, need only be regarded as the result of the destruction or non-discovery of local deeds and other records in which it must, inevitably, have been mentioned. The history of the place has, therefore, to be sought for under other names prior to 1221, notably under that of Godalming; but Godalming history, also, is by no means free from obscurity.

* Vict. Hist. of Surrey, vol. iii., p. 14.

† Add. Ch. Brit. Mus., 19, 572.

‡ The subject of the confused use of the names of Haslemere and Piperham will be dealt with in chap. viii.

§ Reg. of St. Osmund, Rolls ser., vol. i., pp. 268, 301-3.

|| [Kemble's 'Codex Diplomaticus,' vol. iv., p. 107, No. 1783.]

By his will [*circ.* 885-900]* Alfred the Great devised the estate described as the *ham* or *vill* of Godalming to his nephew Ethelwold, but whether the Haslemere and Chiddingfold districts, colonised or otherwise, were included in Godalming (or in the vill of Eashing devised to another nephew named Ethelm) is not known. It is conjectured that Ethelwold forfeited his lands by rebellion against Edward the Elder [*circ.* 901-5]; and, in some way or other, Eashing must also have reverted to the Crown. At any rate, Edward the Confessor [1042-1066] appears to have held the same Godalming lands as those held by his successor, William the Conqueror, at the time of the compilation of the Domesday survey [*circ.* 1086], wherein it is described as follows,† *viz.* :—

The King holds in demesne Godelminge [Godalming] —King Edward held it. Then (there were) 24 hides. They have never rendered geld. The land is for 30 ploughs. In demesne there are three ploughs; and (there are) 50 villeins and 29 bordars with 19 ploughs. There are 2 serfs; and 3 mills worth 41 shillings and 8 pence; and 25 acres of meadow. Wood worth 100 hogs. In the time of king Edward it was worth 25 pounds, and afterwards 20 pounds; now 30 pounds by tale; and yet it renders 30 pounds weighed and burnt.

Randulf Flambard holds of this manor a church, to which belong 3 hides. Ulmær held it of king Edward. They have never rendered geld. The land is for 2 ploughs. In demesne there is 1; and (there are) 5 villeins and 12 cottars with 2 ploughs. There are 15 acres of meadow; and wood worth 3 hogs. The same Randolph holds another church in the same place, which renders 12 shillings by the year. These 3 hides, in the time of king Edward, and now, (were and) are worth 4 pounds; when he received them, 3 pounds.

The same Randolph holds of the King Tiwesle [Tuesley]. It belonged to Godelminge [Godalming]. Lewin held it of king Edward. Then, and now, (it was and is) 1 hide. It has never paid geld. The land is for 1 plough, and it is there, with 1 villein and 6 cottars and 1 serf. In the time of king Edward it was worth 60 shillings; and afterwards, and now, 40 shillings.

* Liber Monast. de Hyda, Rolls ser., pp. 64, 72, and 331.

† Vict. Hist. of Surrey, vol. i., pp. 298-9.

In the foregoing extract from the Domesday survey, the word "demesne" is used in two senses: firstly, as the whole of the estate held by the Crown; and, secondly, as the land retained for the use of the Lord, the rest being held by "villeins." According to Coke upon Littleton,* villeins were men who, in the Domesday use of the word, were not bondmen, but were so named because they had farms and did the work of husbandry for the Lord. They were always named before the *bordars* who held a little house with some land of husbandry somewhat larger than a cottage, as distinguished from the *coterelli* who held merely cottages with curtilages. Serfs were bondmen.

By way of explanation, it may be added that a hide of land was a varying quantity of from 96 to 126 acres, in accordance with its quality, and was another name for a Plough-land, *viz.* land which could be tilled by one plough and a team of eight oxen. At this rate the 24 hides of the time of Edward the Confessor represented 24 ploughs; and the increase to 30 ploughs, at Domesday, nearly accords with the improvement in the value from £25 to £30. "Geld" signified Tax; in this case, the Dane-geld levied for the protection of England against the Danes is probably indicated. "Wood worth 100 hogs" signified woodland sufficient to feed 1000 head.† "By tale" signified current coin of the realm; and "burnt" denoted that the coin had been tested for its fineness.

The descent of the churches and church lands held by Ralph Flambard will be dealt with later on, in connection with the chapels and churches of Haslemere and Chiddingfold,‡ and need only be referred to in this chapter when such reference throws light upon the history of the King's demesne and of the Godalming Hundred, through a period of uncertain tenure by the family of Purcell or del Broc and the Bishops of Salisbury, until the latter gained possession of the greater part thereof.

The demesne, in the larger sense, as described in the Domesday survey of 1086, must have included Catteshall; and, within the next forty-five years at the utmost, Catteshall, with presumably part of Chiddingfold, was granted to one Oinus Porcellus,§ the father of the before-mentioned Geoffrey Purcell [Porcellus],|| whose men of Catteshall and

* Inst. Lib. i. cap. i. sect. i.

† M. & B. Surr., vol. i. 602.

‡ Chap. viii.

§ Testa de Nevill.

|| Page 26.

Chiddingfold enjoyed freedom from toll and custom. This grant must have been before 1330-31, when Geoffrey was in possession; * how long before remains to be discovered.

Geoffrey presently became a monk at Reading, and granted his lands of Windsor and Catteshall to the monastery there; and the grant was confirmed by King Stephen † and the Empress Maud, ‡ but in Stephen's grant it was provided that twenty shillings § of Windsor land should be held from the monks themselves by one Ralph Purcell, apparently the Ralph del Broc, son of Oinus Purcell, || to whom reference will be made later on.

Whether the Reading monks held part of Chiddingfold or had any influence over the history of that place or Haslemere is not apparent. Their tenure of Catteshall was not altogether peaceful. Part or the whole of the estate was seized by William, the third Earl of Warren (d. 1148) or by William de Blois, the son of King Stephen (born *circ.* 1134), who became the fourth Earl, having married his predecessor's only daughter Isabel. ¶ In the end Stephen gave an order, ** which unfortunately bears no date, but was issued or witnessed by the King's Chancellor, Robert of Gant (d. 1153). The order is to the effect that Earl Warren shall leave the monks to enjoy their land of Catteshall freely and in peace, and restore what he had taken from them. The document expresses surprise that the Earl should have so troubled the monks [*"Et scias quod multum miror quod ipsos monachos inde laboras"*]. In the absence of other than the extreme dates of 1135 (when Stephen began to reign) and 1153 (when the witnessing Chancellor died) it is impossible to decide whether the third or fourth Earl Warren was concerned; and if the approximate date of the fourth Earl's birth (1134) be correct, his seizure of the monks' lands some years before attaining the age of twenty-one years is unlikely. On the other hand, he held £35 [librates] †† of land in Godalming

* Pipe Roll 31, Henry I.

† Add. Ch. Brit. Mus., 19584. ‡ Add. Ch. Brit. Mus., 19576.

§ A solidate (shilling) of land is said to have represented twelve acres.

|| Rot. Cart. 7 John, Record Comm., p. 160.

¶ 'History of Surrey,' H. E. Malden, 1905, p. 104.

** Add. Ch. Brit. Mus., 19583.

†† The signification of a pound or librate of land is uncertain. By some authorities it is supposed to represent the acreage; by others the yearly value.

by the gift, as is supposed, of his father, King Stephen,* and may very possibly have been tempted to obtain more.

Soon after his accession to the throne, in 1154, Henry II. resumed possession of the Crown lands which Stephen had granted away, and Earl Warren surrendered his 35 librates of land in Godalming (*circ.* 1155-7).

The approximate date of the surrender of the 35 librates and, indeed, much of the information relating to the Godalming lands during the next half century, is derived from the Pipe rolls, a series of annual statements of account with the sheriffs of the counties, or other persons charged with the collection of the Crown revenues. These officers had to render account of the disposal of the rents, &c., or of fixed sums in lieu thereof, and were discharged from their liability by payments into the Treasury, by disbursements on various authorised services, and by the allowance of the annual values of Crown lands which had been granted away, and consequently ceased to be productive to the State.

The Pipe Roll of 2 Henry II. (1155-6) records the discharge of the sheriff from his liability for the collection of Crown rents in respect of lands in Surrey granted to Earl Warren, amounting in the aggregate to £95, including £35 in Godalming; but in the following year (1156-7)[†] the sheriff is only discharged from liability for the lands to the extent of £47 10s. 0d. (a half-year), and another small sum of £9 10s. 6d. at St. John's term. He is, however, credited with an expenditure of £21 4s. 8d. in the restoration or repairs of the manors which had been Earl Warren's, and it is therefore evident that the Earl's tenure of Godalming lands had come to an end.

The setting free of the Earl's £35 of land in Godalming was opportune. Early in the reign of Henry I., Roger, Bishop of Salisbury, had erected a strong castle at Divises,‡ which was seized by King Stephen in 1139, and afterwards came into the hands of the Empress Matilda and her son Henry. Prior to Stephen's death, both Matilda (*circ.* 1148) and her son Henry (*circ.* 1152) promised to restore the castle to the Bishopric,§ but when the time for performance

* Manning and Bray, 'History of Surrey,' vol. i., p. 602, &c.

† Pipe Roll 3 Henry II., Rolls ser.

‡ 'English Towns,' &c., E. H. Freeman, 1883.

§ 'Chronicle of Devizes,' James Waylen, 1839.

arrived an arrangement was made for compensation in lieu thereof.

By deed of October 19th, 1157,* Jocelyn, the then Bishop, released the castle, two parks, and the Borough of Divises, to the Crown. According to the deed, the King had granted thirty pounds of royal demesne to the Bishop, such demesne to be selected by the grantee within his Bishopric, and to be free from challenge. The King had also empowered the Bishop to recover portions of the episcopal possessions which had become detached, and had, moreover, undertaken to restore to the Church [Dean and Chapter] of Salisbury several churches; amongst others, the Church of Godalming.†

The condition that the royal demesne should be selected within the see of Salisbury seems to have been soon set aside, and the Pipe roll of the same year (1157-8) contains an entry of thirty pounds of land in Godalming granted to the Bishop of Salisbury in exchange for Divises, of which he had £22 10s. 0d. within the year. This £30 continued to be entered in the Pipe rolls, and remained there long after the Bishops of Salisbury had possessed themselves of the Manor and Hundred of Godalming and the Market of Haslemere.

The details of the Royal charter or other instrument by which the thirty librates of land in Godalming were granted are not forthcoming; but there is no reason to doubt that, in accordance with legal custom,‡ the £30 represented the grant of lands of that yearly value, rather than an annual sum of £30 payable out of the Godalming estate.

It is noteworthy that £30 was the value of the royal demesne at the time of the Domesday survey; and a value of about £30 was still put upon the manor of Godalming in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.§

It is not known whether the charter or deed of grant of the £30 of land included any hundred or manorial rights in the form of soc and sac and thol and theam, infangeneth, &c., or, in other words, the right of holding Courts, Markets, judging thieves caught in the Lord's Manor, &c. In a later

* 'Chronicle of Devizes' and 'Salisbury Charters,' Rolls ser., p. 29.

† See subsequently Chap. viii.

‡ Coke upon Littleton, Inst. Lib. 1, cap. 1, sect. 1.

§ State Papers, vol. 146, No. 16.

case, when the Pipe Rolls indicated no more than a grant of £15 in Artington, such rights were granted by the deeds of gift or confirmation.

The official accounts of the Godalming grant are somewhat contradictory. According to the record of the Assize held at Guildford in 7 Edward I. the *Manor* of Godalming was granted to the Bishop of Salisbury by Henry I. in exchange for the two castles of Divises and Rudes, but there was clearly an error in ascribing the grant to Henry I., perhaps a confusion of the crown lands with the church lands actually granted by him; and, consequently, no value can be attached to the use of the word *Manor*.

A record known as the Testa de Nevill,* compiled during the reign of John and dated 1212, is to the effect that the King's father (Henry II.) gave thirty pounds of land in Godalming, which had been Royal demesne, in exchange for the Castle of Divises, which had been the Bishop of Salisbury's. The document goes on to state that the same king granted Artington, a member of Godalming, to Master David, of London, and that Ralph de Broc held Artington in fee farm of the said David for £15; and, after Ralph's death, Stephen of Turnham had the said ville with Ralph's daughter; and King Richard gave the said ville to the said Stephen for the service of half a knight's fee, for which he had the charters of King Richard and King John.

The foregoing statement in the Testa de Nevill does not give the date of the grant to David of London, or suggest that it comprised any Hundred or Manorial rights of soc and sac, thol and theam, &c., likely to include a market at Haslemere, but the Pipe Roll of 1170-71† records an amount of £15 in the Godalming *Hundred* granted to David of London. The entry is the first of a yearly series; and, in 1189-90 David's name‡ appears for the last time in respect of £7 10s. 0d., as for a half-year, in the *Hundred*, but Stephen of Turnham is introduced for the first time as holding £15 in the *Hundred of Godalming*, although in 1191-2§ his £15 in the *Hundred* becomes £15 in *Artington*, and so continues.

In the absence of fuller information it is impossible to

* Testa de Nevill, Record Comm.

† Pipe Roll 17, Henry II.

‡ Pipe Roll 1, Richard I.

§ Pipe Roll 3, Richard I.

explain the matter satisfactorily, but it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the lands in *Artington*, a member of *Godalming*, granted to David of London, and held from him by Ralph de Broc at a fee farm rent of £15, as recorded in the Testa de Nevill, were identical with the estate described on the Pipe Rolls as £15 in the *Godalming Hundred*. The subsequent substitution, in 1191-2 and onwards, of £15 in *Artington* for £15 in the *Godalming Hundred* was, not improbably, connected with Richard the First's grant of *Artington* to Stephen of Turnham at the service of half a knight's fee.

If this Charter of Richard I. were forthcoming, it would doubtless aid in solving the puzzle; but the details are derived only from the Testa de Nevill, and from a charter of December, 1205,* whereby King John granted to his Marshall, Stephen of Turneham, and his heirs, £15 of land in *Artington*, which had been given to the said Stephen in fee farm for £15 by the King's father [Henry II.], to hold [now] of King John and his heirs in fee and of inheritance with the Hundred, &c., for the service of half a knight's fee,† so that the said Stephen and his heirs shall have, &c., the said fifteen pounds of land with the *hundred* and all other their appurtenances in peace, &c., with all liberties, &c., and with soc and sac and thol and theam, &c., as the Charter of Richard, the King's brother, bears witness.

It would seem, therefore, that the grant of Richard I. at the service of half a knight's fee, if not also the grant at a fee farm rent of £15 by Henry II., included Hundred and Manorial rights in *Artington*; but whether they extended to the *Godalming Hundred* and Manor generally and (*e.g.*) to the Haslemere Market is another question. The contrary is at least indicated with regard to manorial rights in *Pepperharrow* by a charter of the same date, December 18th, 1205,‡ whereby John grants and confirms to Stephen of Turnham and his wife Edeline, the daughter of Ralph del Broc, the reasonable grant and confirmation which his father [Henry II.] had made to his Usher and

* Rot. Cart. 7 John, Record Comm., p. 160.

† XV libros terre in Ertundun quas habuit . . . de dono Regis Henrici patris nostri ad feodi firmam pro XV libris, habendas . . . de nobis . . . in feodo et hereditate cum hundredo et omnibus alijs pertinentibus per servitium feodi dimidij militis.

‡ Rot. Cart. 7 John, Record Comm., p. 160.

Marshall the said Ralph del Broc, son of Oinus Porcell, of all the land and services of the father; and of (*int. al.*) the land of Pepperharrow which he [Ralph] had purchased of Osbert of Pepperharrow; so that Stephen and his wife Edeline and their heirs shall have and hold all the lands with soc and sac and thol and theam and infangeneth* as the Charter of Henry, the King's father, witnesseth.

From another deed† [1206] it appears that Stephen had agreed to give three Palfreys to the crown for those charters, and that the Earl of Salisbury, Peter of Stoke, and Robert of the Bridge (*de ponte*) were respectively pledges, each for one of the palfreys.

Stephen of Turnham died (*circ.* 1212–16) soon enough for his daughters to come to an agreement on the subject of the fine payable to King John upon their succession to their father's estate, though the actual payment was not made until Henry III. had come to the throne.‡

Edeline del Brock, the widow of Stephen, was still living in 1220,§ but died before April 10th, 1221.||

Her death was soon followed by the order of April 29th, 1221,¶ to the Sheriff of Surrey, without delay, to cause Richard, Bishop of Sarum, to have full seisin of the manor of Godalminges and the Hundred, and of the market of Haselmere with the appurtenances which had been Edeline del Broc's, saving the right of the King and of the heirs of the same Edeline. As witnessed at Westminster the 29th of April, &c.

This is the earliest mention of Haslemere which has been discovered. The original Latin, as extended, is as follows:—

De seisina terræ & Hundredi.

Rex Vicecomiti Surriensis Salutem Precipimus tibi quod sine dilatione plenam seisinam habere facias Ricardo Sarum Episcopo de manerio de Godalminges & Hundredo & de Mercato de Heselmere cum pertinentibus quæ fuerunt Edelinæ del Broc, salvo jure nostro & heredum ipsius Edelinæ Teste Hoc, &c., apud Westmonasterium, xxix die Aprilis per eundem.

* See p. 31.

† Rot. de Ablatis and Finis, Record Comm., p. 339.

‡ Excerpt e Rot. Fin., 3 Henry III., Record Comm., vol. i., p. 25.

§ 'Bracton's Note Book,' Maitland, vol. iii., p. 362, No. 1410.

|| Excerpt e Rot. Fin., 5 Henry III., Record Comm., vol. i., p. 63.

¶ Close Roll, 5 Henry III., No. 24, M. 12. See Plate III.

Edeline's heirs appear to have been her late husband's four daughters, as represented by the eldest, Mabel, the wife of William of Baulingham. In 1224 * William and his wife Mabel released and quit-claimed to the Bishop and his successors their rights in the Hundred of Godalming and in the Manor of Godalming, reserving, however, their tenement in Artington and Catteshall.

Other descendants or heirs were claimants for three parts of the manor in Michaelmas 1233,† but, intentionally or otherwise, there was a defect in the description of the plaintiffs concerned, and to this the Bishop took exception. Whether the suit proceeded further is not apparent.

In the meanwhile the Bishop asserted his rights, as lord of the hundred, by instituting proceedings against Gilbert de Aquila,‡ the lord of Witley in 1227. No objection was raised to the Bishop's title to the lordship of the hundred. The only defence was that his claim for the attendance of the men of Witley at his courts was exaggerated, and that a certain fine claimed as payable to obtain relief, from the necessity of attendance, was not so payable. The Bishop gained the day, and he may be regarded as having now become the undoubted lord of the Godalming hundred,§ of the Godalming demesne (except Catteshall and Artington, &c.), and of the Haslemere market.

* Feet of Fines, Surrey, 8 Henry III.

† 'Bracton's Note Book,' Maitland, vol. ii., p. 614.

‡ *Ibid.*, vol. ii., pp. 194-5.

§ Puttenham, although part of the hundred, seems to have been free from hundred services.

CHAPTER V.

OLD HASLEMERE AND ITS CHURCHYARD.

THE tradition handed down by Aubrey,* as noted in Chapter III., of the Danish destruction of a town containing no fewer than seven parish churches, and standing upon the hill, to the south of the present Haslemere, can only be treated as fabulous; yet, like other traditions, it had some kernel of truth.

Whether or not the Danes extended their ravages into the Haslemere district is not known; and whether or not there was any chapel or church, or any large collection of dwellings for them to destroy, is a matter for conjecture.

It is, however, certain that some, if not many acres of the Haslemere upland, adjoining and beyond the outlying part of the Thursley Parish, which so curiously separates the former Parliamentary Borough from the southern part of its proper parish, were long known as "Old Haslemere"; and that in close proximity thereto was a piece of ground known as the Churchyard of Old Haslemere, about a quarter of a mile south of the Market-place in the trans-Thursley region.

It can scarcely be doubted that there was a field called the Church-liten field at the beginning of the nineteenth century, in which human bones are said to have been dug up,† and there was certainly a field containing about five acres, in the mid-nineteenth century, which bore the name of "Church Lidden," and was numbered 564 on the Tithe map, but which has since been thrown into the park-land at the entrance to Red-court.

It is not so certain, though there is very strong reason to believe, that this "Church Lidden" included the old churchyard, and two other closes called old Haslemere which were held therewith.

* 'Natural History of Surrey,' vol. iv. p. 28, ed. 1718.

† Gent. Mag., Sept. 1802.

The name of "Church Lidden," or "Church Litten," as a field name, has not been met with earlier than 1700 and then, apparently, only as a substitute for the "Churchyard of Old Haslemere"; but the latter is no fancy or misleading invention of the nineteenth or twentieth centuries. It was in use at least as far back as 1614, when the ground was already in secular occupation; and when it may be safely assumed to have been derived from its former use as the yard of a church or chapel; not necessarily, though probably, as a burial-ground. Whether or not it may have also been called "church litten," in colloquial language, is unknown.

There are several instances, within a few miles from Haslemere, in which the remembrance of a long-lost church or chapel was perpetuated, and its approximate site indicated by local names; although, it should be added, the buildings have usually been mentioned also in ancient records.

A notable case is that of the old minster, near Godalming, of which the former existence was recalled and the site indicated by the "Oldminster" field and "Chapel" fields; and of which also the stone foundation was laid bare some forty-five years ago. This building was not without a history, as the original Godalming church; and it is referred to in more than one record; perhaps in the Domesday survey; certainly in a visitation of the Dean of Salisbury in 1220,* and in the well-known survey of the Godalming manor, &c., made *circ.* 1548.†

The chapel of Hurtmore may be quoted as another instance. It was referred to as a wooden building in the above visitation of 1220,‡ and there was a lawsuit a few years later relative to the right of presentation to the chaplaincy: so there is no doubt of its former existence. The chapel has, however, long disappeared, but its memory was recalled in the early nineteenth century (and is perhaps still so recalled) in legal documents by the names of Church Hill, Church Hill Hanger, or the like, on the left side of the valley leading from lower Eashing to Hurtmore bottom.

In like manner the name of the churchyard suggests the former existence and approximate site of a church or chapel at old Haslemere. If a Saxon church once stood on the

* Reg. of S. Osmund, Rolls Series, vol. i. p. 297.

† Land. Rev. Misc. Surveys, 1-3 Edw. VI., vol. 190.

‡ Reg. of S. Osmund, Rolls Series, vol. i. p. 297

ridge known as Old Haslemere, it was probably only a small wooden structure. It may be noted that the custom of burial in churchyards arose about the sixth century.* Two hundred years later the practice of interment in the building as well as the yard was becoming well known. It would appear that from the time of St. Cuthbert (*circ.* A.D. 750) a *lictun*† (A.S. *lic*, a corpse; *tun*, a field) or burial-ground commonly adjoined the church.

Of the history of the churchyard prior to 1614 nothing is known, but, in that year, John Shudd, of Thursley, Yeoman, granted to a certain Michael Hilton his parcel of land called the Church yard of Olde Hasselmere, containing half an acre, then or late in the occupation of Thomas Hawarde. It was situated in the parish of Haslemere and abutted on the lands of the said John Shudd on the South and East, on lands of John Cobden in the tenure, &c., of John Billinghamurst at Townes ende on the West, and on the King's Highway leading from Hurst hill towards Howndless water on the North.

Michael Hilton almost immediately granted a long two thousand years' lease to one Richard West, of Haslemere, clothworker; and this lease, after sundry transfers, was assigned to William Holt, of the same place, shoemaker, about 1623. Holt soon took steps to enlarge his little estate, and in 1626 purchased from William Shudd, one of the sons of the above-named John Shudd, two closes called Old Haslemere, containing three acres, within the parish of Haslemere, or in Pepperham,‡ and abutting against the lands of Mathew Cobden, Gent., called Houndless water, on the West. The closes are stated to have been purchased by John Shudd, the Father, from one Robert Boxall. And this was, presumably, by a deed of 1604,§ whereby Robert Boxolde, of Bramshott, Yeoman, the cousin and heir of John Boxolde, Clerk, granted a number of fields or small farms [including an Old Haslemere parcel] in Haslemere and Pepperham, to John Shudd.

The boundaries, as described in 1614 and 1626, go far to show that the churchyard and two old Haslemere closes

* Tyack, 'Lore and Legend of the English Church,' p. 78.

† Lidden and litten are corruptions of *lictun*.

‡ The distinction between, or confusion of, Haslemere and Pepperham will be referred to elsewhere.

§ Common Plea Roll, 2 James I., Mich. Term. m. 30.

must have been situated very near to, if they were not comprised in, the site of the Church Lidden, No. 564 on the Tithe map. (See fig. 9.)

The lands of John Cobden,* forming the western boundary of the churchyard in 1614, were beyond doubt part of Mathew Cobden's lands called Houndless water, against which the two closes of Old Haslemere abutted on



FIG. 9.—Plan showing the Church Lidden of "Old Haslemere."

the west in 1626. There is, moreover, little doubt that those two closes represented the lands of John Shudd, upon which the churchyard abutted on the south and east sides in 1614. The three closes, therefore, seem to have formed one block of land, lying on the east side of the estate of Houndless water, which then extended up the hill to Old Haslemere, and it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the

* John Cobden left two sons, Bartholomew and Mathew; and, under his will, and a deed of partition of his lands in 1626, Houndless water was allotted to Mathew [Close Rolls, 2 Charles I., Part 28, No. 20].

present upper road (Hook lane) leading from Hast or Hurst hill, to the old Midhurst turnpike road, must have been that northern boundary of the churchyard which is described, in 1614, as the King's high road leading from Hurst hill towards Houndless water. Bearing in mind that the upper road would have come into touch with the north-east corner of the Houndless water lands at a short distance beyond the head of the Stedland lane, which now leads more directly down to the Houndless water house, there is no difficulty in accepting the upper road as representing the northern boundary. On the other hand, there would be great difficulty in reconciling any position of the churchyard on the south side of Stedland lane with any abutment on the Houndless water land, or on parts of old Haslemere.

After 1626, the two freehold closes called "Old Haslemere" (three acres), and the leasehold of the old churchyard (half acre), seem to have followed the same course of descent or ownership; but want of information and want of space prevent a satisfactory investigation into, or following up of, their conversion into the "Church Lidden"; or, the alternative, vanishing into space.

All that can be said is that, under the will of William Holt (1634)* and by sundry family arrangements, they passed to his son Henry Holt as "two closes called Old Haslemere (three acres), and a close called Old Haslemere Church Yard, or the Church Yard close" (half acre), and were transferred by him to one Roger Jackson, *circ.* 1661.† From Roger they descended to his son William, who, in his will of 1700‡ made a wide departure from precedent, by devising his three closes of land, called Old Haslemere and Church Litten, to his son John. The son (John) appears to have fallen back upon the earlier description of "two closes called Old Haslemere," &c., and "the Old Haslemere Church Yard or the Church Yard Close," in some mortgages (*circ.* 1729-30); but it is very unlikely that the

* He therein refers to all his lands whatsoever . . . called . . . "Old haselmer or the Church Yard Cloase." (Proved at Winchester, 22 May, 1634.)

† Roger Jackson, buried 26 March, 1698. Haslemere Church Reg. (Penfold's edition, p. 48). The Registers of Haslemere were transcribed by John Wornham Penfold, F.R.I.B.A., and privately printed for the Parish Register Society in 1906.

‡ Will, 2 April, 1700, Prob. Arch. C. of Surr., 1 June, 1703.

lands were other than the three closes devised to him by his father under the names Old Haslemere and Church Lydden. It would, however, be interesting to ascertain what description was given (*circ.* 1776) when the closes were purchased by Robert Briant, the owner of the adjoining Scotland, &c. Robert Briant died in 1803,* leaving an only daughter, Ann Briant,† and she, by will of 1807, devised her Farm and Lands called Scotland Farm and the Hundred Acres to her cousin Robert Briant; therein presumably including the three closes. At any rate, a William Briant was owner of the "Church Lidden" (No. 564), as well as Scotland, &c., at the time of the Tithe apportionment (1842), and James Mann held both about twenty years later.

The two closes, so frequently referred to in the previous pages, were only part of the lands called "Old Haslemere," which (*circ.* 1490-5) were held in three parcels by John Gase, Henry Boxfold, and John Faryndon, respectively. The compilers of the survey of 1548 seem already to have found a difficulty in identifying these lands, and a century later (1649), one Richard Boxall‡ devised those seven closes which "we usually call Old Haslemere," to his son Richard. These seven closes should, perhaps, have been more accurately described as Old Haslemere and Bunkhurst, and in the early nineteenth century would seem to have been treated as identical with certain fields on the rising ground south of Cow street, now East street, which were long used with the Half Moon farm, and described, in 1823, as four, late five, and theretofore seven closes, called by the modern names of Great Poor Field, Old Haslemere, The Park, and the Little Poor Field. They subsequently underwent other changes, but the name of "Old Haslemere," borne by No. 559 on the Tithe map of 1842, marks the site of the Great Poor Field and Old Haslemere of 1823.

It may be added that the same name of "Old Haslemere" seems also to have been shared by way of alias, or substantively in the descriptive titles of the lands lying between Haste Hill Common and No. 559, and more distant

* Robert Briant, buried 9 December, 1803, age 82. Haslemere Ch. Reg. (Penfold's edition, p. 282).

† Ann Briant, buried 24 Sept. 1807, aged 54. Haslemere Ch. Reg. (Penfold's edition, p. 283).

‡ Will, 31 Dec. 1649. Prob. P. C. Cant. 6 Dec. 1651. [Grey, 179.]

lands which had perhaps no other claim to it than that they had been held by the same proprietors.

Of a town, village, or collection of dwellings at Old Haslemere, or of the period of their existence, nothing is really known. Aubrey, it is true, repeats a statement made to him by Mr. Gresham, in 1676, that "there were frequently many wells found thereabouts"; but he does not state whether they were deep artificial wells, needing bucket and cord, or springs like Pilewell or the Town well, with or without man's handiwork in the form of masonry of any kind; and the very expression "many wells frequently found" does not, to say the least of it, increase confidence in the accuracy of the statement.

The only tangible traces at the present time of bygone settlements on the high ground of Old Haslemere are a few pieces of broken pottery and glass, and some flint implements discovered in close proximity to one another in digging a hole in the nursery garden (Little Field (563) in fig. 9, p. 39) of Redcourt, at a short distance from the site of the former Church Litten. They may be seen in the late Sir Jonathan Hutchinson's Educational Museum. They suggest continuity of occupation from prehistoric times.

CHAPTER VI.

PLANTAGENET TIMES, WITH ANCIENT DEEDS.

IN Chapter IV. an attempt has been made to trace the outline of Haslemere history (as preserved under other names) down to the period in which the Bishops of Salisbury consolidated their Godalming estate, *circ.* 1220-30, by acquiring the rights of Edeline del Broc and her heirs; including therein the acquisition of the Market of Haslemere.

During the next hundred years the contemporary records in which Haslemere is specifically mentioned are scarce, but there are a few deeds and enrolments of proceedings in the King's Courts which throw light on the civil history of the place; although, in ecclesiastical matters, the name is hidden behind that of the mother church of Chiddingfold for another century and a half.

Signification of term "Market."

The precise signification of the term *Market of Heselmere*, used in the Royal Order of 1221, is uncertain; and, strangely enough, neither Haslemere nor the market is mentioned in the Fine of 1224, whereby Thomas of Baulingham and his wife Mabel transferred their rights in the Hundred and Manor of Godalming to the Bishop. Whether the right of holding the market with its attendant tolls, &c., or the Lordship of the Market-Town, or both were covered by the term, is therefore an open question; but it may be assumed, with confidence, that there was such a town in existence, in which the market was held; and, with almost equal confidence, that the town was that which subsequently became the *Parliamentary Borough*, rather than *Old Haslemere* on the southern high ground. At what periods and under what circumstances the town and the market respectively came into existence cannot at present be discovered.

Origin, &c., of Market and existence of "Burgages."

Markets were very important factors in the political economy of the late Saxon and post-conquest Kings. They were valued not only as a means of encouraging and protecting trade, but also as a source of revenue; and, amongst other legislation on the subject, Edward the Elder and Athelstone enacted laws that markets should be held within towns.* Their Norman successors constantly issued charters by which, *int. al.*, the right of holding markets was granted or confirmed, as part of the working outfit of corporate boroughs. Haslemere Market was officially recognised by the royal order of 1221, and it can only be conjectured that it had either been duly authorised by one of the kings who held the Godalming demesne, or that it was a market by a prescriptive right which had its origin before the conquest.

The latter alternative is by no means a far-fetched suggestion. A few years after, though probably not before 1221, there was executed a deed to which the Rev. T. S. Cooper has assigned an approximate date of 1330 (Plate IV.) dealing with a parcel of land, described as a "Burgage," situate in the Ville [tithing or town] of Haslemere. It was not far distant from, if not within, the area of the later Parliamentary Borough; and, except that there was a liability to pay one silver penny a year to the Chief Lord of the Fee, this land was held with absolute freedom, even to the extent of a power to devise by will; a power which, though lawfully exercised in Saxon times, was not generally permitted after the conquest until the reign of Henry VIII., except by the special customs of different burgage tenures,† or by royal charter.‡

In other words, unless some unknown charter was issued by the early Norman kings, the original grant of this burgage was, not improbably, made before the conquest. Burgage tenure, of an ancient character, was clearly in existence in the Haslemere district *circ.* 1221, and it may be that part or the whole of the market-town was already so held, and that the market was of equal antiquity.

* 'British Borough Charters,' A. Ballard, 1913, p. lxvi.

† Stephen's 'Blackstone,' Book II. Part 1, cap. ii.

‡ 'British Borough Charters,' A. Ballard, 1913, p. 73.

Privileges of Haslemere Men.

As tenants or holders of part of the Godalming estate the men of the market-town were, presumably, entitled to the privileges which, with many variations, were enjoyed by tenants of *ancient demesne*, but which were accorded to Borough Towns by their charters. This ancient demesne is described as

A tenure existing in certain manors which . . . were actually in the hands of the crown at the time of Edward the Confessor, or William the Conqueror; and so appear to have been by . . . Domesday Book. The tenants . . . were not all of the same order or degree. Some of them . . . continued for a long time pure and absolute villeins, dependent on the will of their lord: and those who have succeeded them in their tenures, now differ from common copyholders in only a few points. Others were in a great measure enfranchised by the royal favour; being only bound . . . to perform some of the better sort of villein services, but those determinate and certain; as, to plough the king's lands for so many days, [&c.]; and in consideration hereof they had many immunities and privileges granted to them; as to try the right of their property in a peculiar court of their own (called a court of antient demesne), by a peculiar process, denominated a writ of *right close*; not to pay toll or taxes; not to contribute to the expenses of knights of the shire; not to be put on juries; and the like. [Stephen's 'Blackstone,' Book II. Part 1, cap. ii.]

The Domesday survey distinctly states that the Godalming demesne never paid *geld*, and the freedom from toll and custom enjoyed by the Catteshall and Chiddingfold men of Oinus Purcell and his son Geoffrey in the reign of Henry I. was probably not limited to a part of the Godalming demesne severed from it after the Domesday survey. Ancient demesne privileges barred the way to legal proceedings in a Haslemere case tried at the Guildford Assizes in 1279,* and ancient demesne privileges were, after a long struggle, won by the men of Witley (within the Godalming hundred), even though Witley did not form part of the royal Godalming demesne at the time of Edward the Confessor or of William the Conqueror.

* See p. 51.

At the Assizes of Michaelmas, 1279,* above referred to, the Bishop of Sarum (Robert of Wichampton), by his attorney, laid and made good his claim to sundry rights and privileges connected with the hundred of Godalming; amongst others, that the men of that liberty were free from geld, toll, passage,† and all other customs throughout the kingdom, and were not required to do service at the Sheriff's tourn of shire hundreds, except at their own proper hundred. No servant of the Crown, other than the King's Coroner, in case of murder, could enter the liberty except on default of the bailiff of the liberty, and then only under the authority of a king's writ.

The Bishop claimed that the rights, &c., were in possession at the time of his assumption of the bishopric; but, so far as is recorded, did not state whether they were enjoyed as privileges of ancient demesne, or under special grant; and it is just possible that, if compelled to prove earlier right, he would not have fallen back upon the privileges of ancient demesne, but might have preferred to base his claim upon a charter of King John ‡ of a general character, whereby considerable benefits in the form of freedom from exactions, and of the rights of soc and sac, thol and theam, &c., were granted to the Bishop and church of Salisbury throughout all their lands. This was certainly the case in an order of Edward III., October 22nd, 1376, wherein the King was made to recite a grant to the Bishop and his successors, as a reason for proclaiming to his Sheriffs, Mayors, and Bailiffs, &c., &c., that the Bishop's men of Godalming should be allowed to be free from toll of their goods and merchandise, &c. §

Market Town and Local Government.

The men of the Market-Town of Haslemere had probably no need of a special charter of grant of these privileges for the advancement of their mercantile transactions; but it is not known whether, like the owners of the parcel of burgage land before referred to, they held

* Guildford Assize held in the Octave of Michaelmas, 7 Edward I., as recorded in an Inspeximus of 12 Richard II.; County Placita, Surrey. 12 Ric. ii., No. 18.

† Transit dues.

‡ Dated at Falaise, June 4th, 2 John. (See Inspeximus, 2 Henry VIII., Part 5, No. 20, and Salisbury Charters, Rolls ser. p. 178.)

§ Close Roll 50, Edward III., Part 2, m. 9.

burgages by an ancient tenure, each contributing his proportion of a consolidated rent, payable to the lord of Godalming (as was the case in later centuries); and it is not known whether they formed a quasi corporate body for the government of their town, or merely exercised the ordinary tithing control with other men of the tithing.

The inhabitants of the town were called Burgesses, and there are traces of their separate Courts as early as the reign of Henry VII., long before they returned representatives to Parliament, under summons of Queen Elizabeth; but the Lordship of the Town, or so-called *Manor* of Haslemere, and the courts held there in the spring were more in the nature of a "split" from the parent lordship of Godalming than of a chartered Borough, and at least the men of the tithing continued to attend the views of franc pledge at Godalming.

From first to last there was a strange intermixture of different kinds of tenure. The parliamentary borough comprised not only the so-called Burgages, by the possession whereof the right of voting for the Borough representatives was acquired, but, also sundry parcels of freehold held of the principal manor of Godalming; together with waste lands belonging to that manor.

Tithing of Haslemere, including the Customary holdings of Piperham and Medemefeld and an unidentified Burgage.

The tithing of Haslemere included the area of the later parliamentary borough and divers holdings of its own; amongst others, Piperham and Medemefelde, of which the names respectively occur in grants of the Chiddingfold Church with the Chapel of Piperham (*circ.* 1180-5), and in the transfer of the Burgage before referred to (*circ.* 1230).

From a list of tenures,* originally prepared about the second quarter of the fourteenth century, it would seem that the two properties of Piperham and Medemefelde were held by services closely resembling the superior class of villeinage.

The details of their tenures, written in Latin, may be freely translated as follows:—

Thomas of Medemefelde owes a yearly assize rent † of

* Loseley, 'Charters, &c.' See Surrey Arch. Coll., vol. xxiii., p. 103.

† The fixed rent due to the Lord.

7s. 1d., and he owes service * [of Court], and if he has oxen of his own he will give for each yoke 1d. at Christmas, and 1d. at Easter. He will give nothing if he has no oxen of his own; and if he ploughs with horses he will give nothing. He will give 2d. for Rippans at the feast of St. Michael, and if he has pigs upon his holding between Michaelmas and Martinmas he will give 1d. per pig for pannage,† and ½d. for each piglet. If he has a cart or [query] sled,‡ he will, for a reasonable sum, carry one cartload of grass out of the Lord's meadow called Doulesmede and Ordelpoulmed § to the lord's court at Godalming, and will receive his breakfast or ½d. He will give a cock and a hen at the feast of St. Thomas as Churshette.¶ He will also act as Reeve ¶ if elected, and will receive half a mark for the year, and when the Steward or Bailiff comes into the Manor to hold a Hundred [court] the Reeve will be performing the lord's custom. And if he should be employed in rendering account outside the precincts of the hundred, he will be performing the lord's custom. And he will pay his rent and do no customary services while in office.

Margery of Pyperham owes yearly rent of assize 4s. 4d., and in all other things she will do and receive as the said Thomas.

Unidentified Burgage.

It was apparently one of the above villein owners of Medemefelde who granted the Burgage (*circ.* 1230), but evidently not in his capacity of a villein. This deed of grant is of such special interest on account of the tenure of the property conveyed, and its references to roads

* Attendance at the Hundred Courts, &c., to act as assessor, &c.

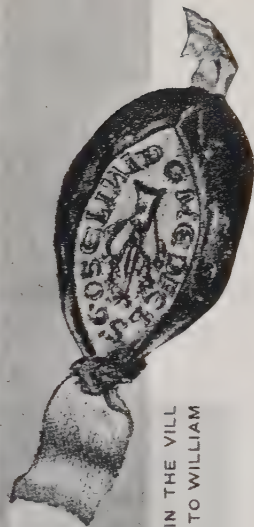
† Pannage: The feeding of pigs on the acorns and beech nuts in the woods.

‡ The words in Latin are "carrum" and "carectas." They represent two different kinds of cart or other conveyance.

§ "Doulesmede" and "Ordelpoulmed" were part of the Godalming Common meadows or Lammas lands.

¶ Churshette: A tribute of corn, or otherwise, payable to the church during the Saxon times, but which seems to have passed into the hands of the laity. ['History of Banstead,' by H. C. M. Lambert, 1912, p. 38.]

¶ The Reeves, amongst other duties, collected the lord's rents.

[illegible]

SALE OF A BURGAGE NEAR CLAMERHULLE IN THE VILL
OF HASELMER BY GOSSELIN DE MEDMEFELD TO WILLIAM
DE LONGHURST. ABOUT 1230.

and place-names, that a full translation is desirable. Unhappily, it does not describe the boundaries with sufficient clearness to indicate the precise position of the land, and fails to suggest who was to be the collector or receiver of the yearly rent of 1d., payable to the chief lord of the fee.* The translation is as follows:—

Let those present and to come know that I, Jocelyn of Medmefeld,† have sold, granted, and by this my present charter, have quit-claimed for myself and my heirs for ever, to William of Longhurst, for 4s., which he has given into my hands, a certain burgage with its appurtenances in the ville of Haselmere, & it lies next the Himbhkoc on the south part, between the tenement of William of the Bridge (de Ponte) & the King's way which stretches from Clamerhulle towards Haselmere. To have and to hold the said burgage with its appurtenances from the Lord of that fee, to the said William & his heirs or to whomsoever he should desire to give, sell, devise or assign the aforesaid burgage, freely, quietly, well, and in peace, by hereditary right for ever, so that I or my heirs shall not hereafter have power nor ought to exact or claim anything in the said burgage with its appurtenances from the said William or his heirs, or from his assigns. William and his heirs or assigns paying thereout yearly to the Chief Lord of the fee one silver penny at the two yearly terms, forsooth, at the Feast of the Annunciation of our Lady a halfpenny, & at the Feast of St. Michael a halfpenny, for all secular service, exaction, and demand. And that this my sale, grant, & quit-claim may gain legal force, I have to this present writing attached my seal. These being witnesses—Adam Toli, Peter of Hesulle, Roger the Heye, Edward of Gostrode, Robert of Curtenersse, Godwin of Haslemere, Luke the Clerk, Thomas Duncedod, Nigel of Munstede, Alan of the More the Clerk, and many others.

* Some of the land lying to the north of Haslemere Town was in the Imbham's manor.

† Medmefeld is believed to have been the early form of Meadfields.

Deeds and other Records connected with Haslemere and its Vicinity.

Another deed, to which the Rev. T. S. Cooper can assign no nearer date than that it was executed prior to 1290,* may not unfittingly be introduced here, as throwing some further light on place-names and roadways. The land affected was evidently freehold and in the neighbourhood of Haslemere, though perhaps not in the tithing; and the names of two of the witnesses, *viz.*, Peter of Hesulle and Robert of Curtnersse are common to this and the deed of (c. 1230). There is also, at least, a strong resemblance between the names of Luke the Clerk, as witness (c. 1230), and Luke the Clerk of Haslemere, a witness below.

Robert of Prestewike, son and heir of William of Prestewike,† grants to William, the son of Reginald of Wodeham of Essex, for his service and for twelve shillings and sixpence, two acres of land with the appurtenances in a field called le Northdone, *viz.*, those lying in length between the King's way leading from Guldeford to Haslemere on the south and a certain footpath [or lane, *semita*] which leads from Haslemere to the Church of Chidingfaude on the north and extends from a certain field called le Hyncrofte as far as a way leading to Holehurst, as enclosed. To hold the said two acres, of the grantor and his heirs, to the said William, his heirs or assigns, freely, quietly, well, and in peace, in hereditary right, in perpetuity, the said William, his heirs or assigns, rendering thence yearly to the said Robert and his heirs two pence a year for every service, custom, secular demand, suit of court, relief heriots, and all other things named or unnamed to which they are entitled. There is a warranty clause against men and women. Sealed in the presence of Peter of Hesulle, Nicholas of Meddemefelde, Robert of Curtenershe, Nicholas of Godelyke, Robert of Chudingefolde, Jocelyn of Haslemere, Luke the Clerk of Haslemere, Robert the butcher of Prestewike, & many others.

* Prior to the passing of the Act "Quia Emptores" in 18 Edw. I. it was unusual to date deeds of conveyance.

† It has been suggested by the Rev. T. S. Cooper that William of Prestwick may have been identical with William of Longhurst, the grantee of that Burgage [c. 1230].

In 1279 there is another reference to Haslemere.* Julia, the wife of Adam of Pokgele, sued Eva, the widow of her late father, Henry Chyrk, for a messuage with the appurtenances in Haslemere, held by the said Eva, and was non-suited on account of a defect in her procedure. The defendant pleaded that the Manor of Haslemere was antient demesne of the King, and that only a little writ of right close ran there. Julia could not deny this, and asked permission to retire from the suit.

Whether "Manor" was the right term is open to question. It was at the same assize that the "Manor" of Godalming was erroneously stated to have been granted to the Bishop of Salisbury by Henry I.

Adam and his wife Julia are met with again in a deed of November 23rd, 1302, of which the following is the translation:—

Let all present and to come know that I, Adam Poghele of Haselmere, have given, granted, and by this my present deed have confirmed to Henry my son one Burgage which, at a certain time, I acquired of Herbert of Haselmere, situate between the Burgage which was formerly of Henry le Chuke on the North & my Burgage on the South, as it is on every side divided by bounds. To have and to hold the aforesaid Burgage with all its appurtenances to the aforesaid Henry & his heirs or assigns, freely, quietly, entirely, and peacefully. Rendering thence yearly, to the lord of the fee, the rent due and accustomed [and] to me & Julia my wife so long as we shall live or either of us shall live five shillings, to be paid at the two yearly terms, *viz.*, at the feast of Easter two shillings & six pence & at the feast of St. Michael two shillings and six pence for all secular services and demands. And I in truth, the said Adam and my heirs or assigns will warrant, acquit and defend the aforesaid Burgage with all its appurtenances to the said Henry & his heirs or assigns against all men for ever. In witness whereof I have to this present deed set my seal. These

* Assize Roll, 7 Edward I., quoted in Symmes 'Collections for Surrey,' add. MS., Brit. Mus., 6167, p. 254, and Agard's 'Calendar,' Pub. Rec. Office, vol. xxii.

being witness, Richard of Heysulle,* William le Frensse, Stephen of Compton, Maurice at Garstone, Thomas of Pyperham, Nicholas Duncekod, Richard le Taylur, & others. Given at Haselmere on Friday in the feast of St. Clement in the Thirty-first year of the reign of King Edward.

The next record † is an assessment for an aid or subsidy granted by Act, 6 Edward III. [1331–2 to 1332–33]. It was a fixed proportion of a fifteenth or tenth taxed upon movables, with few exceptions, possessed by every one, except those who were so poor that their goods did not amount in the whole to 5s. The cities, boroughs, and ancient demesne contributed at the higher rate of a tenth, the counties at a fifteenth. ‡ Haslemere and Chiddingfold are not distinguished from the Villata of Godalming, but the following surnames are discoverable in Haslemere a few years later, *viz.* :—

Robert of (de) Stotelye	.	.	.	2s. 4d.
Roger Haselhore	.	.	.	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.
Alice of (de) Pokshudde	.	.	.	2s. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.
Richard the (le) Stede	.	.	.	2s. 4d.
Matilda Watman	.	.	.	11 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.
Richard Pyperham	.	.	.	3s. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
John the (le) Tornour	.	.	.	13 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
Richard son of Alice Piperham	.	.	.	3s.
Richard Wateman	.	.	.	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Richard at (ate) Rodgate §	.	.	.	12 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
William the (le) Taillour	.	.	.	14d.
Richard Poghelye	.	.	.	2s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Agnes Poghelye	.	.	.	22d.

The Assessment [*circ.* 1331–3] is soon followed [1339–40] by the first of a series of Hundred and other Court Rolls of Godalming, in which there are many references to Haslemere. Unfortunately the series is much broken, but such of the

* Son of the Peter of Heysulle, a Juror in 1279, who witnessed in the two undated deeds of the thirteenth century.

† Exch. Lay. Subs. $\frac{184}{4}$.

‡ 'History of Banstead,' H. C. M. Lambert, 1912, p. 87.

§ Rodgate is not in Haslemere, but Rich ate Rodgate was Tithingman there in 1343, though Adam atte Rodgate was Tithingman of Chiddingfold shortly before.

Rolls as have survived the wear and tear and accidents entailed by an existence of many hundred years are of great value to the local historian.

The subject of these rolls will be dealt with in the next chapter; but for the purpose of connecting the Assessment of *circ.* 1332 with the next list of persons assessed to the Poll Tax, *circ.* 1380–81, it may be useful to note down a few of the Haslemere names, mainly those which have been perpetuated in consequence of the infringement of ale assize laws.

In 1339–40, John Stede, John Turner, William Dankeston, Richard Whateman, Richard de Poghele, Richard le Smyth, Sibill de Boxfold, Thomas de Donscod, Richard de Piperham, John de Piperham, Richard atte Halle, the executor of Margery de Piperham, John Thrull, John Sode, and others.

John ate Beck and John de Boxfold entered the tithing.

In 1342–3, William le Turnour elsewhere William Turnour; John le Clerk de Haselmere, Richard Chunesone, John le Turnour, John le Thrulle, William le Thrulle, Richard Pokshud elsewhere Richard Pogshed; Agnes Daneleston, John Page, &c.

Richard Whateman and Robert Aleyne enter the tithing.

In 1357–8, John Coct, Thomas de Bronnyngfold, Richard Haselor, Richard de Burghurset, John de Stotteleghe, &c.

In 1367, Richard Boxfolde, Thomas Bronyngfold, John de Peperham, Richard Burghurst, John Cock, John Stottele, Thomas Gace, Thomas Bocher, John Stoke, Thomas Cheser, John Stede, Robert Marchaunt, William atte Courtmulle, William Comesefold, &c.

Thomas Taillor enters the tithing.

In 1378, Richard Hokere, Henry Godegrom, John Mapuldorewell, John Smyth, William Comsefolde, John atte Wode, John Marion.

Under Act 4 Rich. II. [1380–81] a Poll Tax (tax per head) was laid upon every male or female above the age of 15 years at the rate of 12d.; respect being had to the poverty of divers assistants when the tax would be unfitting.*

In this case Haslemere is separately assessed; and the following are the details:—

Henry Sadeler	} 2s.	Thomas Brenyngfold	} 3s.
Isabel his wife		Isabel his wife	
John Mapelderwell	} 2s.	Alice his daughter	}
Isabel his wife		Robert the son of John	
John Stottell *	} 3s. 4d.	Scoter	} 2s.
Gunilda his wife		Richard Comsifold	
Robert his son	} 2s. 6d.	Matilda his wife	} 2s.
John att Wode		William Comsifold	
Alice his wife	} 2s.	Isabel his wife	} 12d.
Thomas Ch(e)sar		Agnes Arwesmyth	
Agnes his wife	} 2s. 4d.	John Wakeford	} 4s.
John Smyth		Agnes his wife	
Joane his wife	} 2s.	Thomas his son	} 3s.
Henry Goudegrom		Alice his wife	
Eleanor his wife	} 2s.	Richard atte Hall	} 2s.
John Gace		Margery his wife	
Isabel his wife	} 2s. 8d.	Matilda his daughter	} 2s.
Thomas Bocher		Walter Piperham	
Cristina his wife	} 2s.	Joane his wife	} 2s.
John Goudewyn		Richard Boxfold	
Alice his wife	} 16d.	Sibil his wife	} 3s.
John Goudewyn, senr.		Richard Haselour	
Julia his wife	} 12d.	Matilda his wife	} 2s.
John Marion		Isabel the mother	
Isabel his wife	} 3s. 8d.	Richard Burghurst	} 2s.
Thomas Hertes		Alice his wife	
Alice his wife	} 2s.	William Tanner	} 2s.
Alan Carpenter		Margery his wife	
Joane his wife	} 2s. 4d.	John	} 4d.
Robert Chonnesone		Richard	
Matilda his wife	} 20d.	Sum of the villate	} £3 0s. 12d.
John Prynz		of Hasulmere	
Agnes his wife			

On comparing the foregoing lists of names, it will be seen that the use of the Latin *de* and French *le* to signify the place of a man's abode or occupation *circ.* 1332 has ceased in 1380–81; and that the place or occupation is adopted as the surname. The English word *at* still holds

* Stottele or Stoteley. See Deed, p. 56.

its ground, being, as may be assumed, understood in every-day language.

Before the close of the century the Bishop of Salisbury obtained a grant, February 18th, 1393-4, of a weekly market and annual fair at Haslemere,* of which the following is a translation :—

Richard to [] health. Know that we of our special grace have granted and by this our charter have confirmed for ourselves and our heirs, so far as in our power, to the venerable Father in Christ, John Bishop of Salisbury, that he and his successors may for ever have a certain market throughout Wednesday in each week, at the town† (vill) of Haselmere in the County of Surrey; and one fair there each year, of five days duration, *viz.* on the eve and on the day of the Raising of the holy Cross and during the three days immediately following, unless that market and fair should harm the neighboring markets and fairs. Wherefore for ourselves and our heirs we will, and firmly direct that the aforesaid Bishop and his successors shall for ever have the market and fair aforesaid at the town aforesaid. Unless that market and fair shall be harmful to the neighboring markets and fairs as is afore-said: these being witness the venerable fathers the Archbishops W— Canterbury primate of all England, Thomas York primate of England our Chancellor; the Bishops R— London, W— Winchester, J— Lincoln; the Dukes John of Aquitaine and Lancaster, and Edmund of York, and Thomas of Gloucester, our dearest Uncles; the Earls Henry of Derby, Richard of Arundell, Thomas of Warwick, Thomas of Percy the Steward of our house, Master Edmund of Stafford the keeper of our Privy Seal, and others.

Given by our hand at Westminster the 18th of February [17 February, 17 Rich. II. 1393-4].

Two other Loseley deeds illustrate Haslemere history prior to the close of the fourteenth century, *viz.* :—

25 March, 11th Rich. II. 1388. William Knoller grants to Robert Chonnesone and William Comesfolde, a six years lease of his tenement called Dallyngwyke,

* Charter Roll, 17 Rich. II., No. 6. See Plate III.

† The Vill in this case probably signified the Town rather than the Tithing.

with a certain enclosed meadow adjoining to the said Tenement, together with three enclosed crofts called Shephoushames [or Shephonshames], lying on the North side of the King's way leading towards Guildford; also all his enclosed lands which he has on the South side of the aforesaid way, called Medefeld, lying between the land of Alice Skuttles on the East, and the land of the said Robert on the West, as bounded on every side. Annual rent 22s.

[Witness] John Wakeford, John Pyperham, John Stottelegh, John Mapulderwell, John Goudwyne, and others.

By the second deed, February 5th, 17 Rich. II. 1393-4:—

John Stottele and Gunnilda his wife release and quitclaim to Richard Knoller, and his heirs, all their right in a burgage in Haslemere called Hebekynes Place, situate between the meadow of Dallyngwyk and the garden formerly of John the Taylor.

[Witness] John Apulderwelle, Robert Chonnesonne, John atte Wode, John Redelonder, John Gace, Edm. Somenor, John Goudyne, and others.

CHAPTER VII.

HUNDRED AND COURTS LEET, ETC., ROLLS.

THE earliest record of the proceedings in the hundred and other Godalming courts, at present discoverable, is a roll which has happily been preserved amongst other Loseley charters. It opens with a court held on the 30th September, 13 Edward III., 1339: a date somewhat verbosely described as, Thursday next after the feast of St. Michael, in the 14th year of the reign of King Edward the third from the conquest beginning. (*incip.*)

Before entering upon a detailed statement of the events recorded upon this, and other rolls of later date, it would be well to give some account of the earlier history of the local courts which, in conjunction with the system of frank-pledge or mutual liability of the free men to keep order within their respective districts, played a very important part in the early stages of our national life.

The system of dividing territory into counties, hundreds, and tithings, or the like, and of maintaining order by means of the frank-pledge and local courts, is of remote and undefined antiquity; and not peculiar to England.

The introduction of these institutions into England has been attributed to King Alfred, the great Anglo-Saxon legislator; but it is probable that they were already existing, and that he revised and adapted them to meet changed conditions resulting from his victories over his Danish rivals in the north of England, and the unification of the Kingdom. By the close of his reign, *circa* 900, England appears to have been parcelled out into counties or shires, the counties respectively comprising a varying number of hundreds or other divisions known by divers titles; and each hundred nominally containing ten tithings, otherwise ten communities; each in its turn consisting of ten heads of families, or of ten free men holding large estates, with their families and dependents. These ten free men were, presumably, the original frank-pledges mutually responsible

for order and the observance of the law within their own families and the tithing; but their number must soon have increased.

Anciently no man was suffered to abide in England above 40 days unless he joined a tithing; and, with some few exceptions, every free man was required to become a member of a tithing, by taking the oath of allegiance, &c., on attaining the age of 14 years: or, apparently, 12 years under some circumstances. Membership was a necessary qualification for the enjoyment of the privileges of a free man; amongst others that of entitling him, or rather his representatives, to the ransom or mulct payable if he were slain after attaining the age of 12 years. Under the laws of Canute * he must be brought into a hundred and tithing and attached to a house or hearth, and under the laws of Henry I,† every man who cared to be considered worthy of freedom must be in a hundred and tithing or free-pledge from his 12th year; and, if there were need, every free man was required to attend within his hundred twice a year in order that it might be ascertained that the tithings were full, &c.

The oath of the free man was at one time administered by the Sheriff, at his courts held during his tours through his county; or at the courts of such lords of hundreds, manors, or other jurisdictions as had been granted the privilege of holding courts leet and views of frank-pledge.

It is scarcely necessary to remark that many changes took place in the course of the several centuries which elapsed between the reigns of King Alfred and Edward III.; and a clear description of the gradual development and partial dissolution of the laws and customs of the year 900, leading on to the year 1339, *viz.* the year of the first court roll, is beyond the power of man. There is no full record of the details of the original state or of the intermediate states, and not a little ambiguity in the use of names and titles by legal commentators. Names lost their original signification, and in some cases became interchangeable; and, in consequence of the grant of various classes of privilege in the matters of jurisdiction and service, &c., at different dates, practice was far from uniform throughout the kingdom.

* LL Can. s. 20, Pub. Rec. Comm.

† LL Hen. I. c. 8, Pub. Rec. Comm.

Amongst other things the character of the pledge seems to have been altered or enlarged even in Anglo-Saxon days. The laws of Edward the Confessor, *circa* 1042-66, make mention of particular and special securities given by suspected persons: and the records of the Godalming hundred and other courts of the year 1339-40 contain many references to the suretyship or pledge of one or more men for specific purposes, such as the attendance of another person at a future court, or his payment of a specified sum of money, fine, relief, or otherwise. The principle of the mutual responsibility was not, however, abandoned. The men of the tithing generally were still jointly responsible for certain defaults and offences affecting the King's majesty or the public welfare; as distinguished from offences of a local nature in which manorial or neighbourly rights or wrongs were concerned.

In what manner the members of the tithing exercised control over one another is not certain. Mention of tithing courts is made in Rapin's well-known history of England,* and with such detail as to suggest that he had some court in view; but no authority is quoted, and the great writers on English law are singularly reticent on the subject of courts bearing such name.

Each tithing had its annually elected head officer or tithing-man, and by degrees an elected staff of aletasters, &c., but the earliest official notification of proceedings within the tithing is the partial report of results, *viz.* the presentment of offences and defaults to the courts leet or views of frank-pledge held by the sheriff at his tourn: or by the lord of the hundred or manor.

There can, however, be no reasonable doubt that the chief men of the tithing would have consulted together from time to time upon the best course to be adopted to keep the peace and abate nuisances, and upon other matters of common interest. Whether they had any regular times and places of meeting can only be a subject for conjecture.

The king's own court was the supreme court of judicature; but within each county were various courts of greater or less jurisdiction, *viz.* the county court or great court of the county; the hundred courts; the courts leet or views of frank-pledge; and the courts baron or halimotes.

* Tindal's translation, ed. 1743, vol. i. p. 151.

County Court.

This court, which must not be confused with the more familiar courts bearing the name in the present century, was usually held every four weeks, and was presided over by the sheriff. Before the conquest, the bishop and eorldeorman or earl, with the principal men of the shire, sat to administer justice in both ecclesiastical and lay causes, including certain classes of suit for debt, &c.

After the conquest the bishop was prohibited from attending, and the earl neglected to attend; and, from various causes, the jurisdiction and functions of the county court became more and more limited; and, although it survived the establishment of the modern county courts in 1847, it had almost or quite fallen into desuetude before the close of the 19th century.

Hundred Courts.

The date of the constitution of the hundred courts is uncertain. Blackstone* refers to a statement, of Sir Edward Coke, that they were derived from the county courts, for the ease of the people, that they might have justice done at their doors; but he expresses his own opinion that they were co-eval with the hundreds themselves.

Manning & Bray † state that "at the head of each hundred was a Superior, called a Lord of the Hundred; who held his court for hearing and determining, on the oaths of twelve good and sufficient men, all causes *criminal* as well as *civil*, within his jurisdiction that were of too *great* importance to be judged in the *Tything*, or too *trivial* to be brought before the *County*—*Ecclesiastical* Causes were also decided here; the *Bishop* or his *Arch-deacon* sitting with the Lord of the Hundred or Sheriff in his *Tourn*, to give judgment, until William the *Conqueror*, by a special precept, caused that practice to be discontinued."

The Hundred Courts appear to have been usually held once a month, and the Magna Charta provided that they should be so held, or less often where that had been the custom. Soon after they are said to have become three-

* Stephens on Blackstone, Book V. c. iv.

† M. & B. Surrey, vol. i. p. xlv.

weekly courts under direction given in 18 Henry III. Sooner or later the hundred jurisdictions became wholly or partially severed from the county. Some were granted to powerful subjects, as in the case of Godalming; others were farmed out and sub-farmed; and ultimately, by Act 14, Edward III. stat. 1, c. 9, the jurisdiction of the hundred courts, which had been so farmed out, was reduced and united with that of the county court, wherein the civil affairs of such hundreds were thenceforth transacted, the criminal affairs being dealt with at the sheriff's tourn.

The hundreds which had been granted away as franchises to particular lords, on whom the jurisdiction had devolved by their grants, were excepted from these provisions of the act: but they were required to appoint bailiffs.

Courts leet: Views of frank-pledge and Sheriff's tourn.

The titles of Court leet and View of frank-pledge were used almost interchangeably, although the View was treated as a separate court in the Magna Charta; and there is much difficulty in distinguishing between the sheriff's Court leets, &c., and his tourn.

The courts were held by the sheriff on his circuits through his county, or by the lords of hundreds or manors to whom the right of holding such courts had been granted by the crown: a right perhaps partly derived from the possession of the kindred soc and sac of pre-conquest days.*

Hallam appears to have regarded the courts leet as of post-conquest creation; for (as quoted by Brayley & Britton)† he supposes that, previously, the oaths of allegiance were administered to all free men, breaches of the peace enquired into, crimes investigated, and claims determined in one court, the county court; but on the supposition that no other court existed during the Saxon times: and that the separation of the sheriff's tourn for criminal purposes had not yet taken place.

Blackstone,‡ when writing in the 18th century, remarks that the original intent of the court leet or view of frank-pledge was

“to view the frank-pledges, that is, the free men within the

* See Court Baron, p. 62.

† Brayley & Britton's Surrey, vol. i. p. 246.

‡ Stephens on Blackstone, Book VI. c. xiv.

liberty—Besides this, the preservation of the peace, and the chastisement of divers minute offences against the public good, are the objects both of the court leet, and of the sheriff's tourn: which have exactly the same jurisdiction, one being only a larger species of the other: extending over more territory, but not over more causes. All freeholders within the precinct are obliged to attend them, and all persons commorant therein: which commorancy consists in usually lying there: a regulation which owes its original to the laws of king Canute.* But persons under twelve and above sixty years old; peers; clergymen; women; and the king's tenants in antient demesne . . . are excused from attendance there: all others being bound to appear upon the jury, if required, and make their due presentments. It was also antiently the custom to summon all the king's subjects, as they respectively grew to years of discretion and strength, to come to the court leet, and there take the oath of allegiance to the king.

The other general business of the leet and tourn, was to present by jury all crimes whatsoever that happened within their jurisdiction: and not only to present, but also to punish, all trivial misdemeanors . . . The objects of their jurisdiction are therefore unavoidably very numerous; being such as in some degree, either less or more, affect the public weal, or good government of the district in which they arise; from common nuisances and other material offences against the king's peace and public trade, down to eaves-dropping, waifs, and irregularities in public commons."

Elsewhere† it is stated that the courts leet enquired of all offences under high treason, though they could not punish many, but had to certify them to the justices of assize [Stat. 1, Edw. III., cap. ult.].

Court Baron.

The court baron appears to have represented the earlier halimote. It was at one time held every three weeks for the adjustment of differences between the tenants, mainly those relating to land, although also small debts.‡ It

* Part 2, c. 19.

† Blount's Law Dict. (See Leet.)

‡ Stephens on Blackstone, Book V. c. 4.

seems, to some extent, to have absorbed the Anglo-Saxon jurisdictions of sac and soc, or the right

to hold pleas and impose fines for offences, within a certain district termed a soke [*soca*] : and this authority, after the Norman Conquest, devolved on the lords of manors ; but the privilege was modified by the terms of the grants under which manors were held, and likewise by immemorial usage. Some lords could take cognizance of all crimes committed within their soke or liberty ; while others were restricted to jurisdiction in particular cases only.*

Under chapter 10 of the laws of Henry I. every cause was to be brought to an end either in the Hundred, or in the county, or in the halimotes of those holding lordship, or in the court of the lord. [Omnis causa terminetur vel Hundredo, vel Comitatu vel Halimote, socam habentium, vel dominorum Curia.] †

Privileged districts.

The foregoing description of the courts needs modification when applied to Haslemere : because it enjoyed the privileges of the liberty of Godalming, wherein any desire to have justice brought to the door seems to have been closely connected with a desire to keep the sheriff at a distance. Amongst these privileges were the exemption from attending the sheriff's tourns, except on their own hundred business ; and freedom from his personal service of writs. No servant of the king, save the king's coroner, could enter the liberty. It would seem that these courts became instruments of oppression, in the hands of the sheriffs or their representatives ; and, either from consideration for the king's lieges generally, or from a desire to accumulate power in their own hands, the barons made provision in the Magna charta which they extorted from king John in 1215 ; ‡ that

“ No County-Court for the future shall be holden, but from Month to Month ; and where there used to be a greater Interval, let it be so continued. Neither any Sheriff, nor his Bailiff, shall keep his Turn in the Hundred oftener

* Brayley & Britton's, Surrey, vol. i. p. 244.

† Blount's Law Dict. (See Halmote.)

‡ Tindal's ed. of 'Rapin's Hist. of England,' 1743, vol. i. p. 290, n.

than twice in a Year, and only in the accustomed place; that is, once after *Easter*, and once after *Michaelmass*; and the view of *Frank-Pledge* shall be held after *Michaelmass*, without occasion [oppression], and so that every man shall have his Liberties, which he had and was wont to have in the time of King *Henry* our Grandfather, or such as he obtained afterwards. But the View of *Frank-Pledge* shall be so made, that our Peace may be kept, and that the Tything be full, as it was wont to be. And the Sheriffs shall not seek occasions [causes to oppress], but shall be content with what the Sheriff was wont to have for making his View in the time of King *Henry* our Grandfather."

The men of Haslemere tithing, including the men of the market town prior to their attaining to a quasi-corporate character at an unknown date, must have been subject to the control of their own tithing, and have settled their differences amongst themselves so far as lay within the competency of tithing folk. They appear to have attended the courts leet or views of frank-pledge usually held at Godalming on the Thursday after Hock day (the 15th day after Easter day) and Thursday after Michaelmas, for the purpose of being viewed and of presenting the defaults and offences of themselves and their fellow tithing men: and certain of the land holders attended the three-weekly hundred courts there, to act as quasi-judges and assessors.

If their roads, bridges or drains were out of order, they had to report the defects to the Godalming court leet; and if any man wished to sue his neighbour for debt, compensation for damages, and the like, he resorted to the Godalming hundred court.

When blood was drawn in a brawl by fist or weapon, the offence was reported by the tithing to the court leet, and the offender was fined. What procedure was adopted in a case of murder is not apparent. The bishop of Salisbury, as lord of the hundred, was acknowledged to have the right of executing felons, the men by hanging and the women by drowning [*furcas et alia judicialia*] when he claimed this and other privileges at the Guildford Assizes in Mich. Term, 7 Edw. I. 1279*: and part of the service by which certain of his tenants, called cotholders, held their little properties,

* See *Inspeximus County Placita*, Surrey, 12 Rich. II., No. 18.

was that of keeping prisoners for judgment, conducting them to gaol, &c., and, if condemned, hanging them within the liberty. Whether this privilege of executing felons was practised as well as claimed, or had fallen into disuse by 1339-40 is not apparent. It so happens that, at the same assize,* there was a case of murder before the Court. John Maudut had killed Thomas Burr at Redegate [? Rodgate] in the hundred of Godalming. Unfortunately, however, the murderer had made his escape, and the main question before the judges appears to have been that of the fine, if any, payable by the hundred; and the necessity for that which might have been an instructive description of the manner of executing wrongdoers did not arise.

The surviving rolls of the Godalming courts make no reference to cases of trial for murder and the execution of the criminal, and it can only be assumed that, at least from 1339-40, neither was within their jurisdiction.

Turning now to the records themselves; the first roll opens with a court held on 30 September, 1339, described as a view of frank-pledge. The first entry is that of the infliction of a fine of 6d. upon Robert ate More, the tithingman of Godalming, for not making presentment to the commons of Eneton of the raising of a hue between one Thomas Bishopeston and the villat of Godalmying; and a further fine of 4d. upon the said Thomas, the offender; his pledge being Robert le Webbe. Then the Haslemere ale-taster, John Stede, presented that John Stede, John Turner, William Dankeston, Richard Whateman, Richard of Poghele, Richard the Smyth, Sibill of Boxfold, had not sent for the tasters at various brewings, and had broken the assize of ale. They were therefore at the lord's mercy, and were fined sums varying from 2d. to 5d. The ale-tasters of other tithings followed with their presentments; and, then, Thomas of Donscod, the tithingman of Haslemere, with his tithing, presented that John of Felwelle had turned the watercourse at Whytewelleslond to the injury of the lord, the Bishop of Salisbury and his tenants. Thereupon, John of Felwelle † was fined 12d. and directed to amend the mischief before the next Court.

Thomas Chesere had raised the hue, or, in other words,

* Assize Roll, No. 878, m. xxxvii. Surr. Mich., 7 Ed. I.

† Felwelle seems to be an early form of Felwool or Felwood, the former name of Valewood.

made some charge (not described) against Richard the Smyth, who was fined 6d., Thomas of Donscod being his pledge or guarantee. Richard Clerkessone had raised the hue upon John Godwyne, who also was fined 6d., the tithingman acting as his pledge. John Turner was fined 6d. for raising the hue to his own injury [*ad injuriam suam propriam*]; whether this signifies that he had improperly charged another person with some offence, or had himself been an offender, is not apparent. The Haslemere presentment closes with a report that John ate Bech had been received into the tithing and sworn.

Other tithingmen and their tithings then made their presentments of various kinds, in which the raising of the hue predominates. Several men have joined the respective tithings, some men are reported to be infirm.

In a later year (1342-3) the records show that the fines inflicted for breaches of the ale laws were of little effect; they were perhaps unworkable. In October, 1342, William the Turnour, the tithingman, had nothing to report, but John Stede, the aletaster, presented William Wateman, John the Turnour, Thomas Duncocod, John . . . kere, Richard Wateman, William the Turnour, Richard Pogshed, John Stede, and Agnes Daneleston, for brewings and infractions of the assize of ale; and they were fined sums varying from 2d. to 6d. In May, 1343, William Whateman, John Stede, John the Thrulle, Thomas Duncocod, Richard Wateman, Richard Pokshud [*? the above Pogshed*], William the Thrulle, and Richard the Smyth, were fined for ale offences in sums varying from 3d. to 8d., and the tithingman reported that Gunnuld Smyth had lawfully raised the hue upon John the Clerk of Haslemere. The latter was fined 4d., and Thomas Duncocod and John Page were his pledges for the payment. Whether John was simply a lettered man, or the officiating minister at any Old Haslemere church or the Piperham chapel, is an open question.

The records of the hundred courts held in the same year contain several references to Haslemere. In November, 1342, William the Taillor of Haselmere and Richard of Pokshudde were fined as persons who had knocked down the acorns and broken the branches of the lord's oak trees.

The hundred courts dealt also with the succession of lands, and in July, 1343, there was a presentment that William Hwatman or Whatman, of Haselmere, had died on

the previous 12th June, and that a black horse, worth 10s., had been seized as a heriot. The name of William Whatman's representative is not given, and it would be hazardous to suggest whether he may have been one of several Richard Whatmans residing at Haslemere about this time, *e. g.*, the Richard Whateman who had been fined for not sending for the aletaster on 30th September, 1339; one Richard Whateman, who, with Robert Aleyn, entered the tithing of Haslemere, and was sworn on 21st September, 1343; or one Richard Whateman, elected tithingman of Haslemere on the same day, in the place of Richard at Rodgate, the latter having paid a fine of 3d. to be removed from the office.

At a court of frank-pledge held in April, 1357, John Coc, the tithingman of Haselmere, made presentment of, *inter alia*, the non-attendance of Thomas of Bronnygfold, a name of some interest, because part of land near the market place bore the name of Burningfold at a later date. Thomas's attendance at this court must have been due in his capacity as a member or inhabitant of the tithing, rather than the owner of land, but it is not known whether he derived his name from Burningfold, in Dunsfold, or from the land in Haslemere.

John Coc also presented that Richard the Sadelere had unlawfully raised the hue on Thomas Arwsmyth; and Richard was consequently fined 4d. This was possibly connected with the rescue by Thomas Arwsmyth from Richard Sadeler of certain cattle which Richard had unlawfully seized, an offence for which Richard was fined another 6d.

Richard seems to have been a troublesome member of the community, for in the following July he was fined another 12d. for breaking and carrying off boughs from Gerardewood.

At the court held in April, 1357, John Coc had also presented that Richard le Hoker had lawfully raised the hue on John Goudwyne, and the latter was fined 6d. Also that John Coc (perhaps himself) had unlawfully drawn the blood of Richard Hoker, and John was fined 6d. in consequence. He also presented that John of Anedestrode had diverted the right course of the water at Loudewell above and below the mill there, and the offender was directed to amend the course before the next Hundred Court, under penalty of 40d. in each case.

Richard Haselor, the ale-taster, reported the ever-recurring offences against the ale laws; and John Goudwyne, Alice atte Thrulos, William atte Courtmulle, and John Coc, for sundry brewings and selling their ale by false measure not bearing the prescribed mark, were fined sums of from 2d. to 12d.

Unless more than one man bore the name of John Coc, the tithingman must have played many parts, as the unlawful drawer of his neighbour's blood, and as the seller of ale by unlawful measure, &c. He seems also to have failed in an action in the hundred court against John Goudwyne and Thomas of Bronyngfolde, on a plea of unfulfilled pledge, which appears to have come to an end in May, 1357, when John Coc, of Haselmere, was fined 4d. for non-appearance in court.

John Coc, as tithingman of Haslemere, was also an offender in not carrying out an order given to him in (apparently) the hundred leet of April, 1357; for, in the following month, he and Adam atte Rodgate and Thomas Alford, tithingmen of Chiddingfold, were ordered to attend at the next court to pay their consequent penalties. They failed, however, to attend, and their several pledges were duly fined; and another order given for the attendance at the next hundred court (July), when Coc and Alford had time given them until the next visit of the steward, but Adam atte Rodgate made a fine of 4d. (literally an end of his part in the business) in lieu of his penalty. Coc and Alford waited some time for the arrival of the steward, and at last, at the hundred court of 21st September (the steward being present), each gave a fine, John Coc of 12d. and Thomas Alford of 3d., in lieu of their penalties.

At the hundred leet [view of frank-pledge] held in April, 1358, John Coc was still tithingman of Haselmere, and, upon his presentments, Richard Haselor, John Stede, and Thomas . . . were fined 2d. apiece for non-attendance; and Richard of Burghurst 3d. for receiving his son Richard outside the tithing. The words in the sentence are abbreviated in such manner as to render it uncertain whether the offence was that of allowing his son to remain at home without joining the tithing, or keeping him outside the precincts.

At a hundred leet [view of frank-pledge] held in May, 1367, Richard Boxfolde, the Haslemere tithingman, with his

tithing, made presentment that John of Piperham, Richard Burghurst, John Cok, and Thomas Bronyngfold, had made default in their attendance, and they were fined varying sums of 2d. and 3d.

Joane, the relict of John Forder, had lawfully raised the hue upon Robert Marchaunt, and the latter was fined 4d. on the pledge of John Stottele.

Certain roads or ways were in a faulty state, *viz.* a way between Holvast and Burghurst [Holefast and Barkhurst] through default of cleansing by Henry Bordene and Richard Burghurst; a way between the land of Richard Burghurst and Matilda Faryndon, through default in cleansing by Richard and Matilda; a lane called Kuttelane, through the failure of Richard Burghurst and John Godwyne in ditch cleansing; and a lane called Streteslane, through the like failure of Richard atte Hacche* and John Chusar. In each case order was given to amend the defects before the next Feast of St. John the Baptist [Midsummer Day], under penalties for non-performance.

Passing over many references to Haslemere in the rolls between the years 1367 and 1382, we come to a view of frank-pledge held in October, 1382, when Richard Chonnesone, the Haslemere tithingman, presented that Richard Berkhurst had failed to attend; and that the way between Holefast and Barkhurst was noisome through default of the tithingman and tithing, who were therefore fined and directed to amend before the next hundred. The aletaster presented John Stede, Thomas Cheser, Richard Comsefolde, William Comsefolde, John Smyth, John Gace, John Maperdewelle as brewers, and as selling their ale by unmarked measures.

At a view of frank-pledge held in April, 1383, John Gace, the Haslemere tithingman, presented that Richard Berkhurst had failed to attend, and he was fined 2d. He also presented that the way next Holefastes was noisome through Richard Berkhurst's default, and the latter was fined 6d. and ordered to amend before the next hundred. William Pulter was sworn into the tithing, and the aletaster reported John Stede, Thomas Cheser, Richard Comsefolde,

* The Chiddingfold tithingman also presented a faulty way next Highe-brugge, through default in clearing the ditch of Richard atte Hacche.

John Redlonder, and John Gace as common brewers who had broken the assize; they were fined 12d. each. Also Robert Chonnessonne, John Marion, William Comsefolde, John Stottele, and Henry Sadeler as brewers who had broken the assize, and they were fined varying sums. All had sold by false measures.

At a view of frank-pledge held in April, 1385, John Gace, the Haslemere tithingman, presented that Richard Borghurst the Younger was not in the tithing; he was then sworn in. Afterwards Richard Comsefolde was elected tithingman in the place of John Gace, and also sworn in.

Henry Sadler, the aletaster, made three separate presentments of the defaults of John atte Wode, Thomas Chesere, Richard Comsefolde, John Redelonder, John Gace, and John Maperdewell, and they were fined 12d. each as common brewers who had broken the assize, 4d. apiece for selling ale by unlawful measures [cum siphis et discis non sigillatis], and 2d. apiece for selling ale in their houses without exhibiting a sign.

William Comsefolde and John Stottele were also presented each for two brewings and breaking of assize, and fined 4d. apiece.

Although Richard Comsefolde had been elected tithingman of Haslemere in April, 1385, one Richard Hoker, the tithingman there, was fined 2d. in September for not coming to the court known as the Enton.

It is noteworthy that, for some unexplained reason, the Godalming Enton Court of September was attended about this period by representatives of Haslemere and some other tithings; and that these tithingmen were not those who had attended the usual Hock-tide courts held a few months before.

This is the last of the known court records of the reign of Richard II. and the fourteenth century relating to Haslemere.

CHAPTER VIII.

EARLY ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

THE ecclesiastical history of Haslemere is even less illustrated by authentic record than the civil. It was a chapelry of the mother church of Chiddingfold, and consequently appointments to that benefice were only made as to the rectory of Chiddingfold with Haslemere; or, in the early centuries, to the church of Chiddingfold with the chapel of Piperham. If, as has been conjectured, there was a pre-conquest church at Chiddingfold, it may possibly have been the second church of Godalming held by Ralph Flambard at the time of the Domesday survey: and, as such, would have formed part of the Godalming lands and churches granted to the church of Salisbury by Henry I. (*circa* 1109-17) for the part endowment of that which was known as the prebend of Heytesbury; to be enjoyed by Flambard himself, during his life, as a canon of Salisbury.*

Manning and Bray,† without quoting their authority, distinctly state that the advowson of Chiddingfold was included in that endowment: and, in such case, the claim of the distant prebendary of Salisbury cathedral to the patronage of Chiddingfold and Haslemere, like that of Godalming, was probably weakened during the reign of Stephen, but reconfirmed by the charters of Henry II. (*circa* 1155-1162).‡

The precise relation of the Chiddingfold church with Haslemere, or Piperham, to the Godalming church is by no means clear, and the records of certain grants of the two benefices, *circa* 1170-1195, suggest that the patronage was to some extent divided; and it is noteworthy that, although the later incumbents of Chiddingfold enjoyed the privileges of rectors, the great tithes, &c., of Godalming remained with

* Reg. of St. Osmund, vol. i. p. 200, and Salisbury Charters, &c., p. 3. Rolls ser.

† 'History of Surrey,' vol. i. p. 656.

‡ Reg. of St. Osmund, Rolls ser., vol. i. pp. 203 and 207. See also Salisbury Charters, &c., Rolls ser. p. 29.

the patron or his lessees, while the duties were performed by a perpetual vicar.

The point is not, however, of much importance in the history of Haslemere, and it is sufficient to remark that, *circa* 1180,* one Ralph of Lechlade, with the assent of Savaric archdeacon of Norhamton, granted the church of Chiddingfold, with the chapel of Piperham and their appurtenances, to his beloved clerk Geoffrey of Lechlade for life, subject to a yearly payment of one pound of wax at Easter.

Both Ralph and Savaric attached their seals to the grant, the former presumably as parson [patron] of Chiddingfold; and the latter, either as treasurer of Salisbury or parson [patron] of Godalming.

Geoffrey's tenure of the benefice was apparently of short duration. In or before 1184, Ralph of Lechlade made another grant† of the church and chapel to one Richard son of Richard; subject to the pension [annual payment] of two marks and of one pound of wax. A separate deed,‡ of which the authenticity seems to have been subsequently doubted, purports to be a grant, though perhaps only a confirmation or consent, of Savaric the archdeacon of Norhamton instead of Ralph; although the annual payments were to be made to the latter. In another deed,§ Joceline bishop of Salisbury (died 1184) took a middle course, and confirmed the grant which Savaric the archdeacon of Norhamton had made with the assent of Ralph of Lechlade the parson of the church (Chiddingfold), and by a further deed|| the chapter of Salisbury confirmed the grant made by Savaric their treasurer; altogether ignoring Ralph of Lechlade.

By still another deed Richard,¶ bishop of Winchester, on the petition of Reginald bishop of Bath (probably as representing Jocelyn Bishop of Sarum), and on the prayer and presentation of master Ralph of Lechlade, parson of the church of Chiddingfold, granted the perpetual vicariate in that church to Richard son of Richard, the clerk: he paying two marks of silver and one pound of wax yearly to the parson thereof.

The procedure seems to have been somewhat involved,

* Reg. of St. Osmund, Rolls. ser., vol. i. p. 268.

† *Ibid.*, p. 303.

‡ *Ibid.*, p. 301.

§ *Ibid.*, p. 302.

|| *Ibid.*, p. 303.

¶ *Ibid.*, p. 302.

but Richard the grantee evidently wished to make all sure, and the multiplication of documents may have been profitable.

Richard was not, however, content with the Chiddingfold benefice; perhaps, as suggested by Mr. S. Welman,* he was engaged in extensive building operations at Chiddingfold, if not also at Godalming. At any rate, the vicariate of Godalming church was granted† to Richard of Chiddingfold (*circa* 1185) by Savaric archdeacon of Norhampton; saving an annual pension of 20s.: Jordan, dean of Salisbury, approved‡; and Richard, bishop of Winchester (upon the resignation of the perpetual vicariate of Godalming church by one William) at the request and presentation of Savaric archdeacon of Norhampton, the parson of that church, consented to the grant§ of such vicariate to Richard, the clerk, of Chiddingfold, and ordered his induction. Richard did not, however, desert Chiddingfold; but (*circa* 1195) || entered into an agreement with Roger of Basing, the then parson [patron] of Godalming, whereby he granted the Godalming vicarage to Roger for life, subject to the yearly payment of three marks of silver, Roger finding a chaplain. [Savaric, the late patron, became bishop of Bath, &c., in 1192.]

In the next century the dean of Sarum visited the prebendal churches of his cathedral, and, according to an inventory¶ made at Godalming on [8 October] the eve of St. Dionisius the martyr, 1220, Richard of Chiddingfold was still the vicar of that place, although he had never gone to reside there. He still paid 20s. a year to the patron, and had appointed one Allan, as chaplain; the latter, apparently, paying him 100s. yearly. Richard also still held his CHAPEL of the blessed virgin of Chiddingfold, where there was a cemetery and baptistery. [Capellam de Chidingeford, quæ est de beata virgine, ubi est cymeterium et baptisterium.] He also rendered yearly out of that church one pound of wax to the church of Godalming; and, to master Thomas of Chebeham, two marks which he had been accustomed to render to master Ralph of Lechlade: and which Philip, canon of Heytesbury, had given to master Thomas of Chabbeham.

Although the Chiddingfold church was on this occasion

* 'Parish and Church of Godalming,' ed. 1900, p. 22.

† Reg. of St. Osmund, Rolls ser., vol. i. p. 298. ‡ *Ibid.*, p. 299.

§ *Ibid.*, p. 299. || *Ibid.*, p. 299. ¶ *Ibid.*, pp. 296-7.

described as a chapel, the existence of the cemetery and baptistery denotes that it was a parish church: and the absence of any reference to the chapel of Piperham or Haslemere suggests that there was no consecrated building or church there.

Many years later [*circa* 1291] the yearly value of the church of Chiddingfold, with a chapel, was stated to be £20* (or 30 marks), but the name of the chapel was not given. There is, however, no doubt that it was in the Haslemere district. In the meanwhile Haslemere had, perhaps, a resident chaplain in the person of Luke the clerk, or Luke the clerk of Haslemere, whose name or names have already been referred to as witnesses to deeds about the second and third quarters of the thirteenth century.

In an incomplete list of Chiddingfold rectors given by Manning and Bray,† the name of one William le Samel occurs [1278-9] as one who had thrust himself into the benefice, and whose tenure seems to have been enquired into [Placit cor. 7 Edw. I.]. Gerard of Sesiriaco was instituted in 1308-9; Nicholas de Patrika resigned on an exchange in 1327; Robert of Chisenhale was instituted in 1327-8. On Chisenhale's death in 1355, William of Stodmersh was instituted; and Thomas of Quarreour was rector in 1363 when a new order of things commenced at Haslemere, with the consecration of its chapel and burial ground, under the licence of the bishop of Winchester [3 June in that year].‡

Consecration of Chapel, 1363.

After greeting the parishioners and inhabitants of the village [villulæ] or hamlet of Haslemere within the limits of the parish church of Chiddingfold, the bishop declared that, at the instance and with the consent of Thomas Quarreour the rector, and of the parishioners of the town or borough of Chiddingfold aforesaid, and of others interested in this matter, he had determined to mark, by the gift of consecration and dedication, the chapel of Haslemere of ancient construction, and the area surrounding or lying about the same chapel; [an area] which, as he had received, was fitting and proper for the burial of the deceased parishioners of the said chapel

* Valor Eccles. Pub. Rec. Com., p. 208. † 'History of Surrey,' vol. i. p. 655.

‡ Surr. Arch. Coll., vol. v. pp. 173-6.

and the inhabitants of that village. The ceremony was to be performed by some catholic bishop of the English kingdom, by the bishop of Ossory from Ireland, or by the bishop of Lamburgh, &c.

The consecration was doubtless carried out; and the licence has usually, and probably with good reason, been held to apply to the chapel or church and its surrounding area now represented by the parish church and churchyard of St. Bartholomew at Church-hill; in other words, to the twelfth-century chapel of Piperham. It is, however, worthy of note that the phraseology of the document would have applied, perhaps more fully, to the assumed church and churchyard of old Haslemere on the southern upland, if they had still been in existence. At present there is nothing to show whether the inhabitants of Haslemere had previously carried their departed friends and relatives to Chiddingfold, or to the churchyard of old Haslemere, whereto a steep pathway, suggestive of antiquity, leads up the hillside from the Chiddingfold road at Loneside, and ends at a point which must have been close to the site of the churchyard (see fig. 9, p. 39).

In May, 1441, the Haslemere tithingman presented that Thomas Lonecok had cut and carried off the boughs of an oak tree growing outside the stile of the burial ground of Haselmere [extra scansile Cimiterii de Haselmere]; but whether at Church-hill or old Haslemere is an open question.

Piperham and its Chapel.

There is ample proof, as will be seen later on, that the chapel of Piperham adjoined the principal Piperham estate, and was situate at a point where the roads respectively leading from the north end of the High-street and from the Station-road, towards the parish church, converge at Church-hill: but the extent of the district formerly designated by the appellation of Piperham and the origin of the name cannot yet be discovered. It may be added that the confused use of the names of Piperham and Haslemere causes much difficulty in tracing the history of the latter place and in identifying particular lands, &c.

Small parcels of land called Piperham were respectively situate near "New House," now called the "Manor House," on the road to Clammer hill, and at the distant locality

known as Vann, but these cause no difficulty. The latter perhaps derived its name from a former proprietor (*e.g.*) one Walter atte Fanne, who was in some way connected with the Piperham family of Haslemere in the fourteenth century, and who became a resident of the Haslemere tithing; possibly even took the name of Piperham [*circa* 1371-81].

The real difficulty lies in the treatment of the name of Piperham as an alias of Haslemere, and even as designating a different area or parish. For some unknown reason, perhaps merely errors in carrying on old descriptions, lands in Haslemere, far removed from Church hill, had the alias of Piperham attached to their descriptions. Thus on an enquiry* into the lands held by one John Bridger, who had died on 22 February, 1580-1, the jury reported that he had been seized of Houndless water alias Peperham, in the parish of Haslemere: but, a few years later, Houndless water was described as within the parish of Haslemere or Piperham.

Again, in 1604, a burgage house in Hasilmere, and lands, &c. called Northe landes, Meade landes, olde moore alias Boxolde's moore, Shippehouse, Skate hunttes, Sopers, olde Hasilmere, Barnefeild, and Holemores, &c., in Haselmere and Pepperham, were granted† by Robert Boxolde of Bramshott, yoman, the cozen and heire of John Boxolde, Clarke, deceased, to John Shudde of Thurseley, yoman.

Probably these lands were partly in the ancient Piperham district, and partly in Haslemere; and, in after dealings with some or all them, it may have been convenient to obviate difficulty by describing them as in Haslemere or Pepperham.

At any rate, the two closes called old Hasilmere (lying near the churchyard of old Haslemere), which John Shudd's son William conveyed to William Holt in 1626, and which were stated to have been formerly purchased from Robert Boxall, were described in 1626 as in the parish of Haselmere or in Pepperham.

It has been suggested that the name of Piperham, like that of Peper-harow, may have been derived from some early family or tribe who settled thereabouts; but whatever

* Inq. P.M. Ch. Series, vol. 197, No. 64, and Vict. Hist. of Surrey, vol. iii. p. 49.

† Common Pleas, Mich. Term, 2 James I. Roll 30.

may have been the origin of the estate or land name, the order seems to have been reversed at a later date, when the proprietors or inhabitants were described as of Piperham.

Margery of Piperham was one of the customary tenants of the Godalming Manor in the early 14th century, and she or another of her name appears to have died shortly before 1339-40, when there were sundry proceedings in the Godalming hundred court connected with her representatives or members of her family. The due accounting for the profits of certain customary land which one Richard of Piperham had aliened without the lord's licence was the subject of many orders. John of Piperham sued Richard at Halle, the executor of Margery of Piperham, for detaining his cattle; and, as the case seems ultimately to have been removed to the king's court [*coram rege*] about December, 1339, it is possible that some future investigator of the rolls of that court may discover fuller details of the Piperham family and estate.

John of Piperham also sued one Richard at Halle of Piperham for 20s., the value of one or more pigs. The nominal subject of the suit is not interesting; and, as the case, after sundry postponements, was decided in the hundred court in favour of the defendant, there is no probability of obtaining fuller details. It is, however, not unlikely that the suit had some connection with the other Piperham proceedings in the court, of the same year.

Whether or not Richard of Piperham, the former owner of the customary land, Richard at Halle, the executor of Margery, and Richard at Halle of Piperham the defendant in the suit for 20s., were one, two, or three individuals is an open question.

These suits, at present, throw no light upon the history of the chapel, or the Piperham estate, but more than a century later there is a distinct reference to the proximity of the estate to the church.

By deed of 11 March, 1457-8,* John Pyperham demised to John Boxfold of Haselmere for sixteen years from the next Ladyday at annual rent of 33s. 4d., payable at Michaelmas and Ladyday in equal portions, all that his tenement called Pyperhammes with its meadows feedings and pasture next to the church there in Haselmere. The tenant to hold John

* Add. Ch. Brit. Mus. 27,757.

Pyperham harmless against the claims of the king, the chief lord of the fee, and the church. The Lessor to put the tenement in order before entry; and the Lessee to maintain and support the walls and coverings with straw, against wind and water, and have heybote plowbote and fyrebote out of the lands, doing no waste; and also to have one beech tree yearly, by agreement between him and the Lessor. If he remained in arrear more than fifteen days, the Lessor had power to distrain and carry away, &c., and retain the distrains until payment of the arrears.

Standing alone, this lease might be regarded as applicable to the south part of the parish, but there are other records to show that such was not the case.

On 15 September 2 Ric. III. (1484), John Westbroke and another granted to John Bocher the elder, for life, some lands lying to the north of the town, of which one parcel was bounded by the king's way leading from Haslemere towards the church of Piperham; and, soon after, by his will of January 16th, 1487-8, one John Tayllor, otherwise called John Bocher of Haslemere, gave directions for interment in the churchyard [cemetery] of the church of Piperham.

It can scarcely be doubted that the same church was indicated in both cases, and it is possible that a change of name may have followed some considerable reconstruction; as indicated by the following will of October 23rd, 1494, whereby John Gase, of the parish of Haslemere, directed interment in the churchyard [cemetery] of the parish church of Haslemere, and left legacies of 6s. 8d. each for the repair and building of the new chancel, and the building and repair of one tower called a stepyll for the bells near to the church [ad reparacionem et edificacionem nove cancelli de hasylmere . . . ad edificacionem et reparacionem unius turris vocate a stepyll pro campanis prope ecclesiam de Hasylmere *].

From this date onwards there is no doubt that the church of Haslemere (or of Piperham when again referred to) was the predecessor of and has perhaps been partly incorporated in the parish church of St. Bartholomew, of which the subsequent history, as well as that of lands known as Pepperhams, will be given later on.

* Arch. c. of Surrey, Matthew 44.

CHAPTER IX.

FIFTEENTH-CENTURY TIMES.

THE records of the Godalming courts of the fifteenth century have for the most part been lost, and such as survive do not record any events which suggest that Haslemere was affected by the Civil Wars of the Roses, unless certain riots or brawls, about the middle of the century can be taken as indications of unrest. It may be added that there is no trace of the holding of any court of burgesses of the market town or borough, although the existence of the bailiff is distinctly referred to in October, 1447.

It may be observed that during the fifteenth century farmers were engaged chiefly in sheep farming, English wool being in great demand on the continent. In the desire to obtain large grazing pastures, houses were pulled down in such numbers that it was felt necessary in 1489 to pass an Act* "against the pulling down of towns." It decreed that no house which had been let with 20 acres should be pulled down, and the owner had to keep it in good repair. The value of sheep on arable land was not known at that time, and sheep farming as then practised led to the reduction of labour on farms. The Act recites, figuratively or otherwise, that great inconvenience daily doth increase by the destruction and pulling down and wilful waste of houses and towns, and leying to pasture lands which customarily have been used in tilthe: whereof idleness, the grounds and beginning of all mischief, daily doth increase, for where in some towns two hundred persons were occupied and lived by their lawful labours, now bene there occupied two or three herdmen, and the residue fall in idleness.

There was business before the hundred courts in 1412-13 of a miscellaneous character. Orders were given that Alice Godewyn should pay a fine and do fealty for the parcel of customary land of Medmefeld; that a garden late of William

* 4 Henry VII. c. 19 (ed. 1816, 'Statutes of the Realm,' vol. ii. p. 542).

Aldewyn, in Haslemere, should be seized into the hands of the lord, and the bailiff account for the profits; that John Godegrome should answer for a trespass in the lord's croft at Haselmere with 10 ewes and 10 lambs, and Richard Haselore for breaking down a small oak tree of the lord's at Clamer hill strete.

Other matters brought before the courts were not without general interest, though not connected with Haslemere. One William Herward was fined 4d. for keeping a dog of malicious behaviour towards cattle coming to the water of Shackleford, and 4d. for maintaining a talkative wife: the wife was fined 6d. as a chatterbox. Perhaps this was connected with serious scandal making, for Simon, the rector of the adjoining parish of Peperharow, appears to have been fined at the heavy rate of 5s. for the like failing of loquacity.

The records of 1412-13, as indeed of several other years during this century, contain a short statement of persons paying pannage for their pigs (1d.) and piglets ($\frac{1}{2}$ d.) in Dodemannesden, near Godalming, in the autumn; but whether the Haslemere customary tenants claimed the right of pannage there or, elsewhere, is not apparent. One Henry Pyperham paid 2d. in 1452-3, though perhaps in respect of property at Fanne.

After 1412-13 there is a long gap in the series of hundred, &c., rolls; but some proceedings in the exchequer,* in 1439-40, suggest that a serious affray had lately taken place in the neighbourhood of Haslemere; though possibly only formidable in the form of legal phraseology. They show that there was some connection between Haslemere and a former royal manor and park called Ashurst; of which the park was sooner or later added to Witley Park by the Duke of Clarence, of malmsey repute†; and the manor, to some extent, absorbed in the Fridinghurst, *alias* Ashurst, manor of later days. It is possible that the proceedings may have been part and parcel of the process of absorption.

Sundry accounts (*circa* 1369-75) indicate that the estate of Ashurst ‡ then comprised the assize or quit rents of tene-

* Exch. Pleas, 18 Hen. VI., m. 45.

† Ministers Acct.. 6 and 7 Hen. VIII., 345, m. 109.

‡ Ministers Acct. Pub. Rec. Off. $\frac{1010}{5 \text{ to } 7}$.

ments in the hamlet of Chiddingfold and borough of Haslemere amounting to 30s. a year, and the enrolments of many letters patent prove that the keepership of the park, if not also of the manor, was from time to time granted to members of the royal household, &c.,* *e.g.*, to Philip Walwyn, Esq., usher of the chamber, in 1378-79; to him and his wife Joane in 1384; to John Courtney [?son of Joane †] in 1402; to Richard Dethe in 1406; and to John Clypsam in 1408; which last grantee was, not improbably, the John Clipsham, who, in right of his wife Alice, was interested in a moiety of the neighbouring manor of Imbhams, as shown by a fine ‡ levied by them to John Cateryk, clerk, and others in the Tr. T., 10 Hen. IV., 1409.

How long John Clipsham continued to hold the keepership of Ashurst is not apparent; but on 23rd May, 1438, one Walter Bedyll, yeoman of the ewery, had a grant of the office of keeper of the park,§ provided the King had not already granted it to some other person.

The grant was perhaps only intended to be in the nature of a test. Walter at once met with opposition on the part of the Husseys, who then owned the lordship of Hascomb, and were possibly consolidating the manor of Fridinghurst. At any rate, Sir Henry Husy, Nicholas Husy of Harting, John Kylby, and William Heylok, on 20th July, 1438, actually or by legal fiction, met him in the parish of Witley, and by force and arms, swords and staves, bows and arrows, prevented his collecting the revenues of Ashurst, including the assize rents in Chiddingfold and Haslemere. What immediately followed is not apparent, but in May, 1439,|| a commission was appointed to enquire into the waste alleged to have been done to the King's park at Asshehurst (presumably the Witley Asshehurst), and by letters patent of 26th Sept., 1439,¶ Walter Bedyll had another grant, this time of the manor and park of Assehurst, with all fees and profits, &c., anciently belonging thereto, at a yearly farm or

* Patent Rolls, 2 Rich. II., pt. 1, m. 47; 3 Rich. II., pt. 1, m. 34; 8 Rich. II., pt. 1, m. 25; 3 Hen. IV., pt. 2, m. 15; 8 Hen. IV., pt. 1, m. 27; 9 Hen. IV., pt. 2, m. 12.

† Exch. K. R. ¹⁴⁶/₃₀₂.

‡ Feet of Fines, Surrey, Pub. Rec. Off. 237/67.

§ Patent Rolls, Rolls Series, 16 Hen. VI., pt. 2, m. 31.

|| Patent Rolls, 17 Hen. VI., pt. 1, m. 13d.

¶ Patent Rolls, 18 Hen. VI., pt. 1, m. 25.

rent of 16s. 4d. payable into the exchequer at Westminster. Sooner or later Walter Bedyll took proceedings in the exchequer court against Henry Husy, Kt., Nicholas Husy of Hartyng, John Kylby and William Heylok, of which details may be found in the records of the Mich., Hilary, Easter, and Trinity Terms, 18 Henry VI. [1439-40]. He recited letters patent of the 2nd July, 16 Hen. VI. [1438] as those granting him the office of parker of Asshehurst for life, with the wages, &c., due to that office of right accustomed, &c., paying yearly into the exchequer 16s. 6d., as John Clypsham, late keeper of that park. He also set forth the armed opposition of 20th July, 1438, &c., and his loss of the rents and profits from that date to the 22nd June, 1439, including 27s. 9d. accruing out of the 30s. rent of assize in the hamlet of Chiddingfold and borough of Haselmere. The case appears to have been tried in the Trinity Term, 18 Hen. VI. [1440],* when the defendants demurred to the supposed letters patent of 2nd July, 1439, and an unfortunate blank in the record leaves the result to be filled up by imagination. All that can be said is that, by some means or other, the later manor of Fridinghurst, *alias* Ashurst, comprised part, at least, of the earlier Asshehurst rents, &c., and that by letters patent of 14th January, 1451-2,† Walter Bedyll had a further grant of the keepership of the manor and park, with fees, wages, &c., as Philip Walwaine or any other had them before the first year of Hen. VI., and that the keepership of the parks of Witley and Asshehurst was the subject of later letters patent in 1473 and 1483.‡

It may be added that the histories of the manors of Ashurst, Fridinghurst, *alias* Ashurst, and Imbhams, are involved in much obscurity. It is to be hoped that the ancient records of their courts may be discovered; they would be of great value to future enquirers.

The records of the Godalming courts for 1440-1 are happily still in existence and throw some light upon Haslemere history, although defaults and defects, requiring punishment or remedy, are their principal theme.

The offences against the ale assize laws were as

* Exch. Pleas, 18 Hen. VI., m. 45.

† Patent Rolls, 30 Hen. VI., pt. 2, m. 30.

‡ 18 Edw. IV., pt. 1, m. 24, and 1 Rich. III., pt. 2, m. 14.

rampant as ever, and the tanners and butchers came in for their share of attention. The assize regulations were like ninepins, put up as if for the purpose of being knocked down, though the player paid fines instead of winning prizes.

One Henry Stede appears to have held the two offices of aletaster and of tithingman of Haslemere in October, 1440, and May, 1441. On both occasions John Bocher was fined as a common brewer and breaker of the assize of ale; and also as a butcher who sold his meat at excessive rates. Nicholas Hunt was fined 6d. at the earlier court, as a common brewer who had broken the assize; also 4d. for refusing to sell his ale outside the house, although he had enough for sale within, and for not exposing a sign; and a further 1d. for not sending for the aletaster.

Robert Tanner, John Tanner the elder, and John Tanner the younger, were fined, at both courts, as tanners who made excessive gain; and sundry persons were fined 2d. each for failing to attend the courts.

Agnes the wife of John Prynce the younger was mulcted in 12d. for an unlawful assault upon and rescue from Thomas Lonecok, the late bailiff [? of Godalming] in the performance of his office; and Henry Stede and John Tanner, who were responsible for her appearance in court, were fined 2d. each for not having her there. She had also stolen some woollen thread, worth 4d., of John Logge, and was fined another 6d., Henry Stede being her pledge.

Nicholas Hunt and Thomas West were fined 2d. each for fishing in the private waters of Thomas Haselore and others, and carrying off the fish caught there.

The roads and bridges, mainly of Chiddingfold, required much repair, and the King's way at Clammer hill was, as usual, in a bad state [*concavata et profunda*], on this occasion through the default of the Haslemere tithing.

A few years later, in 1447-8, at a hundred court held in October, 1447, the customary tenants of the hundred elected the tenants of the land and tenement late of William Pyperham, in Haselmere, to the office of reeve [*prepositor*].

In that year Thomas (?) Bonkar was the aletaster of Haselmere; and, at the view of frank-pledge held in October, 1447, John Bocher and Richard Parker were fined as common brewers; John Pryns as a common tapster;

William Tanner, John Pryns the elder, and Margaret Gace each for one brewing.

John Bocher (a butcher) and Robert and William Tanner (tanners) were fined both at this and the view held in April, 1448, for respectively selling their meat and skins at too great profit. In October, 1447, Alice, the wife of John Tanner, was fined (6d.) for an unlawful rescue (details not stated) from Henry Stede, the bailiff of Haslemere, when performing his office; John Tanner the younger (3d.) for allowing his fences to be open, and his dog to chase and bite his neighbours' cattle which entered therein; and John Pryns the younger (4d.) for digging the land near Brittons Water, in Haslemere, whereby the way opposite the Mille-lond was [? overflowed]. The jury made presentment of the defective state of the King's ways within the hundred; amongst others at Haslemere, through the non-scouring of ditches by William Ede at Clammer hill; and by Robert Foote, tanner, at Sugges lane.

Henry Billinghamurst was fined 4d. for breaking down and cutting the boughs of trees at Gerardes wood. The vill of Haslemere and the villat of Chiddingfold were respectively fined 12d. and 16d. for not keeping night watches in accordance with the statute of Winton.*

None of the residents who sent excuses for their absence from the October view can be identified as Haslemere men; but Peter Cok, John Bocher, William Wakeford the younger, William Stynt, Robert Tanner, John Wakeford, and Richard Boxefold were presented by the Haslemere tithingman as defaulters in attendance, and fined 2d. apiece.

At the next view of April, 1448, Peter Cok, John Bocher, and John Wakeford, evidently the above Haslemere men, made their respective excuses by Richard Stede, John Logge, and William Wakeford; and Richard Parker, William Stynt, John Pryns the younger, William Aylewyn, and Robert Tanner, who offered no excuse, were fined 2d. each for their absence.

John Bocher and Richard Parker were again fined at this April court for offences against the ale assize, as common brewers, and as selling their ale longer (diutius) within doors than outside, and without a sign.

* 13 Edw. I. cap. 4 (with some additions, 5 Edw. III. c. 14, and 5 Hen. IV., c. 2).

John Pryns the younger had assaulted Richard Stede with a stick, and his wife Agnes was an eavesdropper under the walls of her neighbours' houses in Haselmere.

The tithingman reported that the King's way at le Hoke, in Haselmere, was submerged, &c., through the non-scouring of Thomas Benyt's ditch; and the jury made presentment of the bad state of many of the roads in the neighbourhood. As regards Haslemere itself, the tithingman and tithing were fined for concealing or not making presentment that the King's ways were submerged, &c., through defaults in cleaning ditches, &c., *viz.*, at Clammer hill the ditch of William Ede; at Sugges lane the ditch of Robert Foote, tanner; and at Holfast, opposite Sketeruydon, through the default of the tenant of the land which had belonged to John Burkehurst.

In 1452-3 Peter Cok was the aletaster and Richard Stede the tithingman; and at the view of frank-pledge in October, 1452, John Bocher, Richard Parker, and John Prynce, were fined as common brewers; Margaret Halle, for two brewings; and John Pryns for selling his ale before he had sent for the taster. William Stynt, Henry Maperdewelle, John Tanner, Richard Parker, John Gase, William Wakeford, John Selwyn, Henry Boxefold, and Thomas Haselore, residents, were fined 2d. each for their absence.

Robert Tanner and William Tanner were fined as tanners who sold their skins at too great profit, and John Bocher, the butcher, for taking excessive profit on his meat.

The strange part of the matter is that the conservators of the laws were unable to keep order in their own houses. Matilda, the wife of Peter Cok, and Thomas Cok the younger, were fined 2d. each for beating an oak tree, or oak trees growing in the vill of Haslemere, for the sake of the acorns which they collected and carried away; Peter Cok was fined 6d. for unlawfully assaulting Richard Stede with a bill and staff and drawing his blood; and John Tanner, of Haselmere (6d.) for making a rescue, with the use of a staff, from Henry Stede, the bailiff of the ville of Haslemere, while performing his office.

A quarrelsome disposition seems to have been abroad at this time. The jury (for the hundred) made presentment that when Thomas Lonecok, the bailiff of the Godalming

hundred, would have seized a cart of lathes by way of distraint for arrear amercements, one Thomas Benyt broke the arrest and drove off, &c., the cart of latheys; also that Isabella, the wife of John Frensshe, made a rescue from Thomas Luncok, the bailiff of the Godalming hundred, and struck him with a stick while performing his office. Richard Churcher also made an attack upon the aforesaid Thomas Luncok, the bailiff of the Godalming hundred, with a stick, while performing his office.

The king's way at Clamerhille was submerged, &c., through default in scouring the ditch of John Bocher of Haselmere, and William Ede; and John Wakeford had turned the water at Lodewell in Haslemere; and, in each case, the tithingman and tithing of Haselmere were fined for concealing the defect.

At the view held in April, 1453, Richard Parker and John Bocher were fined 6d. apiece for three brewings each, and for breaking the assize of ale; Robert Tanner and William Tanner were respectively mulcted in sums of 6d. and 3d. as tanners selling their skins at too great a profit; and John Bocher, the butcher, 4d. for an excess of profit in selling his meat.

John Lyte, miller, and Richard Colpays, labourer, were fined 12d. apiece for keeping ferret nets ("retia furetis") and for hunting rabbits on their neighbours' lands at Haselmere.

John Pryns the younger was fined 2s. 6d. for stealing and carrying off the deeds and evidences of John Pryns the elder at Haselmere, against the wish of the said John Pryns the elder.

The jury made presentment of defective roads, &c. (mainly in Chiddingfold); and, further, that John Churcher had made a rescue from Thomas Bocher, the late bailiff and collector of amercements of the hundred of Godalming, in the performance of his duty; and that John Pryns the younger had come to Haselmere, and had broken into the house of Henry Stede and carried off a pan and a girdle of the said Henry worth 11d. Churcher was fined 6d., and Pryns 2s. 6d.

William Foote, tanner, was elected tithingman of Haselmere in the place of Richard Stede, and was sworn in.

At the hundred court held on 12th October, 1452, the reeve of Godalming presented that when his deputy, Thomas Bocher, seized three cows and three steers in the name of distraint for rent in arrear, the debt of the borough of Haselmere to the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, Henry Stede and his wife Agnes, and William Tannere of Haselmere and Margaret his wife, took possession of and rescued the distrained animals; wherefore Henry and William were examined, acknowledged their fault, and were fined 6d. each; Henry on the pledge of William Gorewe [Gorewey], and William on the pledge of Henry Stede.

In May, 1453, there was presentment of the death of Henry Pyperham, the owner of the lands and tenement called Pyperham in Haselmere as well as lands at le Fanne; and in July, 1453, his brother and heir John Pyperham was admitted to the Haslemere property, to hold according to the custom of the manor. The land at Fanne was apparently not customary land, but he gave his relief of 2s. 4d. and did fealty.

It was, doubtless, this John Pyperham who, by deed of 11th March, 1457-8, demised the tenement called Pyperhamms with the meadows and pastures, &c., near the church in Haselmere to John Boxfold, of Haselmer, for 16 year from the next Lady Day at a rent of 33s. 4d.

The views of frank-pledge of 1483 and 1484* show that the Haselmere brewers, bakers, butchers, and tanners were frequently fined, for perhaps unavoidable offences, against the assize, &c.; and that the King's way at Estfoldesbrugge was overflowed through default in scouring the ditch of Henry Billinghamurst. The King's way leading to Bereford was also suffering from the imperfect scouring of the ditch of William Boxfold of Thursley, in May, 1484.

The following draft assessment† to a subsidy granted in 1487, in anticipation of a war with France, is of interest. The war did not take place, but the King retained the subsidy to his own use, and its payment occasioned a rising in the North of England.

* Add. Ch. Brit. Mus. 26,892.

† Loseley MS.

Under the Villat of Haselmer are :—

Wills Penycod for land & [***]	-	2s. 8d.
John Farndon for land & ten	-	18d.
John Wakeford for the like	-	14d.
John Courte for the like	-	8d.
Thomas Pope	„	20d.
John Boxfold at Huntess	„	8d.
John Aleyne	„	2s.
Henry Byllyngherst	„	16d.
John Markewyk	„	2d.
John Peperham	„	2s. 8d.
John Hawkesfold	„	6d.
John Hylle of Horsham	„	7½d.
John Dodman	„	8d.
John Gase	„	2s.
Richard Wassheford	„	12d.
John Colyn	„	10d.
Thomas Wakeford	„	9d.
John Farndon of Bungers [? Bunk- hurst] for the like	-	2d.
Henry Boxfold the elder for the like	-	6d.
William Boxfold of Thursley for the like	-	8d.
John Stede for the like	-	8d.
Henry Mapulderwell for the like	-	6d.
John Gase for his goods and chattels	-	20d.
John Wakeford for his goods and and chattels	-	2s.

The chapter may conveniently close with the details of a few deeds [1479 to 1484] relating to lands, &c., on the east and west sides of the town, and on the north side of the line formed by the cross roads at the upper end of the High street. Before the opening of the direct (turnpike) road to Grayswood and Godalming, about the middle of the eighteenth century, these roads branched off to the west towards Church hill, and eastwards towards Meadfields, &c. The latter (the old King's way to Godalming) after a short course turning northwards, and presently again dividing, one branch passed over Grayswood to Godalming; and the other, by New house (now the manor house) and Clammer hill, towards Witley and Chiddingfold.

The lands on the north side of the line formed by Church lane and the old road to Godalming appear to have been divided into many closes; and, as will be seen from the details, was largely held by members of the families of Prince, Pope, and Boxall. Some part, at least, was probably held of the manor of Imbhams, and an examination of the ancient rolls of that manor, if extant, would probably throw much light on many doubtful points in the history of this part of Haslemere. With the limited knowledge at present obtainable, it can only be suggested that the southern end of the direct Godalming (turnpike) road, with a small adjoining area on the west side, formerly known as Crooked- or Crooked-ham, and Cross garden was at one time held by the Coverts; and that a house (1661), described as lately built thereon, was subsequently known as Haslemere house.

The Crosse garden (half acre) was (in 1616) bounded by the Rackfield on the north, the King's highway from the town of Haslemere towards the church on the south, and Crooked-ham on the west. Appertaining to the property were three closes called Smyth fields (14 acres) abutting on the King's high way from Haslemere town towards Godalming on the south, land of Walter Gase on the east and north, and land of Richard Boxell on the west.*

The lands on the north side of Church lane and west side of the (turnpike) road appear to have been formerly known as Northlands, Princes, and Holemore, a small part perhaps as Bridge-hall: and, on the north of the old King's high way to Godalming, but east of the (turnpike) road, were the Smyth's fields before referred to.

Turning now to the deeds themselves, it appears that, under date of 24th December, 1479, John Prynce granted to John Colyn and his heirs, &c., a moor ["moram"] called le Holemore, in Hasylmere, lying between the land of John Pyperham on the west and le Grasewode on the south. John Gace, Richard Machewyke, John Boxfold, John Mylle, and many others (not named) being witnesses.

In 1504 John Collyn granted the moor to John Boxfold, of Bramshot; and, a century later, Holemore was part of certain lands conveyed by Robert Boxolde,† of Bramshot, cousin and heir of John Boxolde, clerk, deceased, to John Shudd.

* Close Roll, 14th January. Part 27, No. 27.

† Common Pleas, Mich. Term, 2nd January, roll 80.

The southern boundary in 1479 is inexplicable, and probably erroneous. Some intermediate transfers of a moor called Holemore (and Philip's garden) suggest that there may have been a division of the moor, or confusion of names with old moor *alias* Boxfold's moor, but there is no reasonable doubt that part of the lands on the west side of the (turnpike) road was, at one time, recognised as Holemore.

A more interesting deed of 27th Sept., 1480, is a grant by Richard Childe, *alias* Richard Smyth, of Blendeworth, to one Thomas Pope and his wife Joane. It covers—

- (a) A burgage in Hasilmere, situate between the meadow of John Boxfold on the west and the High street there on the east, and the land of John Prince on the north and south.
- (b) Lands in Hasilmere lying between the King's way leading from Hasilmere towards Gerardeswode on the north, the land called Swoperesland on the south, Chownsons on the west, Medevile on the east.
- (c) Land in Hasilmere lying between the land of John Gace on the east and north, and of John Prynce on the west.
- (d) Land lying between the King's way leading from Chidyngfold towards Hasilmere on the south, and the land called Burkhurst and Medeville on the north.
- (e) An annual rent.

The deed was witnessed by John Gace, John Wakeford, John Colyn, John Mersshe, William Boxfold, and others.

The parcel (a) probably included a meadow long known as Popes mead, &c.; near to, if not the site of, the modern West Street. Parcel (b) was almost certainly the land known as Popes, lying between Meadfield and Chownsons, and long held by the trustees of a Witley charity endowed by a later Smith.

Parcel (c) was probably the detached closes of Haslemere house previously referred to as Smythes; and (d) land at one time known as Sopers on the north side of the present road from Haslemere to Chiddingfold through Killinghurst.

By another deed of 4th March, 1481-2, John Prynce, of Hasilmere, granted to Thomas Pope and his heirs, lands

called le Holme crofts, between the King's way from Hasilmere towards Witley on the south, the land of Thomas Pope on the north and east, and the land of John Bocher on the west. Under a deed, dated two days later, there was power to render the grant void by a payment at the end of 100 years; but there was, presumably, some final confirmation; for Thomas Pope made an absolute grant of the closes to John Boxfold of Bramshot, in August, 1504.

The subsequent history and identity of the closes is uncertain, but it is possible that they were represented by the land of Thomas Pope referred to in a deed of 15th Sept. 1484, under which John Westbroke, of Godalming, gent. [possibly as Lord of part of Imbham], and John Boxfold, of Huntys [Huntes in Thursley], granted to John Bocher, senior, of Hasilmere, a lease of three crofts of land, parcel of le Northlonde, in Hasilmere, between the King's way leading from Hasilmere towards the church of Piperham on the south, the lane called le Pott lane on the north, the land of Thomas Pope on the east, and the land late of John Prynce on the west; also a moor lying between the land of John Prynce on the south, another moor, parcel of Northlonde aforesaid, on the north, the land of John Prynce on the east, and the land of John Piperham on the west, to hold to John Bocher and his assigns for his life and one year after, at a yearly rent of 12d. with power of distraint, &c. Bocher was to bear all burdens, ordinary and extraordinary, pertaining to the property.

CHAPTER X.

EARLY SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

THE proceedings in the Hundred and other local courts during the sixteenth century were much of the same character as before. The brewers and vendors of ale, the bakers and the butchers, whose business operations were cramped by the assize and other laws, continued to be presented and fined for their old offences; and, before the close of the century, the linen-drapers, grocers, and other mercers came under the same supervision. The cloth-makers however escaped, by reason of sundry Acts of Parliament, which seem to have been equally embarrassing; amongst other things, exposing them to the charges of common informers. So serious was the evil that the Acts had to be partially suspended, *circa* 1579.*

Unfortunately, however, the records of these local courts throw little light upon the daily life of the inhabitants of Haslemere, their education, their religious views, or their progress towards better housing, manufactures, agriculture, or other industries. The courts were for the discovery, prevention, or amendment of defects, and punishment of the defaulters, rather than the introduction of novelties or improvements; but occasional refusals to take oaths, and non-attendance at the courts, suggest that unrecorded forces were at work behind the scenes.

The history of this century is illustrated by a largely increased mass of documents.

The invaluable Loseley Charters and MSS. are an endless source of information. Not only are there completed documents, signed, sealed, and delivered, or otherwise rendered valid, but also many draft minutes or memoranda, with their corrections and interlineations. These last, although not always trustworthy, or in accordance with their final versions, are yet of great value; not only because

* Loseley MSS., 1967-9.

many of the final records are lost or inaccessible, but also because they more fully describe current events, by their original details and corrections or interlineations.

There are traces of the holding of special courts of the "*Burgesses*" of Haslemere in May, 1505 [or April, 1504] and again in December, 1517; and it is not unlikely that such courts continued to be held from time to time; and that the transfers, by sale or inheritance, of burgage tenements, paying fractions of the consolidated annual rent of 12s. 0½d., may have formed part of the special business dealt with therein. The precise functions of the burgess court cannot be ascertained, as it seems to have been in the nature of a sub-division of the Godalming Courts, where presentments of offences within the town, as well as the tithing, continued to be made by the Haslemere tithingman, though similar offences were presented at the two burgess courts above referred to.

An assessment was made for the purposes of an aid granted by Parliament in 19 Henry VII. [*circa* 1504],* but the list of names is far from complete, *e.g.*, no charge is made upon the Coverts or Westbrooks in respect of such part of their lordship of Imbhams, as lay within Haslemere; and the names of the Stedes who held Whatmans, and of the Quennells who owned Hatchers and Steers in the neighbourhood of Lyth Hill are (amongst others) omitted. It must further be borne in mind that those parts of Thursley, Witley, and Chiddingfold, which are now becoming incorporated in modern Haslemere, were necessarily excluded from the sixteenth-century list, which was as follows:—

[LANDS, &C.]		[GOODS.]	
Isabella Aleyn	- 21d.	Henry Brennyngfold	16d.
Thomas Peperham	2s. 8d.	John Theyer	- 16d.
William Penycod	- 21d.	Stephen Penycod	- 16d.
John Gase	- 21d.	John Owton	- 2s. 8d.
Thomas Gase	- 16d.	John Colyn	- 16d.
Joane Byllyngherst	16d.	Thomas Wakeford	16d.
Thomas Pope	- 13d.	John Wakeford	- 16d.
John Boxfold of Huntess	8d.		
John Faryngdon	- 16d.		
John Wakeford	- 16d.		

* Add. Ch. Brit. Mus., 13,555.

With regard to the lands assessed it may be remarked that John Boxfold of Huntles, in Thursley, was also assessed there for lands (10d.) and goods (2s.), presumably for the lands at Huntles, which lay near Lyon Common, and for the stock and household effects, &c., there. The lands for which he was assessed in Haslemere cannot be stated with any certainty.

Isabel Aleyn perhaps represented one John Alyn, who had owned or occupied a garden called "le Pyle" and a shop or building lying in front of his gate or yard [le Boteys ante portam] a few years previously.

Thomas Peperham no doubt held the Piperham estate.

William and Stephen Pencycod seem to have held lands in the direction of Clammer hill. Part of Skitredon, and the lands known as Burkhurst, subsequently Pencycods and New-house, &c., may already have come into their possession.

John and Thomas Gase, or one of them, must have been assessed in respect of holdings in Haslemere known as Barfeld,* Chounsons or Chounsams, Hallands, and a part of Old Haslemere. These had been held, *circa* 1490-95, by one John Gase, and were still held by the Gase family in 1541-2; three by John Gase of Midhurst, Hallands by John Gase of Haslemere. Thomas Gase of 1504 was presumably the son of John the Testator of 1494;† perhaps the only son; but it is quite possible that John was another son, who may have been provided for by special deed, or who, as eldest son, would inherit the lands by heirship at law.

A Walter Gase was undoubtedly a subsequent possessor of Hallands in Haslemere, and of other Gase property in Thursley, though Barfeld, Chounsams, and the part of Old Haslemere held by John Gase of Midhurst, in 1541-2, had passed to the Mellersh family in 1548.

Thomas Pope held Pope's Mead on the west side of the High Street, also Popes (afterwards the Witley Charity Lands), and land on the Chiddingfold Road, both lying to the east of the town. He granted three crofts called "le Holme," on the north side of the town, to John Boxfold of Bramshot in August, 1504.‡

The Faryngdons held Whitwells, Stedland, and part of

* Not Barfold under Beacon in Lurgashall.

† See p. 78. See p. 91.

Old Haslemere. The Wakefords owned Houndless Water. John Colyn [a tailor] in June, 1504, granted Holemore, on the north of the town, to John Boxfold of Brampsnot, and [*circa* 1504-5] surrendered to the lord the property called Bramble Garden, on the south side of the road leading from the market-place to Haste Hill.

Turning again to the courts, it may be noted that, at a view of frank-pledge held at Godalming in October, 1503, presentments were made of a brawl between Richard French and Richard Mapylderwell, and of an assault upon Thomas Stede by John Stoner with a dagger worth 6d.; also that Thomas Pope the elder had unlawfully taken "Farne" in the Lord's common called Carpenter's Heath.

At a special Haslemere Court held in May, 1505 [or April, 1504], the Burgesses presented that John Owtonn and John Colyn were common bakers of bread and breakers of the assize, and a fine of 4d. was inflicted on each of them; as also upon Thomas Wakeford, butcher, for making excessive profit. Richard French and Richard Cok were fined for assaulting William Boxfold and William [? Banest] with staves worth 4d. On the presentment of Thomas Stede the Ale-taster, John Owtonn and John Colyn were fined another 4d. each as common brewers, &c., who had broken the assize; the unfortunate John Colyn was fined a further sum of 2d. for brewing divers times without sending for the Ale-taster to take the assay thereof. The Burgesses also presented that Thomas [? John] Prynse had aliened all his lands, &c., in the parish of Haslemere, to John Boxfold of Bramshot, who did his fealty. Richard Mapylderwell did fealty for all those lands and tenements which he late had of the gift and feoffment of his father, Henry Mapylderwell, in the Borough of Haslemere, &c. John Colyn, tayllour, surrendered into the hands of the lord all that his Burgage called Brembylgarden, in the Borough of Haslemere, and thereupon came Richard Mapylderwell and took the Burgage out of the hands of the lord to hold freely, to him and his heirs, by the yearly rent of 1½d., suit of court, and other services. He was admitted and did his fealty, but gave no fine or relief. John Owtonn did fealty for all those lands and tenements which he late had of the gift and feoffment of John Boxfold, cooper, by deed of 15 January, 17 Henry VII. [1501-2].

The Burgage called Brembylgarden was on the south

side of the road leading from the market-place to Haste Hill, near the sites of the present Police-station and Educational Museum. Long afterwards, towards the close of the next century, the waste within the Borough was described as extending as far as Bramble Garden on the south, and Wiggins Garden on the north of the way leading from the new market-house eastward; and, although there was another Bramble Garden in the neighbourhood of Carpenter's Heath, there is no doubt that the Burgage of that name was near the position above mentioned, because a parcel of land, called East Garden, lying close to this spot was described in the early seventeenth century as between land, sometime of Thomas Stede, and a garden, sometime of Richard Mapulderwell; a description which seems to have had its origin in a long past deed of April, 23 Henry VII. [1508].

The alienation of lands by Thomas or John Prynce to John Boxfold was, perhaps, partly effected by the proceedings in the Godalming Hundred Court, which took the form of one of those fictitious actions called "Recoveries."

The same stereotyped form of procedure, or of the record thereof, was followed in the local court, as in the Court of King's Bench.

Unfortunately, the deed which led up to or declared the uses or objects of the Recovery is not forthcoming; and the reader is left in doubt as to whether John Boxfold the Younger claimed the lands for his own use, or that of John Prince, or for some altogether different purpose.

The record of the Recovery* is to the effect that, at the Godalming Hundred Court held on August 22nd, 19 Henry VII. [1504], in the presence of Thomas Purvoch, the bailiff of the Bishop of Salisbury, and before John Peyto, Stephen Gamlyn, John Mychennale, and Henry Stoner, suitors of the court [*i. e.*, assessors or quasi judges], John Boxfold the Younger produced the King's writ of Right-close, dated August 9th, directed against John Prinse, and requiring the Bishop's bailiff, without delay, to cause right to be done to John Boxfold the Younger concerning forty acres of land, fifty acres of pasture, ten acres of wood, and ten acres of moor with the appurtenances in Haselmer, of which John Prynce had deforced him. John Colyn and John Wakeford gave

* Add. Ch. Brit. Mus. 27,755.

pledge for the carrying through of the procedure, and Richard Throssher, the Bishop's under-bailiff, was directed to summon John Prynce to attend at the next court at Godalming on Thursday, September 12th, before the said bailiff and suitors, there to answer the plea of John Boxfold. The same day was appointed for the attendance of Boxfold himself.

Accordingly, upon September 12th, John Boxfold the Younger and John Prynce appeared in person before Thomas Purvoch the Bailiff, and before Stephen Gamlyn, John Mychennale, John Floder, and John West, the suitors or assessors. Richard Throssher, the under-bailiff, proved the service of the summons by John Hyll and John Faryngdon, and John Boxfold claimed the forty acres of land, &c. John Prynce defended, and called upon William Halle to warrant his (John Prynce's) title. William Halle being present, gave the required warranty without charge; and John Boxfold then claimed the property from him. William Hall defended, and offered to prove his right on the body of a free man, John Bye, there present, or, if John Bye were absent, by some other man. John Boxfold then asked leave to discuss with John Bye, and, later in the day, returned into the court; but William Hall, the tenant by warrant, although solemnly called for, treated the court with contempt by failing to appear, and the court decided that John Boxfold should recover the land, &c., and that John Prynce should have of the lands of William Halle to the value, &c., and, further, that Halle should be fined 8d. for his default.

In October, 1517, presentment was made by Henry Penycot, the tithingman of Haselmere, at the Godalming view of frank-pledge, of the non-attendance of sundry residents, for all of whom, save one, excuses were presented, though not all accepted.

Thomas Edsall,	essonod by Thomas Gase	} Fined 2d. each.
Thomas Myll	„ „ John Gase	
Thomas Penycot	„ „ Stephen Penycot	
Richard Taylor	„ „ John Pope	} Marked as ap ^d .
William Payn	„ „ Richard Mapurdirwell	
Luke Boxfold	„ „ William Alyn	
John Wakeford	„ „ John Wakeford the Elder	
John Stede	„ „ Thomas Stede	
Edward Lynen	„ „ Thomas Penycot	

John Chalner, who was not essoned, was fined 4d.

Amongst other things affecting the tithing, the tenants were directed not to allow their pigs to run about in Grase-wood in an unlawful manner, presumably without rings in their snouts. The matter was to be set right before the next Feast of St. Edward, under penalty of 3s. 4d. each; and it may be assumed that Haslemere had a noisy time of it while the process of ringing the pigs was carried on.

The King's way towards Pylewell was also reported as out of order, the fault of the whole tithing; and was to be amended before the same Feast of St. Edward, under penalty of 12d. on each defaulter.

A couple of months later, on December 10th, 1517, another court was held, described as of the Burgesses of Hasilmere.

The Burgesses then presented the names of absentees, *viz.*:—

William Bocher,	essed by John Bocher.
Thomas Pope	„ „ Thomas Stede.
Richard Mapurderwell	„ „ Thomas * * *

Also of John Boxfold and Peter Quenell, who were fined 2d. each—they having, apparently, offered no excuse.

John Tradyll was fined 6d. for an assault upon John Gase with a dagger worth 4d., the dagger being in charge of John Colyn; and Henry Wodys 2d. for an assault upon John Wheler with a dagger worth 2d.

On the presentment of the Burgesses, fines of 2d. each were also inflicted upon Thomas Edsaw, John Colyns, John Birkeham, and John Bocher, as bakers of bread who had broken the assize and taken excessive gain; and another 2d. each upon the same men, as brewers and sellers of ale who took excessive gain. Upon John Bocher and John Birkeham for refusing to send for the ale-taster to perform his office before the sale; and upon John Birkeham, as a butcher, who sold the flesh of oxen, calves, and sheep, &c., at too great profit.

The Burgesses also presented that Henry Farnden, who had held one tenement called a burgage and twelve acres of arable land, wood, and meadow, with one garden, and one burgage called Burnyngfold in the parish of Haslemere or elsewhere, in the Hundred of Godalming, had closed his last day, whence there happened to the lord a heriot of a cow

worth 6s. 8d. Elizabeth Farnden was aged six weeks, and the Bailiff was ordered to distrain her to be at the next court to do fealty, &c., and pay her relief of 8d. The entry evidently required correction, because Elizabeth's relationship is not stated, and a baby of six weeks would have had her fealty respited.

It was also presented that John Colyns had infeoffed Thomas Polstede, Peter Quenell, and John Boxfold, of and in all those his lands and tenements, &c., in Hasilmer or elsewhere in the hundred of Godalming, or in Surrey, to hold in accordance with a deed dated at Haslemere on May 26th, 9 Henry VIII. [1517], and the feoffees gave a relief.

The subsequent records, if any, of the Burgess Courts are lost sight of until the reign of Charles I.

At a view of frank-pledge of Godalming, held on the Thursday after Hock Day, 10 Henry VIII. [April 22nd, 1518], John Birkeham, the Hasilmere tithingman, presented the following residents as defaulters in their attendance, each being fined 2d., though excuses were offered, *viz.* :—

John Gase	essononed by Thomas Gase.
John Bocher	„ „ Robert Chalner.
Richard Perisson	„ „ Thomas Stede.
Henry Penycot	„ „ Philip Markeweke.
Thomas Pope	„ „ Thomas Edsaw.
Richard Mapurdirwell	„ „ John Stede.
Luke Boxfold	„ „ William Payne.

On the declaration of war against France in 1522, it became necessary to raise money, and the Sheriffs were directed to send in the names of persons above sixteen years of age, and of what each was worth in land, stock, movables, and money. * This was followed by a general loan of a tenth of the laymen's estates, and a fourth of the clergy's.

In the following year, 1523, Wolsey obtained a grant from the clergy of half their annual revenues, payable in five years, and tried to obtain a grant from Parliament of a fifth part [4s. in the pound] of the goods of laymen, to be payable in four years.

The rates at first proposed were as follows :—

Every man worth £20 a year, at the rate of 2s. in the pound; every man worth from £20 down to 40s., at the

* Tindall's translation of Rapin's 'History of England,' vol. i. p. 751, ed. 1743.

rate of 1s. in the pound; under 40s., every head of the age of sixteen years and more, at the rate of 4d. in two years. Afterwards, something more was given by those who had £50 a year, and by those worth £5 in goods.*

Under the Act of 1523 † a sum of £109 13s. 2d. became payable within the Hundred of Godalming. Thomas Aborowe of Chiddingfold, yoman, was collector, and the money had to be paid to the King's Receiver at Westminster on February 3rd, 1523-4.

A sum of £43 16s. 8d. was paid by sundry men in anticipation; but Chiddingfold and Haslemere names are not found on the list.

So far as the loan or loans were concerned, the men of Haslemere evidently took their part. Attached to an undertaking to repay, sealed with the Royal Arms, and dated June 14th, 15 Henry VIII. [1523], there is a schedule of the names, &c., of the inhabitants of the Godalming Hundred who had lands of the yearly value of 20s. to £20, and goods of the sum [total value] of £5 to £20 who had lovyngly [? advanced] the King's grace by way of a second loan, &c. ‡

Unfortunately, the names are not classified under parishes or tithings, but the following successive names, other than those in brackets, are, at least, very suggestive of Haslemere men :—

			s.	d.
[Thomas A-Borowe	-	-	16	0]
[John Wakeford	-	-	6	8]
Robert Channdeler	-	-	26	8
Stephen Penycode	-	-	32	8
Thomas Stede	-	-	2	8
John Boxfold	-	-	10	0
John Taylour	-	-	3	4
William Alyn	-	-	13	4
William Payne	-	-	10	0
John Raynold	-	-	2	0
[Rob. Raufe of Asshe	-	-	2	0]
Thomas Pope	-	-	2	0
Thomas Billynghurst	-	-	10	0
[Henry Boxfold at Hunts	-	-	28	8]

* Tindall's translation of Rapin's 'History of England,' vol. i. p. 753, ed. 1743.

† Exch. Lay Subsdy. 184/173.

‡ Loseley MS., No. 631.

As regards the Parliamentary grants, two assessments have been preserved at the Public Record Office,* and the Haslemere Lists are set out in the two columns below:—

1524.			1525.		
Names in the order of the list—					
	Value.	Subsidy.		Value.	Subsidy.
† Thomas Stede, goods	£4	2s.	goods	£4	2s.
Thomas Turner, wages	20s.	4d.			
† Thomas Billinghamurst, goods	£5	2s. 6d.	„	£5	2s. 6d.
† Thomas Pope	„ £4	2s.	„	£4	2s.
Richard Couper	„ 60s.	18d.	„	60s.	18d.
William Boxfold	„ 40s.	12d.	„	40s.	12d.
Thomas Couper, wages	20s.	4d.			
Richard Lawborne, goods	20s.	4d.	goods	20s.	4d.
† William Payne, goods, £6 13s. 4d.		3s. 4d.	„	60s.	18d.
Edward Brether	„ 20s.	4d.	„	20s.	4d.
Robert Aleyn	„ 20s.	4d.			
Thomas Edsawe	„ £4	2s.	goods	£4	2s.
† John Raynold	„ 40s.	12s.		40s.	12d.
Henry Penycode	„ 26s. 8d.	4d.	„	20s.	4d.
John Couper	„ 60s.	18d.	„	60s.	18d.
† John Taylour, lands	20s.	12d.	lands 4 marks		2s. 4d.
John [Adeler or Weler], gds.	40s.	12d.			
George Farndell	„ 40s.	12s.	goods	40s.	12d.
Richard Pope	„ 20s.	4d.			
† John Boxfold	„ £5	2s. 6d.	„	£5	2s. 6d.
† William Ayleyn	„ £6 13s. 4d.	3s. 4d.		£6	3s.
William Byllynghurst, gds.	26s. 8d.	4d.	lands 6s. 8d.		4d.
John Burgges, goods	26s. 8d.	4d.			
Thomas Penycode, goods	33s. 4d.	4d.			
† Robert Channeler	„ £13 6s. 8d.	6s. 8d.	goods	£13	6s. 6d.
Robert Channeler			„	20s.	4d.
† Stephen Penycode, gds.	£16 6s. 8d.	8s. 2d.	„	£16	8s.
Robert Marten, goods	40s.	12d.		40s.	12d.
Richard Person	„ 60s.	18d.	goods	60s.	18d.
Thomas Boxfold	„ 20s.	4d.	lands 6s. 8d.		4d.
Roger Foxe			goods	20s.	4d.
Sum	46s. 8d.		Sum	43s. 6d.	

The Memoranda or Draft Minutes, &c., of the Godalming Courts preserved at Loseley contain much information relating to the period 1536–7 to 1548, and cover the past few years of the tenure of the Lordship of Godalming by the Bishops of Salisbury and the early years of their successors,

* Exch. Lay Subsy. 184/138 and 184/153. † See also Loan, p. 100.

viz., Sir Thomas Paston for a brief interval, and then the Crown.

The tithingmen of Haslemere [usually elected annually at the first view of frank-pledge after Michaelmas Day] were—

1536-37.	John Hayward.
1537-38.	William Alen.
1538-39.	William Billinghamurst.
1539-40.	Robert Palmer.
1540-41.	Robert Chandler.
1541-42.	Richard Pyerson.
1542-43.	Stephen Penycod.
1543-44.	Robert Billinghamurst.
1544-45.	Cuthbert Myll.
1545-46.	John Stede.
1546-47.	Henry Hamond.
1547-48.	William Bettysworth.
1548-49.	John Chandler.

From 1537 to 1543 one Robert Johnson was repeatedly fined as a brewer, sometimes also as a baker, who had broken the assize; and, although an order, given in May, 1538, that Robert Johnson and Robert Owton should no longer sell ale, under pain of a penalty of 20s., it seems only to have had temporary effect on the former. Owton ceased to be fined for offences of the kind, but he apparently remained at Haslemere. In the winter of 1539-40 he took proceedings in the Hundred Court against Stephen Penycod on a plea of trespass; and in May, 1541, he was fined as a resiant failing to attend the view of frank-pledge.

Henry Woods was also fined as a brewer and breaker of the assize in May, 1541; and his name is several times subsequently mentioned, though not as a brewer, *e.g.*, he brought an action for debt against Edward Polyng in December, 1540.

In May, 1544, Sibil Polyng, widow, and Henry Wooddes were fined 4d. each for breaking their neighbours' hedges, but whether from pure love of mischief, desire to appropriate sticks, or, more probably, some attempt to assert rights, is not apparent.

In October, 1544, Agnes Myll, widow, was fined 4d. as a brewer of ale and breaker of the assize.

In October, 1545, Thomas Holloway, a butcher, and a

brewer of ale, was fined 8d.; and in September, 1546, and April or May, 1547, respectively, Julia Holloway, widow, was fined 4d. and 2d. for ale-brewing and the breaking of the assize.

The lord's wood, called Grasewood, was one of many causes of making presentments and inflicting fines: thus, in April, 1539, that William Byrll had commoned his cattle there to the injury of the tenants of the lord of Hasylmere, and he was forbidden to do so again, under penalty of 6s. 8d.; in October, 1539, that William Payn had entered the lord's wood, called Grasewood, and cut trees, to the injury of the lord, and he was fined 20d.; in September, 1540, that John Gase had cut four oak trees in the wood of the Lord at Grasewood to the lord's injury. Fine 8d.

In October, 1542, William Alyn was presented for overloading the king's * common at Hasylmere with his cattle and sheep to the prejudice of the king and his tenants, and he was ordered not to repeat the offence under penalty of 20d.

In September, 1547, John Stede ——— was fined 8d. for carrying certain farne out of the lordship of Godalming into the hundred of Farnham, and ordered to do so no more, under penalty of 20s.

In April, 1543, Stephen Penycod, Thomas Belynghurst, John Boxfold, Henry Penycod, Rich. Cowper, Robert Channeler, and Richard Pyerson had day to sufficiently scour the ditches at Foster Bridge, towards Balams, Belynghurstes More, Phylpes Garden, Sugges Lane, and Barfold Lane before Feast of the Nativ^y of St. John, under penalty of 3s. 4d. each.

With regard to watercourses, ditches and roads, Thomas Wakeford, in April, 1542, was directed not to (? obstruct) the watercourse at Houndeley Water, under penalty of 3s. 4d.

In October, 1542, the tithing was ordered to make and amend the way called Sugges Lane before the Feast of All Saints, under penalty of 20d. on each defaulter.

In April or May, 1547, the tithing was apparently under penalty to amend Sugges Lane and Clayehill, and the way towards Cowpers Gate; and in October, 1548, orders were

* The hundred, &c., had ceased to be the property of the Bishop of Salisbury, and now belonged to the Crown.

given for John Chandler to amend Hallane: for Stephen Hughe and Peter Queynell to scour their ditches towards Lyte Hill; and for the tithing to amend the king's way there, and also the king's way called Foster Bridge.

In May, 1544, Thomas Boxfold, William Smyther, and John Wakeford were sworn into the assize, but no reason is given to indicate whether they were newcomers into the tithing or had arrived at an age to join it.

And in September, 1545, the suitors presented the death of William Farnden, who held, freely, land called Wythewell, in Hasylmere, rent 5s. 6d. The heriot was a bull worth 17s. Thomas Farnden was his son and nearest heir, and of full age, &c.

Under Act 33 Hen. VIII. the Hundred and Manor of Godalming, including the Haslemere borough, or rather the burgage rent of 13s. 0½d., were conveyed or assured to Sir Thomas Paston, Kt., one of the gentlemen of the Privy Chamber.* He granted a lease on April 13th, 1542; but by deed of 20th of that month transferred Godalming and other manors to the king in exchange for the manor of Blofelde and Beighton,† which was subsequently granted to him on June 20th, 34 Hen. VIII. [1542].

The details of the following account‡ of the rents received in Haslemere are extracted from a public record, but its accuracy does not appear to be absolute. A few years later, *circa* 1548, another public record,§ a survey, shows that there was some difficulty in identifying the details.

Unfortunately the burgage tenements in the borough, paying the total rent of 13s. 0½d., are not described; and the rents of 9s. 4d. each payable by the lords of Imbhams cover the individual tenements and lands held from them within Haslemere parish.

The portions of Thursley (as part of Witley) are also excluded from the account.

Lordship or hundred of Godalming.

Account of William Earl of Southampton, King's Bailiff,
by Richard Bedon his deputy, and Peter Quenell
the Reeve, from Mich 33rd to Mich. 34th Henry
VIII. [1541-2].

* Augmⁿ Office, Box C. 12.

† Patent Roll, 34 Hen. VIII. Part 3, m. 23.

‡ Ministers Acct. divers Counties, Pub. Rec. Office, 33 & 34 Hen. VIII. No. 6028.

§ Land Revenue Misc. Books, 1-3 Ed. VI. vol. 190.

The first account after the purchase by the king.

Free Tenants in Haselmere.

12s. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.	Of the Burgesses of the Borough -	12s. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
8s. 2d.	John Gase of Midhurst for one and meadow called Barfelds - - -	5s. 4d.
	land called Chawnsons - - -	2s. 2d.
2s.	land called Haselmere - - -	8d.
	John Gase of Haselmere for land and meadow called Holland - - -	2s.
9s. 4d.	William Farryngdon, one tenement with adjoining land, and feeding called Whyt Wells - - -	5s. 6d.
	one tenem ^t with land adjoining called Stedlond - - -	3s. 4d.
11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	a certain watercourse to the Mill there -	6d.
	William Wakforde, for certain land with certain close(s) called Hyghfeld -	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
9s.	Thomas Wakeforde, one tenement with divers lands appertaining thereto -	9s.
9s. 4d.	Giles Covert, for lands arable and wood called Imbeham, late in the tenure of William Covert - - -	9s. 4d.
4s. 2d.	Christopher More, K ^t , for certain close, with arable land called Smythes -	2s. 2d.
	land called Keterden - - -	2d.
3s. 4d.	Thomas Penycode, land called Keterden, late in the tenure of William Penycode	3s. 4d.
2s. 6d.	William Farnygdon, one barn and land called Bunkers, late in the tenure of William Wasshford - - -	8d.
	land and wood called Kyrefolds - -	22d.
20d.	Thomas Bocher, for one close of land called Clamershyll - - -	7d.
	enclosed land and pasture called le balls	7d.
	land called Crowchden - - -	(?) 6d.
5s.	Society of the Leathersellers, London, for one tenement and land adjoining called Peperannes [Pepperhams] -	5s.
14d.	William Farryngdon, land called olde Haselmere, late in the tenure of Henry Boxsolde - - -	4d.
	land called olde Haselmere, late in the tenure of John Farryngdon - -	8d.
	meadow called Pylemeade - - -	2d.

8d.	Henry Stede, in right of his wife, one close of land called Sheperslande -	8d.
1d.	William Yealden, one croft called Dunsteds - - - - -	1d.
12d.	Thomas Byllynghurst, one tenement, with garden and close of pasture called Collerds - - - - -	12d.
4d.	Thomas Osborne, one close called Osbornsmore - - - - -	4d.
8d.	Robert Boxsolde, enclosed land and wood called Shepe house - - -	8d.
2d.	Roger Oueton, one parcel of the lord's enclosed waste before his gate - -	2d.
2s. 2d.	John Mellerse, close and land called Medefeld - - - - -	2s. 2d.
4d.	Roger Oueton, one garden called Le Pyle	4d.
10s. 5d.	{ Peter Quenell, one close of pasture	
	{ called Hathers - - - - -	4s. 5d.
	{ another close called Steres - - -	6s.
9d.	{ Stephen Penycode, one tenement and certain land appertaining to the same	
	{ called Berkhurst, late in the tenure of William Kylbie - - - - -	8d.
	{ for his gate there - - - - -	(?) 1d.
5s. 4d.	Thomas Stede, his land called Whatmans - - - - -	5s. 4d.
16d.	John Stede, close of pasture called Clamerhyll - - - - -	16d.
23d.	{ Robert Boxsolde, land called Stalehunts [Skatehunts], late in the tenure of	
	{ John Gayse - - - - -	8d.
	{ land called Boxsolde more, late in the tenure of John Tayllor - - -	15d.
9s. 4d.	Thomas Hull and Florence Skarlet, arising out of certain arable and wood called Ymbehams, late of John Westbroke - - - - -	9s. 4d.

Sum 103s. 1d. ob. q.

CHAPTER XI.

THE LATTER HALF OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

It has been already stated in the preceding chapter that the sixteenth-century history of Haslemere is illustrated by a large mass of documents. It is impossible within the limits of this volume to attempt any detailed consideration of these Charters and MSS.: a few items only can be given. Those selected to illustrate local affairs during the latter half of the sixteenth century concern: (a) ecclesiastical matters; (b) the army; (c) the Elizabethan charter authorizing the Burgesses and Inhabitants of Haslemere to hold a weekly market on each Tuesday, and two annual fairs; (d) presentments at the Godalming Courts of defective roads, unscoured ditches, local brawls, &c.; (e) sundry precepts addressed by Surrey Sheriffs to the Bailiff of the Godalming Hundred, which allude, *inter alia*, to illegal baking of spice cakes, and the lack of pillory and stocks within the Borough of Haslemere of sufficient strength to hold ill-doers; (f) three lists of landowners and residents assessed for the payment of aids and subsidies granted to the Crown by Parliament.

The Church.

The sixteenth-century inventories of goods in Surrey churches testify to the operations of robbers in this district. The Chiddingfold inventory of 1553 concludes: "The resydew of the church goodes pertayning to ye same church were stolen by theves when the church was robberyde the morrow after All Soules Daye, anno regni Regis Edwardi Sexti quarto." *

Two years later there was robbery of church property at Haslemere. Witness the inventory:—

* Inventories of the goods and ornaments of the churches in the county of Surrey, in the reign of King Edward the Sixth. Surrey Arch. Coll., vi. p. 15.

“Hasilmere Parish Church

Imprimis	iiij coopes
Item	iiij vestyments
„	iiij albes
„	ij aulterclothes
„	one dyaper aulter cloth
„	ij surplices
„	v banner clothes
„	a font clothe of lynen
„	a crosse of latten
„	a pawnce cloth of blewe.
„	iiij bells in the steple

All which is commytted to the custodye of Cuthbert Myll John Gase and Thomas Wakeforde the sixte daye of October in the sixt yere of the raigne of our saied Sovereigne Lorde. Lackyng of the former inventory ij chalices wherof one stolen out of the prestes house and thother was solde by the consent of the same parishioners in new covering their church with Horsham stone.—Examyned by the Commissioners and found to be trewe.”*

A further reference to the church is to be found in “The will of Thomas Quennell of Lythe Hill, Chiddingfold, yeoman,” dated April 3rd, 1571. He left to his wife Agnes and his brother[in-law] Brodfolde, his moiety of the tithes, &c., of the parsonage of Hasilmere which he had in ferme of one Richard Crampe (? Romphe) parson there, and he willed that they shall paye the sayd parson his wages accorde to the purporte of a bylle made thereof by the sayd parson unto him.†

Thomas Quennell also left “towards the reparacions of the Parishe Church of Hasilmere xxd. and to the pore people of Hasilmere aforesayd xxs., to be distrybuted emonge them within one monthe after his deathe.” Mr. Penfold remarked that the above Richard Crampe was the first curate of whose name we find any record—that the registers throw no light on his history or his family, the

* Inventories of the goods and ornaments of the churches in the county of Surrey, in the reign of King Edward the Sixth. Surrey Arch. Coll., vi. p. 16.

† See notes on Thomas Quennell’s will, by the Rev. T. S. Cooper, F.S.A., Surrey Arch. Coll. vol. xv.

above being the only chance glimpse we get of him—and continues with a further note on the Haslemere curates of this period.

“Coming to October 30th, 1587, we find ‘Buried Sarah, daughter of William Meredith, Clarke,’ that is, clerk in holy orders. This is the only mention of him; he possibly succeeded Crampe. Then on November 19th, 1596, we see among the burials ‘John fflood parson of Haslemore.’ This is a mistake, either in the original entry or in the copy. The name should be John Lloyd. He was Rector of Chiddingfold and Haslemere from September, 1586, until his death. There is an entry, in Latin, in the Chiddingfold Register to the effect that he died on 16th November, and lies buried in the chapel of Haselmer. It does not appear whether he was living at Haslemere; possibly he was taken ill on some visit, and the roads being difficult at that time of the year, was buried there.”*

Other references have since been discovered by those who have had the benefit of the earlier researches of Mr. Cooper and Mr. Penfold. The names of more than one earlier curate have been traced. Richard Crampe, or rather Sir Richard Romphe, or Romph, Curate, was mentioned as a quasi-referee in the event of anything being a myse (other than legacies to children) in the will of Robert Chandler of 11th Jan. 1570–1, to which he was also a witness [Probate 17th Feb. 1570–1, and 15th Jan. 1588. Arch. C. Surr.].

William Meredith was named as one of the overseers of and witnesses to the Will of Robert Chandler, son of the above, dated 25th April, 1590. [Probate in the B. of Winton’s Court, June, 1590.]

At a Godalming Court held in September, 1589, there is mention of a cottage with a garden adjoining, then described as lately built upon the waste of Hasillmere near the burial-ground there. In that year it was granted to William Meredith, Clerk, to be held at will and in accordance with the custom of the manor, but under penalty of forfeiture if he surrendered or granted it to any other than the next incumbent of Hasillmere Church without licence of the steward. He paid no fine, because this (lately erected) cottage

* ‘Haslemere Parish Magazine,’ January, 1896.

was in an irreparable state, and he undertook to repair it. Four years later, in 1592, he surrendered the cottage (still described as newly erected) with its garden; and the premises were granted to John Humfrey the elder, Thomas Yalden, Henry Wheeler, Stephen Penycodd, John Steed, John Billinghamurst, and Robert Billinghamurst and their heirs, to be held at will and according to the custom of the manor, to the use and behoof of the parishioners of Hasillmere.

A search through original rolls of later date might throw further light on the subject, but there is nothing to indicate whether the use of the parishioners was in the nature of an ecclesiastical use or for the relief of poverty or sickness.

Long years afterwards there was a tenement on Shepherds Hill, described as a parrish house (see No. 77 on the plan of 1735); and there was also the almshouse on the Chiddingfold road. It is not known whether this last would have been described as Haste Hill, where there seems to have been a copyhold cottage and parcel of land which was held for the poor of Haslemere, by the parish officers, about the middle of the eighteenth century. None of these holdings correspond with the cottage and garden near the burial-ground.

It may be of interest to note that an order to keep a register of christenings, marriages and burials in each parish was issued in 1536, but it does not appear to have been generally obeyed, for only eight registers exist that contain entries prior to 1538. In the latter year Thomas Lord Cromwell commanded that the curate of every parish shall keep one book or register, which book he shall every Sunday take forth, and in the presence of the churchwardens, or one of them, write and record in the same all the weddings, christenings and burials made the whole week before; and for every time that the same shall be omitted, shall forfeit to the said church iijs. iiijd., &c.

Some 812 registers, dating from 1538, are still in existence. The Haslemere registers of marriages and burials date from 1573; those of baptisms from 1594. The entries prior to 1627 are very irregular, and were copied by Thomas Burges (curate from 1627 to 1653) from an "old booke." Parts of eight other parishes, *viz.*, Frensham, Witley and Chiddingfold, in Surrey, Lurgashall, Fernhurst and Linch-

mere in Sussex, and the Tithing of North Ambersham, belonging to the parish of Steep, in Hampshire, occur within the radius of one mile and a half from the centre of the town; hence, as Mr. Penfold observed, "the inhabitants of the groups of houses collected around Haslemere belonging to outlying parishes had been accustomed from the earliest times to avail themselves of this church for their christenings, marriages, and burials. Consequently, something like one-fourth of the entries properly belong to other parishes, the registers of which to that extent will be incomplete, and missing links in family records must be looked for here." *

An oak chest bearing the date 1574, which stood near the communion table in the early part of the last century, presumably was made for the safe custody of the registers and vessels. This chest, and another dated about one hundred years later (see fig. 10), are now in the possession of Mrs. Montagu White, through whose courtesy we are able to give some particulars concerning them.

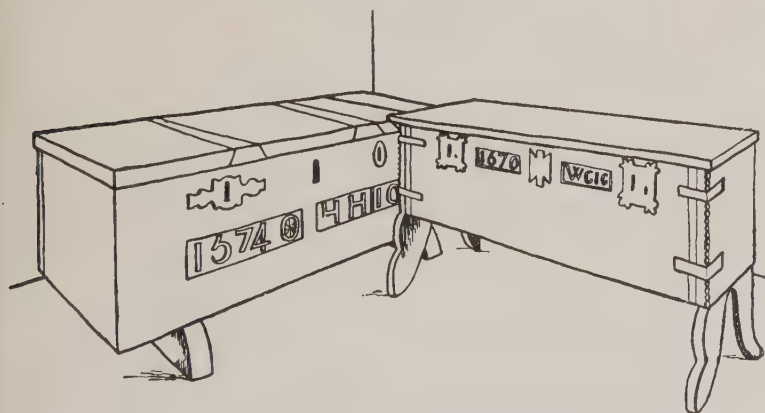


Fig. 10.—"Boxes near the Communion (*sic*), Haslemere,"
after Edward Hassell (1828).

The earlier one is very strongly made; the boards are 2 in. in thickness. Its outside measurements are—length 3 ft., breadth 16½ in., height 13½ in., including the feet,

* J. W. Penfold, 'The Registers of Haslemere' (privately printed for the Parish Register Society, 1906), p. vi.

which are 2 in. high. The cover has two heavy iron clamps. There is evidence that it originally had three locks, but only the central one remains. There are two equi-distant shelves at each end within. The initials H. H. and I. O. are probably those of the churchwardens.

The 1670 chest is also of oak, and has three locks, but is of much lighter make—the boards are only 1 inch in thickness. Its outside measurements are—length 2 ft. 10½ in., breadth 10¼ in., height 19 in., including the feet, which are 8½ in. high. There are no shelves within. It bears the initials W. C. and I. C. It is noteworthy that a silver cup and a silver paten cover belonging to the church bear the London hall-marks of 1669.† The latter has “H. S. I. C. Churchwardens 1669” inscribed round the bowl.

Men-at-Arms.

There was no standing army in Queen Elizabeth's time. In the previous reign it was enacted that the Lord-Lieutenant should be the military authority in each county instead of the sheriffs, who had hitherto commanded the shire levies. He appointed the officers and assessed the number of men to be supplied from each parish and hundred. There were no regiments—each captain, assisted by two inferior officers, commanded about 150 or 200 men. It was a volunteer army in name only; the requisite number was maintained by pressing men into the service. It was also decreed that from May 1st, 1558, all “temporal persons” having estates of £1000 and upwards shall keep “thirty bows and thirty sheaf of arrows.” Temporal persons having £5 and under £10 shall keep “one long bow, one sheaf of arrowes and one steel cap or scull.”

The troops were arranged under spears, bills, and bows.

Elizabeth had 20,000 men in arms in 1569 to suppress the Catholic rising in the north of England. The Surrey muster rolls of that year contain the following list of local men-at-arms:—

† Rev. T. S. Cooper, ‘The Church Plate of Surrey,’ Surrey Arch. Collections, vol. x. p. 338.

Able men mustered, &c., 24, 25, 26 & 27 May.
11 Elizabeth. [1569.]*

Hundred of Goddalmynge.

Hasilmere	{ Rycharde a Pulford John Bridger Ryc Boxehold Walter Gese [Gase] John Corte John Ocklie Steven Bridger Henrie Hopkynne James Beglie	} IX.
bill men of y ^e best sort		
bill men of the second sort	{ Thomas Mower George Bright Will ^m Denier Henrie Baker Tho Tawbot Ryc Osborne Will ^m Fachen Peter Kempe John ffarnden	} IX.
bow men of y ^e best sort		
	{ John Bradfold John Haselgrove Will ^m Hulat George Wakeford Tho Penicod	} V.

Persons to supply arms synce 10 May 11 Elizth [1569].

Robte Channdeler for x ^{li} goods	{ bowes - - 1 sh of arr - 1 scull - - 1 blackbyll - 1
Stephine Penycode for x ^{li} in goods	{ bowes - - 1 sh of arr - 1 scull - - 1 blackbyll - 1
The comon armor ^r thea ^r	{ almainer - 1 bowes - - 1 sheaff of arr - 1 scull - - 1 blackbyll - 1

* 'State Papers,' Domestic Series: Surrey Musters, Eliz. vol. 50.

It is unlikely that the "able men" of Haslemere mentioned above saw active service.

"The very considerable armies, which were on several occasions raised in the Queen's name for service both within and beyond the four seas, never had an opportunity of trying their efficiency against any civilised army. There were 20,000 men in arms to suppress the rising in the North, and more than twice that number ready to receive the Spaniards in 1588, when the great Armada was threatening our southern coasts. But these great armies had no opportunity of showing their metal." *

Harrison, in his description of England (Elizabethan times), comments upon the armour of the period.

"There is no town or village that hath not her convenient furniture. The said armour and munition is kept in one several place of every town, appointed by consent of the whole parish, where it is always ready to be had and worn within an hour's warning . . . Certes, there is almost no parish so poor in England (be it never so small) but hath not sufficient furniture in a readiness to set forth three or four soldiers, as one archer, one gunner, one pike, and a billman, at the least. . . . No, there is not so much wanting as their very liveries and caps, which are least to be accounted of, if any haste required; so that, if this good order may continue it shall be impossible for the sudden enemy to find us unprepared."

Record and tradition alike are silent as to the "one several place" in Haslemere in which the armour and munition were kept.

It is noteworthy that the Haslemere muster of 1569 mentions no gunner orarquebusier, yet thearquebus was destined to oust the long bow almost completely before the close of Elizabeth's reign. In 1569 thearquebus was popular in London, though rarely seen as yet in country districts. Ten years later the long bow was used by only one man in three, and at the close of the century it was almost obsolete. There is a gunner, John Yalden at Haslemere in the list of 1583, and gunners in other districts at that time.

* C. W. C. Oman, 'The Elizabethan Army,' Social England, iii. 620.

Royal Charter of Queen Elizabeth.

Haslemere was one of several boroughs selected to send representatives to the House of Commons in the reign of Elizabeth, and on November 2nd, 1584, the burgesses returned Christopher Rythe, Esq., and Miles Rythe, Gent., both described as of Lincoln's Inn.

Under what circumstances the burgesses of Haslemere came to be regarded as a fitting constituency to send two representatives to Parliament is not known, nor why the Messrs. Rythe were elected. There is nothing to suggest that Haslemere had become a place of special importance through commercial or other activities, although, on the other hand, credence need not be given to the statement made a few years later that the inhabitants were much impoverished and in great want.

It can only be conjectured that, in pursuance of a policy of strengthening the influence of the Crown in the House of Commons, by calling upon country boroughs to return representatives, the burgesses of Haslemere (then part of the Crown estate of Godalming) may have been recommended by her Majesty's trusty friends, the Mores of Loseley, as a constituency of sufficiently loyal character.

Be this as it may, Haslemere was selected, and the inhabitants found themselves in a position to make their grievances known, and to press for measures likely to be advantageous to themselves; and on May 24th, 1596, they obtained a charter authorizing the holding of a weekly market on each Tuesday, and two annual fairs—the one on the Feast of SS. Philip and James and the following two days, the other on the eve of the Feast of the Raising of the Cross, on the Feast-day and the morrow, with the usual court of Pie Powder or dusty feet, on the mendacious plea that they had returned two burgesses to Parliament from time immemorial at their own cost, and borne other heavy burdens; and on the perhaps equally untrue, though not unusual, figurative statement that the borough was in a state of decay, and in great poverty and want, in this case through the decay and neglect in holding the weekly Wednesday market and the one annual fair granted by Richard II.

The Charter, May 24th, 1596.

[Translation.]

Elizabeth by the grace of God Queen of England France and Ireland, defender of the Faith &c. to all to whom this present Letter shall come, Greeting.

Whereas the Borough or Town of Haselmere in our county of Surrey is a very ancient and populous Borough or Town and the Burgesses or Inhabitants of the same Borough or Town have at their own proper costs and charges [?returned] two Burgesses to our Parliament from a time when the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. And from time to time are compelled to support and sustain other heavy burdens for the maintenance and preservation of the Borough or Town aforesaid. And whereas the Lord Richard, the Second, late King of England, our forefather, by his Charter bearing date at Westminster the 18th day of February in the 17th year of his reign, for himself and his heirs so far as in him lay, granted and confirmed to the venerable Father in Christ, John Bishop of Salisbury, that he and his successors should, for ever, have a certain market every week, on Wednesday, at the Town of Haselmere in the county of Surrey, and one Fair there every year, lasting five days, viz., on the eve and day of the exaltation of the Holy Cross and the three days immediately following, as by a charter remaining on Record is more fully set forth and appears. And whereas we are informed by the report of those dwelling there that the aforesaid Borough or Town is greatly decayed and has been reduced to great poverty and want, by reason that the aforesaid market and fair so granted, as before stated by the aforesaid King Richard the Second, and which afterwards, through many years, were accustomed to be held and kept within the same Town and Borough to the great support and relief of the said Borough or Town and of the Inhabitants of the same, are now almost extinguished and destroyed. And are not altogether held and kept in the Town and Borough aforesaid, to the great harm and decay of the Town or Borough aforesaid. And whereas the Inhabitants of the same Borough or Town of Haselmere

aforesaid most humbly intreated us, so far as we were willing, graciously to show and extend our royal grace to them on this part. And that we, for the better relief of the same Town and Borough and for the public good and common utility and gain as well of the Burgesses or inhabitants of the same Borough and Town as of very many other of our subjects inhabiting and dwelling together in divers other towns and places, should deign afresh to grant one market in each week and also two Fairs or Marts yearly to be held and kept within the same Town or Borough according to the form mentioned below in these our letters patent. We graciously desiring the betterment of the Borough or Town aforesaid and hoping that if the Inhabitants of the same Borough or Town were in a position to enjoy fuller liberty and privileges that they would then more strongly feel themselves bound to show and extend such service as may in their power to our Heirs and Successors. Of our special grace and from our certain knowledge and mere motion for us our heirs and successors, have granted and given license, and by these presents grant and give licence to our dear subjects Walter Gase, now Bailiff of the Borough or Town aforesaid, John Billinghurst, John Steede and Robert Boxall, inhabitants of the same Borough or Town, and their heirs, That the same Walter Gase John Billinghurst John Steede and Robert Boxall and their heirs may henceforth, for ever, have hold and keep and have power and authority to have hold and keep within the aforesaid Borough or Town of Haselmere in the aforesaid county of Surrey, for the support and relief of poor Burgesses and inhabitants of the Borough or Town aforesaid one market to be for ever held on the Tuesday in each week throughout the year, within the same Borough or Town of Haselmere. We have also granted and given license and by these presents, for ourselves our heirs and successors, do, of our special grace and certain knowledge and mere motion grant and give licence to the same Walter Gase John Billinghurst John Steede and Robert Boxall and their heirs, that the same Walter Gase John Billinghurst John Steede and Robert Boxall and their heirs, henceforth for ever, may have, hold, and keep, and may have

power and authority to have, hold, and keep within the Borough or Town of Haselmere aforesaid, for the support and relief of poor Burgesses and inhabitants of the Borough or Town aforesaid two Fairs or Marts to be held and kept yearly, in each year, of which same Fairs or Marts the first shall begin yearly on the Feast day of Saints Philip and James and shall last through three days, viz. on the day of the Feast of Saints Philip and James and shall continue through the two days next and immediately following the same Feast. The second Fair or Mart of those two Fairs or Marts shall commence yearly on the eve of the exaltation of the Holy Cross, and shall likewise last three days, viz. on the vigil of the Feast of the exaltation of the Holy Cross and on the day and the morrow of the same feast; together with a Court of pied poudre and with all and every kind of taxes, tolls, customs, profits, comodities and emoluments whatsoever appertaining and belonging to this kind of fair or mart and Court of pied poudre. So nevertheless that the aforesaid Market Fairs or Marts shall not harm other neighbouring Markets Fairs or Marts near adjoining. Wherefore we desire, and by these presents, for ourselves our heirs and successors we order and enjoin that the said Walter Gase John Billingham John Steede and Robert Boxall and their heirs shall, henceforth for ever, have hold enjoy and keep and be empowered and authorised to have enjoy and keep within the aforesaid Borough or Town of Haselmere aforesaid, the aforesaid Market to be held in Haslemere aforesaid on Tuesday in every week for ever. And the aforesaid first Fair or Mart in Haselmere aforesaid every year on the Feast of Saints Philip and James and during two days next and immediately following the same feast, and the aforesaid second Fair or Mart every year on the eve and on the day and on the morrow of the Holy Cross, together with all taxes tolls customs jurisdictions, usages, profits, comodities, and emoluments whatsoever to such kind of Market Fair Mart and Court of pied poudre appertaining belonging attached or by right accustomed. And this without molestation disturbance pressure or contradiction by us or our heirs or successors or any of the officers or servants of ourselves or of our heirs or successors.

Notwithstanding the absence of express reference to the true yearly value or any other value or certainty of the premises or any of them, or to other gifts or grants hitherto made by us or any of our forefathers or predecessors to the aforesaid Walter Gase, Bailiff of the Borough or Town aforesaid, John Billinghamste John Steede and Robert Boxall and their heirs for the sustentation of the poor Burgesses and Inhabitants of the said Town or Borough of Haselmere in the County of Surrey aforesaid, made before this time; [and notwithstanding] any Statute Act Ordinance provision proclamation or Restriction made published ordered or provided to the contrary; or any other thing, cause or matter whatsoever. In witness whereof we have caused these or letters to be made patent. Witness myself at Westminster, the Twenty-fourth day of May in the 38 year of our reign.

By writ of Privey seal,

EGERTON.

Memoranda : Godalming Courts.

The memoranda, &c., of the Godalming Courts during the latter half of the sixteenth century contain, *inter alia*, the following items concerning Haslemere. In May, 1568, Walter Gase was under penalty of 10s. to scour his ditches in Hawelane, and raise the way there with stones before the Feast of Saint James next; the tithing were threatened with a similar fine if they failed to raise the King's way between Stephen Pennycod's and Grace woode before the Feast of Saint John the Baptist.

At the same court John Bradfold, the Haselmere tithingman, presented John Byllyngehurst, jun., William Fachin, John Grove, George Bryght, Walter Gase, Richard Boxfold, John Quenell, Thomas Mower, Robert Baldynge, Henry Baker, Thomas Heyward, and Stephen Brydger, as residents who had made default in attendance; they were fined 2d. each. There are numerous lists of fines for default of various kinds (amounts varying from 2 to 12 pence) between 1566 and the end of the century, but special limitations permit only of the inclusion of a few of them in this chapter.

At a court held in October, 1568, the Jury presented that Stephen Peytoo and Thomas Peytoo had unlawfully enclosed

with hedges and ditches a parcel of the common waste of the Queen at Hasilmer called Grace woodd, to the prejudice of the Queen and all the tenants. They were under penalty of £5 to remove the same. At the October court in 1578 John Humphrey, the tithingman, presented the following as defaulting resiants (the amount of the fine follows each name) :—

Stephen Penycod	- 4d.	Henry Steed	- - 2d.
Thomas	„ - 4d.	John	„ - - 2d.
William Farnden	- 2d.	John Bridger	- - 4d.
John	„ - 2d.	Robert Allewinge	- 4d.
Robert Baldinge	- 2d.	Thomas Quenell	- 4d.
Thomas Billinghamurst	- 4d.	James Farnden	- 2d.
Henry Chamber	- 2d.	Richard Farneden	- 2d.
Edwus[? Edmund] Hether	2d.	Henry Bridger	- - 2d.
William Peerson	- 2d.	Walter Gase	- - 2d.
Peter Bolsom	- - 4d.	John	„ - - 2d.
William Billinghamurste	4d.	John Yalden	- - 2d.
Robert	„ - 4d.	Richard Boxolde	- 2d.
William	„ jun. 4d.	Henry Baker	- - 2d.
Henry Hobkin	- - 2d.	Thomas Haywarde	- 2d.
John Billinghamurste	- 2d.	John Farneden, jun.	- 2d.
Peter Alburie	- - 2d.	John Grove	- - 2d.
William Fachine	- 2d.	John Brodfold	- - 2d.
Christopher	„ - 2d.		

It was also presented that Richard Peerson was a common tippler of ale who had broken the assize; he was fined 6d.

In April, 1581, John Billinghamurst of Hasillmere was directed to make the Style [Le Style], leading through and over his garden, under penalty of 3s. 4d. At a court baron of October, 1583, it was reported that Richard Holney and Henry Bradfold had cut sixty timber oaks called Great Okes in Greyes Wood within the jurisdiction of the court, and sundry beech trees in Prestwick Lane without any known authority. Richard Boxfold, John Humfrye, Stephen Penycodd, and John Billinghamurst were to look over and certify the value of the trees at the next court.

In September, 1586, Nicholas More of Hedley, Gent., was under penalty of 6s. 8d. to clean and repair a lane called Halland Lane, leading from Church Hyll to Pyle



THE TOWN'S END AND THURSLEY END, *circa* 1887.



VALEWOOD FARMHOUSE, 1912.

Mershe,* and to cut, where necessary, the branches of the hedges overhanging the lane.

An order was issued in September, 1589, that nobody shall knock down and collect acorns, &c., in the waste and commons of Chiddingfold and Hasyllmere, under penalty of 3s. 4d. for each offence; and that the inhabitants of Hasillmere shall well and sufficiently make and repair the common pound there under penalty of 20s.

In September, 1590, Will Fachyn, the tithingman, presented the following defaulting residents:—Robert Billingham, William Billingham, Stephen Pencyodd, William Farnden, Robert Page, Richard Wakford, George Farnden, John Hamond, John Grove, Robert Balden, John Gase, Thomas Yalden, Robert Wakeford, Henry Baker, John Baker, Richard Ayling, Henry Bridger, and Richard Farnden. They were fined 2d. each. Walter Gase, who had refused to appear, was fined 10s.

William Wattes, the aletaster, presented Robert Heyward, sen., and Robert Heyward, jun., as common tipplers of ale and assize breakers. They were fined 4d. each.

At a court baron held in September, 1590, it was presented that John Bridger has aliened 26 acres, called Skettredon, rent 18d., to Robert Myles, who did fealty; also that Henry Steed, who held Whattman's in Hasillmere (rent 5s. 4d.) had died (heriot a heifer worth 15s.), and John Steed, his son and nearest heir, was of age.

In September, 1595, Robert Billingham, the tithingman, presented that Walter Gase, John Steede, John Humffrey, Stephen Pencyodd, John Neale, John Billingham, Thomas Billingham, and Robert Farnden were residents who had refused to appear as before accustomed; therefore a fine of 20s. was laid upon the inhabitants of Haslemere tithing. Presumably, they had either refused with the approval of the tithing, or the tithing would take no steps to compel attendance. It was also recorded that Richard Beale, the aletaster, had died since the last court.

In September, 1597, William Billingham, the tithingman, presented that John Boxold, John Pencyodd, Edward Hever, John Hever, Thomas Thornden, Nicholas Bridger, Robert Baldwen, John Mullford, William Vachyn, Thomas

* The marsh was near Penfold's Corner.

Billinghurst, Peter Albury, Richard Knyght, John Gase, Richard Boxold, Mark Staplehurst, and William Watts were resiant defaulters. They were fined 2d. each. He also reported that Walter Gase had refused to appear at this view. His contempt of the court was held to be an evil and dangerous example to all the inhabitants of Haslemere, and he was fined 40s.

The Jury presented that Alexander Mullford, late of Hasillmere, Trugger, since the last court, by force and arms, feloniously stole six sheep, the goods and chattels of Thomas Weyland, at Thursley, against the Queen's peace, for which felony he had fled. Also that William Fachyn, jun., late of Hasillmere, Butcher, since the last court feloniously took and drove off three heifers at Haslemere against the Queen's peace, for which felony he had fled.

It was also presented that Robert Penycodd, late of Hasillmere, laborer, had, since the last court, feloniously taken and carried away an oxe chayne value 20d., twenty Harrowetyes value 20d., one Coulter value 16d., and a Wymsheete value 4s., of the goods and chattels of Robert Quenell * found at Chiddingfold, and that [] Child, a smyth, of Thursley, had received them.

At a Court baron held in September, 1597, the Bailiff was ordered to seize, in to the hands of the lady the Queen, a cottage erected on the waste at Hasillmere, late in tenure of Anthony Shottover by copy of court roll, and forfeited by reason of diver felonies perpetrated by him. The Bailiff to answer to the lady the Queen for the proceeds.

In September, 1598, each member of the tithing was directed to scour and clean his ditch and watercourse against the Queen's way at Hasillmere, from the wood called Grace wood to the south end of Suger's Lane, under penalty of 6s. 8d. each.

In September, 1599, John Bradfold, the Hasillmere tithingman, presented, as defaulting resiants, Stephen Osborne, William Heyward, Robert Mylles, Thomas Farnden, John Billinghurst, and John Gase, who were each fined 6d.; and John Hewes, George Baker, John Hasill-

* The ironmaster, who at that time held the furnace at or near Imbhams. See Chapter XIII.

grove, Richard Knight, and Thomas Billingham, who were fined 2d. each. It was also reported that — Shotter, Mark Staple, and William Knight were common tipplers of ale who had broken the assize. They were fined 6d. each.

Memoranda from other Loseley MSS.

In sundry precepts addressed by Surrey sheriffs to the Bailiff of the Godalming Hundred, in the reign of Elizabeth, for the collection of fines, &c., are the following Haslemere items. At a session held at Godalming on March 26th, 36 Elizabeth [1584], by John Powell, Gent., deputy of Richard Dawes, Esq., the clerk of the market, Robert Hayward and William Hewlett, both of Haslemere, were fined 20d. each for baking calerigas, or spyce cakes, which had no assize for them by law, according to the form of the Statute. Many others from elsewhere were fined for the same offence.

From another precept we gather that Robert Billingham, John Gase, and Robert Miles, all of Haslemere, with many others in the Godalming Hundred, were fined 3s. 4d. each for not appearing before the Queen's Justices of the Peace at Croydon on Tuesday and Wednesday after Epiphany in 40 Elizabeth [Jan. 1597-8]. It may be conjectured that they claimed exemption under old privileges.

Amongst fines forfeited before Thomas Morse, deputy of Richard Dawes, Esq., clerk of the market of the Queen's household, at a session at Godalming, October 17th, 42 Elizabeth [1600], we find one of 40d. inflicted upon the inhabitants of Haslemere because they have not within the said town a pillory and stocks of sufficient strength to punish malefactors, and execute justice when necessary.

At the same session, amongst other names from elsewhere, we find Andrew Mogges, Mark Staple, Richard Knight, John Shotter, Peter Aberly, and John Bradfold, all of Haslemere, fined 2s. 6d. each for selling their ale and beer (*cerviciam et beriam*) in stone pots of less measure than the Queen's standard.

*Exchequer Lay Subsidy Assessments.*186
351, 361 and 357

Three subsidies granted by Act 35 Elizabeth.

		1593.		1594.		1595.	
		Value	Charge	Value	Charge	Value	Charge
George Baker	goods	£3	8s.	20s.	4s.	lands	20s. 2s. 8d.
John Billinghamurst	"	£6	16s.	£6	16s.	goods	£6 10s.
Robert Billinghamurst	"	£6	16s.	£6	16s.	"	£6 10s.
Thomas Billinghamurst	lands	—	—	20s.	4s.	lands	20s. 2s. 8d.
Richard Boxold	goods	£9	24s.	£9	24s.	goods	£9 15s.
Thomas Christmas	"	—	—	£4	10s. 8d.	—	—
Richard Covert, gent.	"	£15	40s.	£15	40s.	lands	£10 26s. 8d.
John Farneden	"	£3	8s.	£3	8s.	"	20s. 2s. 8d.
Richard Farneden	"	£3	8s.	—	—	—	—
Walter Gase	lands	40s.	8s.	40s.	8s.	lands	40s. 5s. 4d.
Margarett Holney	"	40s.	8s.	40s.	8s.	"	40s. 5s. 4d.
John Humfrey	goods	£5	13s. 4d.	£5	13s. 4d.	goods	£5 8s. 4d.
Robert Milles	"	£4	10s. 8d.	£4	10s. 8d.	"	£4 6s. 8d.
John Neale	"	£3	8s.	£4	10s. 8d.	"	£4 6s. 8d.
Steven Penycodd	"	£12	32s.	£12	32s.	"	£12 20s.
John Stede	"	£5	13s. 4d.	£5	13s. 4d.	"	£5 8s. 4d.
Robert Woodes	lands	20s.	4s.	20s.	4s.	lands	20s. 2s. 8d.
Peter Yonge	"	40s.	8s.	40s.	8s.	"	40s. 5s. 4d.

Total—£11 5s. 4d. in 1593, £11 10s. 8d. in 1594, and £6 18s. 4d. in 1595. These lists show the usual laxity in spelling surnames, *e.g.* Richard Boxold in 1593 becomes Richard Boxall in 1594, and Richard Boxoll in the following year. Milles in 1593 is written Myles in 1594, and Miles in 1595. Richard Covert, described as Esq. in 1594 and 1595, must have acquired lands about this time which were of greater value than his goods. Apparently the assessments were made on lands or goods, whichever might produce the larger tax. Peter Yonge was exonerated from payment in 1594 and 1595, because he returned or resided in Midhurst.

CHAPTER XII.

SOME SIXTEENTH CENTURY WILLS.

PRIOR to an Act passed in 1540-1,* wills were usually limited to the disposal of personal property, and rarely made reference to lands, &c., unless held by some special tenure (see p. 44), or previously granted to trustees, or the like, for purposes to be defined by will.

The disposal of personalty was largely under ecclesiastical influence, and the phraseology of the wills was usually in a religious form, and the bequests of an ecclesiastical character; and, finally, the wills themselves were proved in ecclesiastical courts, which called for detailed statements, or inventories of the personal property.

Reference has already been made [p. 78] to the wills of John Taylor als Bocher and John Gase, in connection with their several directions for interment in burial grounds described as of the church of Piperham, and of the parish church of Haslemere respectively; but a fuller description of the wills is perhaps desirable. By his will of January 16th, 1487 [1487-8], John Tayllor *alias* Bocher of Hasilmer, bequeathed his soul to almighty God, the blessed Mary and all the saints, and his body to be interred in the burial ground of the church of Piperham, and gave 4d. to the mother church of Winchester, also 4d. each to the lights of the Holy Cross, the blessed Mary, St. Ann, and St. Bartholomew, in the aforesaid church [presumably Piperham rather than Winchester]. The residue of his goods unbequeathed he gave to his wife Johane: that she, his debts being paid, should dispose of them for the salvation of his soul, as might seem best to her. He nominated her executrix, and John Boxfold of Huntres supervisor or overseer [to see to the due performance of the will]. Probate Arch. C. of Surr. February 6th, 1487-8, Spage 77d.

* 32 Hen. VIII. c. i. and Explanatory Act, 34-5 Hen. VIII. cap. v.

By his will of October 23th, 10 Henry VII., 1494, John Gase of the parish of Hasylm^r bequeathed his soul to God the father almighty, the blessed Virgin Mary his Mother, and all his saints, and his body to be interred in the burial ground of parish church of Hasylm^r. He left 6d. to the church of St. Swythyn, Winchester; 6s. 8d. for the repair and building of the new chancel of Hasylm^r; and 6s. 8d. for the building and repair of one tower called a stepyll for the bells near to the church of Hasylm^r. To John Dyer his son-in-law he gave one cow and 6s. 8d. in money, and to Maud his daughter 5 marks sterling, to be received out of his lands in Gosseham, Surrey (Gosseham in Com. Surr.),* *viz.* in each year, 13s. during the five years following his decease; and to Thomas Gase his son a half part of all his goods and chattels moveable and immoveable, as well living as dead. The residue not before bequeathed he gave to Agnes his wife and to William Penycod of Chydyngfold; appointing them executors, and Thomas Purvoch, the younger, supervisor. Proved in Arch. C. of Surrey [Mathewe 44].

The following will is sufficiently quaint to deserve record:—

In the name of God Amen In the yere of Lord God 1529 The 26 day of the month of march.

I Harre Boxsold of the p'ishe of Haselmer In the Cownte of Surr laborar beyng In good mynd and remēbrance make orden and dyspose this my p'sent testamēt ād last wyll In maner and forme folowyng ffirst I bequeth my soulle to Almyghty God and to ow^r lady seynte mare and to all the holy cōpany of hevyn and my body to be buryd wthin the church yarde of s^t Bartylmew of the parryche of Haselm^r before named Also I bequeth to the mother church of wynchester ij^d Also I bequeth to the hye Awter of sent Bartylmews before namy^d ij^d for tythyng neglygently wthollen and forgottyn Also I bequeth unto Julyan the wyff of Rychard persson a kowe wth all my p'te of the Incesse the wyche kow wyllm pathfold of theursley had of me to part vj yerres of the wich yerres for the space of iiij of them I had never no part. Also the sayd wyllm pathfold owythe unto me the fore namyd harry boxsold vij toddes of wull of the whych seven toddes att the

* ? Bosham, Sussex; see Will of John Gaysce, *circa* 1521, p. 132.

Instans of syr Peter Bull my gostly fader and of thomas Edsaw w^t dyverse other beyng p^rsent yf that he be contentyd to pey unto my executors for iiij toddes w^t a good wyll I do forgeve hym the other iij toddes or ellse I do charche myn executors to swe for the hole and that this dette ys very trwe dette unto me I do tak hyt apon my soulle as I shall answer before allmyghty God at the day of dome.* All my gooddys my legasses ffyllylled and my dettes payd I do bequēth unto Rychard Pyersson and Julyan hys wyffe the wich I do make and ordeyn to be myn executors and they to do for my soull as they thynke most God to pleyse and dyscharyng of ther one conscyens beyng p^rsent att this my very wyll makyng S^r Peter Bolles† curat Thoms Edsaw willam pelyn and Rychard copper w^t meny other The yere and day a bove wrytten.

[Proved July 6th 1529 by Richard Peerson one of the executors, power reserved for the other] [Arch. C. of Surrey Mychell fo. 99].

The connection of this Harre Boxsold with other branches of the family of Boxfold or Boxall settled in Haslemere, and the neighbouring parishes, is not apparent. The name itself seems to be derived from some place called Boxfold, in Witley or Haslemere: for John of Boxefold was assessed, under Witley, to the aid granted, *circa* 1332.‡ The Poll tax assessment, *circa* 1380-1,§ includes the names of Matilda Boxfold, Roger Boxfolde and Joane, his wife and Robert Boxfold and Alice his wife, under the head of Witley, as well as Richard Boxfold and Sibill his wife, under Hasulmere.

A deed || dated April 12th, 13 Henry VI. [1435], is suggestive of a feoffment for the purposes of a will, whereby John Boxfold of Thursle granted all his lands, tenements, rents, &c., in the villages and parishes of Wyttle, Chedyngfold and Haselmer, to Robert Boxfolde, John atte Swere, Thomas atte Mulle, and John Baggle.

John Boxfold of Huntres (an estate situate in Thursley Parish, near the Lyon common) encoffed divers persons

* See also a solemn declaration in the Will of Jane Fernelled, 1578, p 136.

† [? Sir Peter Bowley; see Will of John Gaysce, *circa* 1521, p. 132.]

‡ Exch. Lay Subs. 184/4.

§ *Ibid.*, 184/29.

|| Add. Ch. Brit. Mus. 27,749.

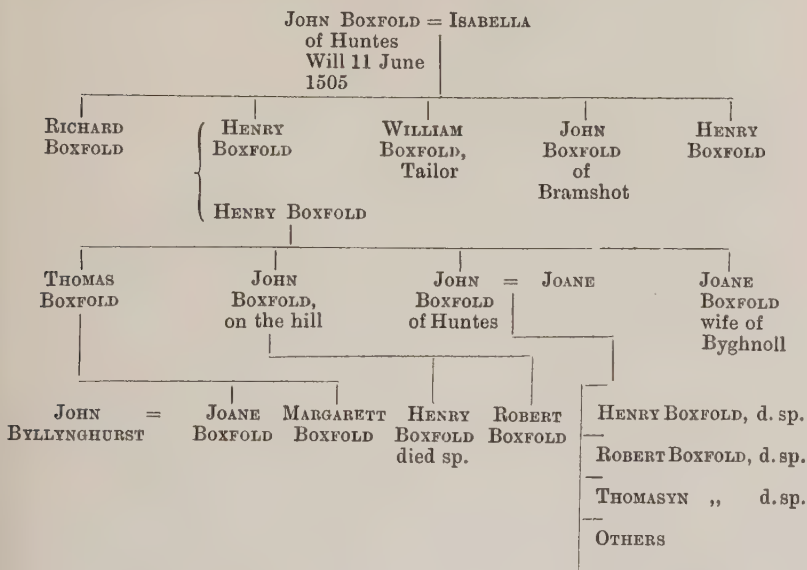
of part or the whole of his lands, for the purposes of his will, and by deed in the nature of a will,* dated June 11th, 20 Henry VII. [1505]. in the presence of Thomas Gase, John Byllynghurst, Robert Boxfold, Thomas Byllynghurst, Thomas Erle, Robert Glasyor, and divers others, he gave directions to John Westbroke, William Westbroke, Thomas Purvoche, John Stylewelle, and Thomas Stynt, his feoffees in trust to fulfil his last will, as to the disposal of the lands and tenements, of which he had lately enfeoffed them. He first willed that they should, when requested, make a legal estate to him and his wife Isabella of all those lands and tenements, &c., which they late had to them and their heirs by the grant of Henry and Robert Boxfold, to hold to him, John Boxfold and Isabella his wife, for their lives and the life of the longer liver, without waste; and, afterwards, that the lands and tenements in the parish of Thursley should remain to his son Henry Boxall, the elder [of two bearing that name], to him and the heirs of his body, paying 20s. to William Boxall, taylor, another son, within one year after the death of the survivor of himself and his wife. In default of Henry's issue, then to the right heirs for the time being of the said John Boxfold [the testator] for ever. That all the lands and tenements which he late had in the parish of Haselmere should remain to his son John Boxfold of Bramshot, and the heirs of his body, he paying 20s. to his son Henry Boxfold the younger [of the two so named] within like period. In default of the heirs of the said John, then successively to other sons (William Boxfold and Richard Boxfold) and the heirs of their respective bodies, and on failure of such heirs, to his own nearest heir for the time being. He further willed that Richard Boxfold, his elder son, should have, to him and his heirs, his lands, &c., in Frensham [Fermeshm], under condition that he bore himself well towards his father as well in life as after death; and towards his mother and all his brothers, and did not disturb them on account of the premises, &c.

In witness whereof John Boxfold, to this his last will, set his seal, &c.

No further reference to the lands in Frensham is needed,

* Add. Ch. Brit. Mus. 27,740.

and the lands in Haslemere will be dealt with elsewhere, but the descent of the Thursley lands, or rather of Huntles, as part thereof, may fitly be inserted here: and the following pedigree will assist in its explanation:—



Henry Boxfold, of Huntles, was one of the Thursley contributors to a loan made to Henry VIII. in 1523, to the extent of 28s. 8d.,* and was assessed to a subsidy on goods worth £13 6s. 8d. in 1524, and the equivalent of 20 marks in 1525, at the rate of 6s. 8d. in each year.†

John at Huntles, the son of Henry, married Joane . . . and he and his wife with one or more of their children, died in or before 1547 from a visitation of sickness described as the plague: ‡ and their deaths were followed by litigation in the Court of Requests,§ to ascertain whether John had left a will, &c. There appear to have been at least two suits: (a) John Billingham and his wife Johane, one of the

* Loseley MS. 631.

† Exch. (Lay) Subs. ¹⁸⁴/₁₃₈ and ¹⁸⁴/₁₅₃.

‡ Plague was very frequent throughout Henry VIII.'s reign; there was a very severe epidemic in 1547. This may have been smallpox.

§ Court of Requests, Bundle 16, No. 107, 1 Edw. VI., and Bundle 16, No. 54, 3 Edw. VI.

daughters of Thomas Boxfold, together with Margaret Boxfold, the other daughter, petitioned for the production of deeds by George Lusher and John Stede, the Executor and Overseer of a supposed will, who prevented their occupying the property; and (b) Robert Boxfold the younger (son of John on the hill) by his guardian, against John Billinghamurst and his wife Johane, and Margaret Boxfold, or *vice versâ*.

William Browne, Weaver, the parish clerk of Thursley, aged 74, gave evidence on May 8th, 1549, to the effect that upon a time when John Boxfold came to receive the communion, the Curate asked him whether he had made his will, and he said no; and the Curate did advise him to make a will; and John Boxfold said he trusted to God that it should not need, for he was well, and at another time would make it when (he had his time) at leisure. Probably, like many men, he put off making a will until illness, in the form of the plague, arrived at his home.

George Lusher of Witley, Esq., and John Stede of Pitfold, husbandman, who claimed to be the Executor and Overseer respectively named in a document purporting to be a will, made depositions in 1st and 3rd Edw. VI., from which it may be gathered that Boxfold had died seized of a tenement and one hundred acres called Huntess, and of five acres called Fosters, in Thursley; and had willed the property to his wife Joane until his daughter Thomasine should attain the age twenty-one years: then to the said Thomasine and the heirs of her body; and, for lack, to Robert Boxfold the younger, son of John Boxfold of the hill, the brother of the testator and his issue: in default thereof, to the right heirs of Henry Boxfold the father of the said John. The will was stated to have been written by Lusher under an oak tree in a lane by the side of Boxfolde's house, because the house was visited by the "plage," and in the presence of John Boxfold and his wife Joane, and of John Stede and Thomas Sturt: the Testator setting his mark in the presence of Stede and Stuart. Nine persons out of the house died of the plague, and the testator died before his wife and daughter. George Lusher deposed that, on their deaths, Robert Boxfold had entered the lands and, as he thought, was receiving the profits. This entry and the receipt of profits were, however, perhaps mere technical fictions. In

a survey of Witley Manor* [1548], Margaret Boxfold and John Billinghamurst and his wife Joane were treated as the holders of a tenement in Thursley called Hunts, with 100 acres of land, late of John Boxfold, at a rent of 10s. 7d., &c., and there is an interlineation of a subsequent ownership by John Billinghamurst and Richard Covert of Hascomb.

There seems to have been considerable doubt about the execution of the will, and it was deposed that probate had been refused. Thomas Jepson of Chiddingfold, weaver, declared that John Boxfold made no will, nor there was never none of his ne(y)burs knewe that there was any wyll made, nor non(e) callyd yn for to be witnesses of any will. William Braborne, of Fernham, clothier, had never heard tell that ever Boxfold made any will.

Other witnesses gave evidence to the effect that, at a court holden at Witley, came two women and claimed the same lands that was Boxfolds, as heirs general; and, at the same court, one Boxfold claimed the same land as heir male, so it was agreed that Master Lusher should take the profit till Michaelmas and keep it for the right heir. The Steward gave commandment to Byllynghurst to bring in his evidence, and show by what means he claimed the lands, and Master Lusher promised that if Billinghamurst and Boxfold would come together, he would show them the evidence.

The result of the proceedings in the Court of Bequests is not known, but Richard Covert became part owner, subsequent to 1548; and Huntess, situate on the south side of Heath Redon, was held by Thomas Lusher in 1600.

In 1624 Puntess [? Huntess] farm was the land of Elizabeth Stilwell, and lay to the North of a messuage and eighty acres called Brittons, Lyon or Wakenors,† in the Parish of Thursley, then alienated by Walter Court to Richard Stilwell, son of the said Elizabeth.‡

And Richard Stilwell by will of 1664 devised to his son Richard his messuage lands, &c., called Huntess, Brittaines, and Fosters, one hundred and fifty acres, in Thursley, with Brittain Lyons (ten acres).

The following wills are not without interest as relating to Haslemere lands and persons, &c.:—

* Land Rev. Misc. Book No. 190.

† Wakenills was apparently another form; Wakemills seems to be a modern corruption.

‡ Common Pleas Roll, Mich. Term., 22 Jas. I., Roll. 31.

In or about 1521, John Gaysce, probably the son or grandson of John the testator of 1494, made a will, of which the latter part only is preserved in the Register of the Archdeaconry Court of Surrey. He, like John Boxfold, had evidently granted his estates to trustees, and he now directed such trustees to hold his lands, &c., in the parish of Bosham, Sussex, to the use of his wife Julia for life, and then of John Gaysce, his son and heir, and the heirs of his body for ever.

Julia was also to have the testator's house and garden in Hasilmer, wherein John Cowper then dwelt, for her life, with a like reversion to the son John and his issue for ever; also all his lands and tenements in the parishes of Witlegh and Hasilmer whilst she remained a widow, with remainder to the son John and the heirs of his body. On failure of such issue, then all the lands, &c., in the parishes of Bosham, Witlegh, and Hasilmer, to the right heirs of the testator John Gaysce the Elder. He appointed his wife Julia and son John to be executors, and left them the residue of his goods, and appointed Maister William Westbroke and John Qwenell to be overseers of the will, giving the former 6s. 8d. for his labour, and 3s. 4d. to John Qwenell.

The witnesses named were Sir Peter Bowley* (presumably the rector or curate in charge of Haslemere), Peter Quenell, Thomas Edsawe, Thomas Stede, and divers others. Probate Archd^y C. of Surrey on June 28th, 1521. [Mathewe, 166.]

Thomas Steed by will of 19 April, 1538, directed burial in the Church Yard of Haselmare; left to Henry and Stephen his sonnes everyone 40s., to be paid out of his lands; and to Elyn and Margery his daughters every one 20s., to be paid out of his lands; to Thomas his sonne 6s. 8d. Isabell his wife should have all his lands and goods during life, and be the executrix.

Witness, Robert Burton, curate, Thomas Byllynghurste, John Boxold, John Curte, Wyllm Byllynghurste, Robert Owton, with other more. Prov. Arch. C. of Surr. 6 June, 1538, by Executrix [Pykeman].

1547, August 5. Will of Wylyam Byllynghurst . . to be buried in the church yard of Hasyllmar . . to the hey

* Sir Peter Bolles curat; see will of Harry Boxfold of 1529, p. 127.

auter 2d. . . to the church of Hasyymar 2d. . . to Margery Byllynghurst my wyffe all my howse and grond longyng to it deuring her lyffe and after to Maud Byllynghurst my dofter all my howse and grond callyd Lowmand to hyer heyres and assynys for ever . . to Margery my wyef and to Mawd my dofter all my goods. Wytnes Robert Burton, curat, Thomas Byllynghurst and Stephn ilbery Rychard Person, wt other. Proved in Arch. C. of Surrey, 17 October, 1561, by Margerie the relict, and Maud the daughter.

The will of another member of the Gase family, preserved with the wills of the Surrey Archdeaconry, has unfortunately perished in part:—

xxiiij March 15[]7 I John Gase of the p'yshe of Hasylmare . . my soule to Almyghty god [] blessyd lady Saynt Mary and to all the holy co'pany of hev'y, and my body to be beryed [] sch church of Hasylmare [] to the hey aut' of Hasylmare 12d. . . to the moder church of Wynchest' 4d. . . to the mentenance of the bells of Hasylmare 12d. . . to Mawde Gase [] wyffe the feder bede . . . broughte w^t hyr and all thynges y^t longhte to a bede . . . and all hyr weryng geyre lynon and wolyn [] to mawde [] wyffes dowght' 4 of the worst sylver spones and my wyffes best harnys gardell . . to Marget Gase and Luce Gase my daughters every owne of the' £5 . . to every wone of Rychard Boxold my sone in lawe Chyldryn a ewe [] to every owne of my god Chyldren 4d. []. The Resydew of []dds, my legasays fulfyllyd and my dettes payd . . to Walter Gase []* whom I have made and orderyd my soule executor. And I wyll that Mr. Bedon and Thomas Verndyn schall be my [] sw my executor, and Mr. bedon to have for his payne and laboure 10s. and [] Verndyn 5s. Wytnes hereof Roberte [] curat there, George Verndyn and Thomas Verndyn wt other mo.

Proved by Walter Gase, Executor, 23 Sept'. (? 1558).

26 Nov^r. 1558. George Farneden of the par of Hasylmer, yoman, directed burial in the church yearde of Hasylmer; left 8 sheep and a cowe to each of his sons John and Robert; 6 sheep and one cow, &c., to his Sons

* The loss of this part of the paper is unfortunate. Walter was probably the son.

Peter and Thomas; to his godsons Thomas Wakeford and George Shotter to his goddaughter Maryan Briger, and to Thomas Farneden son of his Son John, one sheep each; Isabell his Wife was to have his house and occupy two parts of his freehold land during widowhood—John Farneden his son and heir to have & occupy the third part. If his wife married (she) to have only her third. His Son John to have and occupy the Kitchen. His wife to have two parts of his land holden by Indenture, and his son John the third part: paying the third part of the charges with his Mother. Residue of goods, after debts &c. paid, to wife Isabell, whom he appointed executrix. Sons to have goods at 20 years. William Wakeford his son in law and Walter Gase to be Overseers: to either of them for his paines 20d.

[Witnesses] Thomas Wakeford, William Wakeford, Walter Gase, John Farnden & other moo. Prob. Arch. C. of Surr. 18 Dec. 1559, by the oath of John Farneden the proctor of Isabell the Relict and Executrix [Tully 122].

The following is an abbreviation of an interesting will:—

In the name of God Amen the 9 May, 1560, Robert Channdelor of the p'ishe of Hasylmere, being sicke of boddie and perfect of Remembrannce, I give God hartie thankes, do make, &c., my last will, &c., in manner, &c., following. and first and especiallie I bequeath my soule unto all mightie God my maker and redeamer and the blessed Ladie and virgin the mother of o' savyo' Christ and all the hollie companie of heaven and my boddie to be buried in the churche yarde of Hasylmere; to the mother church of Winchester 2d.; to the foresaid church of Hasylmere 1 shepe; to the poore mens boxe 2d.; to Will^m Aylwyn 5 shepe; to Thomas Aylwyn his brother 5 shepe; to Thomas Channdelo' my sonne 20 shepe and one cowe; to Agnes and Alice Cover to eche 20s.; to Robert my sonn; the lease of my farme called Peperhams which now is in my handes; to Mr. Will^m Moore 40s. to see this my will performed, whom I make overseer; resydu of my goods moveable and immoveable, not bequeathed, I give &c. to Robert Channdelo' my sonne whom I make sole executor, and that he bestowe for my soule and all christen soules as his good will and charytie shall leade him.

Witness. Roger Hide parson of Lurgesehall, Will^m Baker, George Lawnder, Henry Stede, and Will^m Billinge-hurste.

Prob. Arch. C. Surr. 2 Febr^y 1560-1. [Tully, 224d.]

[N.B.] The wills of the sons Thomas and Robert were respectively proved in the same Court 2nd April, 1569, and at Winchester 17 Febr. 1570-1, and of a grandson Robert at Winchester 1 June, 1590.

The following is a *précis* of an original will preserved at the Winchester Dist. Prob. Reg^y :—

11 Febr^y, 9 Elizth [1566-7] Thomas Aylwyn of p'ishe of Hasylmer, Surr, syk in body; fyrst I bequeth my sowle to Almyghtye god my savyer, my body to be buried in Church yard of Hasylmere; in Mother church of Wynchester 2s.; unto Robert my sone 40s. and a brasse pott, and tow platters and tow Iorn [iron] chaynes and tow shepe; to Rycharde my sonne 40s. and tow shepe; to Thomas my sonne 40s. and tow shepe; to Jone my dowter £3 and tow shepe; to Nycolas Wethole 20s. and 4 shepe, at the age of 21 yeres; to every one of my god chyldren 2d.; [if] any of my seyde chyldren dye before 21 yeres or ells be marryed, his or her p'te amongst the others then lyveyng; If wyff do marry agayne before my children be of full age; shall put in good surety unto overseers for payment; resydewe of all goodes unto Idene my wyff; whome sole executrix, to pay dettys; rest to use as her self lysteth; frynds Rycherd Boxfold and John Brydger, overseers; to have for ther paynes 5s. apece, [Witness] John Brodfold, Harry Stede, Walter Gace w^t other.

5 May, 1578, regi 20th. Jone Fernedell wydowe—to be buried in the parish church yard of Haselmere . . . to the cathedral church of Wyncester 2d. . . unto the poore of my parishe 4d., unto my sonne Thomas Fernedell in consideration of a former legatie geven him by his Hunckell Chawndler £5 . . . the other legaties geven by my brother Chawndler to my childeren, That is to saye John fernedell of Chappell, William fernedell of frinsom, and John fernedell of bram-shote, it was delyvered by my owne handes every portion to every one of them severally with mendyng there portion with my own goodes; and dyd demawnde a quyttance for

the same of every one of them, and they and every one of them dyd promise me from tyme to tyme I shoulde have severall quyttances of every of them for the saied legaties but they did dryvfe me of, so that I have them not. And this to be true I doe tacke it on my consyence before God and you presente, and so I will tacke my deathe [? oathe]* . . . unto my sonne William farnedell my yew shepe and the coulte of my donne mare . . . to my Godawter Jone farnedell the daughter of John farnedell of chappell 2 sheape . . unto Marye farnedell my servant that now is a lambe. . . Item, whereas my Sonne John farnedell of bramshott dothe clayme a brasse pottle by a sartayne promise of gufte by me heare to fore This is my whole mynde . . that if the saied John my sonne dothe Repaye agayne to my executors 12s. w^{ch} was dew debte to me for a bullocke w^{ch} he dyd feate [? feed] heare, then to have [the] brasse pote or else he sh[all] not have it. . . to James farnedell my Sonne 30s. w^{ch} is now in the handes of my Sonne John farneden of bramshote . . All other my goodes . . not before geven . . my debtes and legaties being payd . . to James and Richard farnedell my sonnes . . whom executrixes . . . lovyng neyghbur John bryger, and John farnedell my sonne, to be my overseers. to every of them 20d. [Witness] John bryger (mark); Nycolas Eades (mark); Thomas Heyward. Proved Arch. C. of Surr. 9 Sept^r 1578, James Farnedell and Richard Farnedell the Sons and Executors.

1587 Febr^y 24. Peter Bowlsham of the Parish of Haselmar; to be buried within the Parish Church of Haselm^r; to the mother church of Wynchester 4d.; unto every one of the poor of the said parish which received the benevolence of the poor men's box, a peck of Rye; to every one of his god-children 12d.; unto Joan Boxoll his servant 1 ewe sheep; to Dorytye Haslet his servant 6d.; Robert Rowt his servant 12d.; Barthollemewe Harding his boy 6d.; unto Richard his son £10 and Peter his son £10, each at 21 years; unto Agnes his daughter £40 at marriage or 18 years; unto Richard his son all his lands buildings &c., in the parish of Hase[lmere] after the decease of his (Richard's) mother;

* See also a solemn declaration in the will of Harre Boxsold, 1529, p. 127.

Agnes his wife to have all lands, &c., in the Parish of Thursl[ey] until son Peter accomplished 24 years, if she so long lived: after, to said Peter and his heirs, all aforesaid houses, &c., in Parish of Thursley, yielding to his brother Richard during the natural life of his mother 40s. If Peter departed without heirs of his body, then the lands, &c., in Parish of Thursley to Richard and his heirs, &c., &c. Prob. Arch. C. of Surr. 4 April, 1588, by Agnes Bowlsham the Relict and Executrix.—(N.B.) Richard Bowlsham of Rogate, the brother of the testator, seems to have been in some way opposed to the relict in the proving of the will.

The following *précis* of the early seventeenth century will of another Peter Bolsham of the parish of Kerdford, Yeoman, dated 16 March, 1613-14, may fittingly be inserted here. He directed burial near his first wife. Left 12d. to the parish church and £5 to the poor Kerdford, and £5 to the poore and ympotent people of the parish of Thursley. £10 each to his sister Anne and her husband John Figg, small sums to his servants and others; his lands at Kerdford and elsewhere to his wife Margaret for life, then to an expected child. £11 and his first wife's apparel to his sister-in-law Elizabeth Alderton, rest of goods to Margaret his wife, whom Executrix. Thomas Alderton his father-in-law, William Strudwick his brother-in-law, and Francys Challenor [or Challoner] his Kynnesman, to be overseers of the will. Prob. P. C. Cant., 6 July, 1614 [Lawe 76].—(N.B.) In this case also there was a controversy in regard to probate as between Margaret, the relict, and Anne Figg, *alias* Bolsham, the sister, and her husband John.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE IRON INDUSTRY.

THERE is not much evidence at the present time of the former existence of ironworks within the boundaries of the parish of Haslemere, and comparatively little is known of the history of those that were established in neighbouring parishes. Nevertheless, it seems desirable to give, in view of its unusual interest, a general sketch of the rise and decline of the industry in the south-east of England, with special reference to local furnaces.

We know, on the authority of Cæsar, that the ancient Britons were acquainted with the use of iron. He refers* to its production in the "maritime regions," by which presumably he meant the Weald of Kent and Sussex. Though, according to the same writer, iron was scarce in Britain, the industry must have grown rapidly under the Romans, for Strabo noted, about seventy years after Cæsar's arrival, that iron was found in sufficient quantities to become an article of export. Mr. Mark Lower has detailed the archæological evidence which shows that the Romans availed themselves of Sussex iron.† With the advent of the Jutes and Saxons the industry may have received a slight check, but it is improbable that it entirely ceased upon the old sites.

"We are told that not only was the army of Harold well supplied with weapons of steel and with defensive armour, but that the horses were covered with steel and iron armour, and that every officer of rank maintained a smith, who constantly attended his master to the wars, and took charge of his arms and armour to keep them in proper repair."‡

There is no mention of the industry in Domesday. According to Mr. Dawson—

* De Bell. Gall. lib. v. cap. 12.

† "Historical and Archæological Notices of the Ironworks of the County of Sussex," *Sussex Arch. Coll.* vol. ii. 1849.

‡ 'Penny Cyclopædia,' "Iron," 1839.

"It would seem that we have to look for the first record of the revival of the industry so late as the time of Henry III. when, in 1266, a grant was given to the inhabitants of Lewes to raise money for the repair of the town walls after the battle of Lewes, by levying tolls on the carriage of iron from the neighbouring Weald; but this obviously presupposes an already flourishing trade in iron, to render a grant of any importance. Onwards from that date we have frequent references to the iron trade in Sussex."*

The scarcity of iron in the thirteenth century caused the renewal of implements on manorial farms to be a very serious item of annual expenditure. Iron ore was at that time dearer than lead, and sometimes almost as costly as brass, copper, and tin. Iron was frequently bought at one of the great fairs, *e.g.*, Stourbridge, by the lord's representative. Wheels were usually tireless, and harrows were provided with oaken teeth.

The Nonæ return for Lynch indicates the existence of ironworks in that parish as early as 1342; also that iron was at that time subject to tithes:—"Item, decima ferri ecclesiæ predictæ valet per annum decem solidi." The rector received ten shillings for the tithe of iron ore.†

It is improbable that these works were established prior to 1240, for about that time Ralph, Bishop of Chichester, purchased iron in the neighbourhood of Gloucester, to be conveyed to the *domus hospitii* at Winchester,‡ which he would hardly have done if it could have been obtained in Sussex.

In the thirteenth year of Edward II.'s reign (1320), the various ironworks of Surrey and Sussex provided 3000 horse-shoes and 29,000 nails for the expedition against the Scots. The expense of their delivery in London by the hand of John de Norton, clerk, was £14 13s. 10d.§ "From some incidental notices occurring about this period, it appears that the iron manufactured near the Sussex coast was conveyed to London by water—a proof of the impassable state of the roads."||

* "Sussex Iron Work," Sussex Arch. Coll. vol. xlv.

† Dallaway's 'Rape of Chichester,' p. 300.

‡ Tower MSS., No. 677.

§ Wardrobe Acc., ed. ii., Carlton Ride MSS.

|| M. A. Lower, "Ironworks of the County of Sussex," Sussex Arch. Coll. vol. ii. p. 178.

The greater part of the iron ore in the Weald was obtained from the base of the Wadhurst Clay. About Fernhurst, and possibly at Pophall and Imbhams, the ferruginous sand which occurs near the top of the Weald Clay was utilised. At Thursley certain beds in the Sandgate Beds appear to have been exploited.*

To conduct the industry profitably it was necessary to have abundance of timber and a good water-supply.

There are records which show that the Weald was heavily wooded in Plantagenet times. One Robert de Dole died (*temp.* Ed. III.) possessed, *inter alia*, of sixty acres in the neighbourhood of Billingham, worth only ten shillings per annum, or twopence per acre, because it lay in the Weald and was of no value to sow, through the quantity of wood upon it. About that time none of the arable land on the manor of Imbhams was deemed profitable, since it lay in the Weald, and required cultivation and manure, but it was worth 2d. an acre as pasture; the woodland pasture was of no value as pasture on account of the great size of the trees.†

The bellows and hammer were set in motion by a water-wheel. Camden, writing of Sussex in 1586, remarked: "Full of iron mines it is in sundry places, where, for the making and founding thereof, there be furnaces on every side, and a huge deal of wood is yearly burnt, to which purpose divers brooks in many places are brought to run in one channel, and sundry meadows turned into pools and waters." Many of the large ponds in this district arose in connection with the ironworks; we may instance Shillinglee, the Hammer‡ Ponds at Thursley, and Waggoner's Wells. The small ponds or "bayes," as they were termed, above the pond at Imbhams, afford evidence of the careful way in which water was stored in districts where its supply was limited. Even with this precaution, there can be no doubt that at Imbhams and other places it was impossible to obtain sufficient water-power during the summer months.

* For a popular account of the geology of the Haslemere district see the Rev. T. B. Fowler's "Local Geology for Amateurs and Beginners," Science Paper No. 3, Haslemere Nat. Hist. Soc.

† Chan. Inq. Post Mort. 30, Ed. III., No. 45.

‡ Taylor remarks in his 'Words and Places': "The little scholars who enjoy catching a great scholar tripping, may amuse themselves with Mr. Kemble's attempt to find an allusion to the Thunderer's Hammer in the Hammer Ponds in Surrey, the fact being that the name originated from some ironworks now disused."

Mr. Charles Dawson* thinks that the following description† of the furnace used in Lancashire in 1675 represents fairly well that in use in the Weald in early times:—

“It is very much like a common blacksmith’s, viz., a plain open hearth or bottom without any enclosing walls, only where the nose of the bellows comes in through a wall there is a hollow place (which they call the furnace) made of iron plates, as is also that part of the hearth next adjoining. This hollow place they fill and upheap with charcoal and lay the ore (broken small) all round about the charcoal upon the flat hearth, to bake as it were or neal, and thrust it in by little and little into the hollow, where it is melted by the blast. The glassie scoriæ runs very thin, but the metal is never in a perfect fusion, but settles as it were in a clod, that they take it out with tongs and turn it under great hammers, which at the same time beat off (especially at first taking out of the furnace) a deal of coarser scoriæ, and form it, after several heats, into bars. They use no limestone or other thing to promote the flux, for that I inquired particularly.”

John Ray the naturalist (1627–1705) wrote the best known account of the “process of the ironwork” in Sussex in the seventeenth century—

“The iron mine lies sometimes deeper, sometimes shallower, from four to forty [feet] and upward. . . . When the mine is brought in, they take small-coal [charcoal] and lay a row of it, and upon that a row of mine, and so alternately S.S.S., one above another, and setting the coals on fire, therewith burn the mine. The use of this burning is to mollify it, that so it may be broke in small pieces; otherwise if it should be put into the furnace, as it comes out of the earth, it would not melt, but come away whole. Care also must be taken that it be not too much burned, for then it will *loop*, i. e., melt and run together in a mass. After it is burnt, they beat it into small pieces with an iron sledge, and then put it into the furnace (which is before charged with coals), casting it upon the top of the coals, where it melts and falls into the hearth, in the space of about twelve hours, more or less, and then it runs into a *Sow*. The hearth

* “Sussex Iron Work and Pottery,” *Sussex Arch. Soc. Coll.*, vol. xlv.

† *Phil. Trans.*, vol. xvii., p. 695, 1693.

or bottom of the furnace is made of a sandstone, and the sides round, to the height of a yard, or thereabouts; the rest of the furnace is lined up to the top with brick. When they begin upon a new furnace, they put fire for a day or day before they begin to blow. Then they blow gently and increase by degrees till they come to the height in ten weeks or more. Every six days they call a *founday*, in which space they make eight tun of iron, if you divide the whole sum of iron made by the foundays: for at first they make less in a founday, at last more. The hearth, by the force of the fire, continually blown grows wider and wider, so that at first it contains so much as will make a sow of six or seven hundred pound weight, at last it will contain so much as will make a sow of two thousand pound weight. The lesser pieces of one thousand pound or under they call pigs.”*

The following account, also by Ray, is taken from Mr. Charles Dawson’s valuable paper :—

“The Iron Ore, which is the principal manufacture here and by which most of the inhabitants subsist, is found in great abundance in most parts of the Forest, differing in colour, weight and goodness. The best, which they call their Brush Ore, is of a blewish colour, very ponderous and full of little shining specks like grains of silver. This affords the greatest quantity of Iron, but being melted alone produceth a metal very short and brittle and therefore not so fit for common use. To remedy this inconveniency they make use of another sort of material which they call their Cynder, and is nothing else but the refuse of the Ore after the Metal hath been extracted, which, being mingled with the other in due quantity, gives it that excellent temper of toughness for which the Iron is preferred before any that is brought from Foreign parts.

“But to understand this rightly it is to be noted that in former times, when their Works were few and their vent small, they made use of no other bellows but such as were removed by the strength of men; by reason whereof their fires were much less intense than in the furnaces they now employ. So that having in them melted down only the principal part of the Ore, they rejected the rest as

* Ray, cited by M. A. Lower in *Sussex Arch. Soc. Coll.* vol. ii. p. 169.

useless and not worth their charge. This they call their Cynder, which is now found in an inexhaustable quantity through all parts of the Countrey where any former Works have stood.

"After they have provided their Ore their first work is to Calcine it, which is done in Kilns, much after the fashion of our Lime Kilns. These they fill up to the top with Charcoal and Ore, stratum super stratum, until it be full; and so putting Fire to the bottom they let it burn till the Coal be wasted and then renew the Kilns with fresh Ore and Coal in the same manner as before. This is done without fusion of the Metal.

"They then carried the ore to the furnace, which was built of brick-stone about 24 ft. square on the outside and about 30 ft. high. Within, the cavity was egg-shaped and measured 8 ft. to 10 ft. Behind the furnace were two huge pairs of bellows, whose nozzles met at a little hole near the base. These were 'compressed together by certain buttons, placed on the axis of a very large wheel,' which was turned about by water in the manner of an overshot mill. As soon as these buttons were slid off the bellows are raised again by the counterpoise of weights, whereby they are made to play alternately, the one giving its blast all the time the other was rising. Before the mouth of the furnace lies a great bed of sand, wherein they make furrows of the fashion into which they desire to cast their iron."

The above quotations from Ray will enable the reader to form some idea of the method probably employed at Imbhams, Pophall, Fernhurst, and other places. For particulars concerning the working of the "hammer," Mr. Dawson's paper should be consulted.

With the growth of the industry it became necessary to limit the destruction of the forests. Lower notes (*op. cit.*) that—

"Up to a certain period the destruction of trees and underwood had been beneficial in clearing the land for agricultural purposes; but so early as the reign of Henry VIII. (1543), it became necessary to enact: that no wood shall be converted into pasture; that in cutting coppice woods at twenty-four years' growth, or under, there shall be left standing and unfelled, for every acre, twelve

standils or *stomers* of oak, or in default of so many, then of elm, ash, asp, or beech; and that if the coppice be under fourteen years' growth, it shall be inclosed from cattle for six years; 'provided always, &c., that this act do not extend or be prejudicial to any of the lords or owners of the woods, underwoods, or woodlands growing or being within any of the towns, parishes, or places commonly called or known to be *within the Wilds* of the counties of Kent, Surrey, and Sussex, other than to the *common woods* growing and being within any of the said Wilds,' &c."*

The manufacture of ordnance gave great impetus to the iron trade. Many foreigners, chiefly French and Germans, were employed at the works, and much ordnance was exported in the latter part of the sixteenth century. The merchants of London, fearing that these guns might be used against their ships, petitioned Elizabeth to withdraw the export licence. The first petition was not presented, and there were surmises "whether it were shuffled off by some about the Queen." But a second petition was followed by a royal proclamation issued in September, 1572, which strictly prohibited the transport of iron and brass ordnance, and imposed limits upon construction.

Some extracts from a declaration of Christopher Baker touching iron furnaces (*circa* 1573-74 ?) show the odium the industry had incurred, and its extent in this district:—

"It maye please your honor to consider the several notes ensuing which do concerne the great spoile and consumption of oke timber and other woodes within the counties of Sussex, Surrey and Kent, by meanes of Iron milles and Furnaces, *viz.*,

"The Lord Buckhurst his furnace or else Arthur Miltons in the p'ishe of Rotherfild Sussex.

"Sir Thomas Gressham his furnace in the p'ishe of Mayfilde Sussex.

"Nicholas Fowle his furnace in the p'ishe of Gowdherst in Sussex.

"Mr. Brian Hog his furnace in the p'ishe of Bucksted or in Frankfilde p'ishe.

"These V furnaces are imployed for no other use but to the making of ordinnance and shotte.

* Statutes of the Realm, 35 Henry VIII., cap. 17. The Act was passed for seven years, but made perpetual by 13 Elizabeth, cap. 25.

“ Hereafter followeth the names of the Receyvers and sellers which have in bargaine with the owners of the above said ffurnaces for the utterannce and sale of all such peces as are made at the said Furnaces.

“ Mr. Brian Hog.

“ Mr. Partridge.

“ Robert Crockhey, of St. Katherines, smithe.

“ Hopkins of Tower Hill, Smithe.

“ Henrie Porder smith with others of the said science that doth make the iron worke to the Cariages of all such pieces solely.

“ And one Foxall a merchant that hath been a great Conveyer of Ordinnance from hence beyonde the Seas.

“ Item, there is a newe ffurnace sett upp in Shilling lee parke by one Smith of Petworth and one Enffeld of Grindsted.

“ Item another new ffurnace sett upp in Haselmere by my lord Montague which as yet hath never wrought, and whether they shall blowe sowes for iron or ordinnance I knowe not.

“ Beside these ffurnaces aforesaid there are not so fewe as an hundred ffurnaces and iron milles in Sussex Surrey and Kent which is greatlie to the decaye spoile and overthrowe of woods and principall timber, with a greate decaye also of tillage for that they are continually employed in Caryinge of Furniture for the said Workes: And likewise a great decaye to the highwayes because they Carye all winter time.

“ And further if it may please your honor I am well assured there hath ben sold to one strangers shippe (being in Argasye) not past one moneth past by Partridge and others xx peces of ordinnance at the least.

“ Likewise there be divers and sondrie merchanntes and masters of merchannt shippes that doe finde themselves marvellously molested and otherwhiles robbed by the reason of the great store of Ordinnance that hath been conveyed and solde to strangers out of the realme whereby their ships are so well appointed that no poor merchant shippe may pass through the Seas. Moreover (beseeching your honours to pardon me) I doe thinke that this commoditie of Ordinnance that is made within this realme and alreadye solde will turne

to a discommoditie when time of service shall require.

"Item it maye please your honours to Consider that this Ordinnance makinge is a Commodity to a fewe and a discommoditie to the whole common wealth and no common merchandise for every private subject to deal withall but meet for the prince only.

"The consideration of your honours I have thought it my duty to signify unto the same that unless speedie remedy be provided in these respects there shall not be timber sufficient to be had within these few years for her Majesty to build any ships or otherwise."

The declaration contains "the names of the iron works and furnaces and the places where they are placed." We select those of local interest :—

Sussex.

"The late Erle of Northumberland 1 forge 1 furnace in Petworth great Park in the hands of Mr. Blackwell.

"Thomas Smith of Petworth 1 forge 1 furnace in Shillinglee (? also) a double furnace near North Chappell.

"The Lord Montague 1 forge 1 furnace in Hasellmoore and thereabouts, also a furnace called Pophall.

Surrey.

"Richard Marche a forge in Donsfelde.

"Mr. Blackwell a furnace and a forge in Northchappell." *

The compiler, it will be noted, incorrectly placed Lord Montague's furnace at Pophall under Sussex.

In the map which accompanies Capes's 'Rural Life in Hampshire,' Poppehalle is placed in Hammer Bottom, just over the Hampshire border.

The Lord Montague above-mentioned was Anthony Brown, first Viscount Montague of Cowdray. He was one of the ironmasters who failed to appear before the Privy Council when summoned to take their bonds respecting the quantity of cannon to be cast annually, "with what consequences we know not."

Aubrey alludes to ironworks belonging to Lord Mon-

* Stowe MS., Brit. Mus., vol. i., fo. 10, No. 570.



1

2

3

TRADERS' TOKENS, ACTUAL SIZE
(obverse and reverse).



FIREBACK AND CUP-DOGS.

tague in the south part of Chiddingfold. This was probably the forge near Imbhams, to which reference is made by the Rev. T. S. Cooper, F.S.A., in his notes on "the will of Thomas Quenell of Lythe Hill, Chiddingfold, yeoman," 1571." He remarks that

"though nothing is said about an iron furnace, it is significant that the testator had lately purchased from Mr. Covert a close of land adjoining land called Rovers, with the water-course. From its position this close is evidently what is now Imbhams pond which formerly supplied the furnace which Viscount Montagu of Cowdray had lately started on leasehold land at the south corner of Imbhams Farm."*

Lord Montague also had a furnace at Fernhurst; the fireback bearing the Montague arms depicted on Plate VI. was made there. Firebacks were cast in sand moulds, upon which the design had been impressed by carved boards or movable stamps fastened to boards.

With the setting up of ironworks—"those insatiable Devourers" as Evelyn termed them—in this district "a great deal of meadow was turned into ponds and pools for the driving of mills by the flashes, which beating with hammers upon the iron, filled the neighbourhood round about, night and day, with continual noise." The noise of the hammers at Imbhams on the east, and perhaps Pophall on the west, may sometimes have been heard in the borough. No longer were the quiet woodland pastures of Imbhams deemed of no value on account of the "prodigious bigness" of the trees; for the blast furnaces which came into use in the 16th century consumed a much greater quantity of charcoal than the earlier furnaces by which the iron was obtained in a malleable state direct from the ore.

In 1585 an Act was passed for "The preservation of timber in the Wealds of Sussex, Surrey and Kent, and for the amendment of Highways decayed by carriages to and from Iron mills there." Concerning the latter, it enacted that—

"The occupiers of all manner of ironworks whatsoever . . . which shall at any time carry or cause to be carried any coals, mine (*i.e.* ore) or iron, to and from any of their ironworks, between the twelfth day of

* Surrey Arch. Coll. vol. xv.

October and the first of May yearly, shall likewise carry and lay, or cause to be carried and laid for six loads of Coal or Mine, as well as for every ton of Iron, carried . . . for the space of one mile . . . one usual cart-load of Cinder, Gravel, Stone, Sand or Chalk, meet for repairing and amending of the said highways."

The occupier had the option of paying three shillings and sixpence instead of carting the road material. The Wealden roads in Elizabethan times must have closely resembled present-day cart-tracks through woods. Light coaches were unknown, and the majority of people travelled on horseback to escape getting stuck in the mud. Tradition hath it that Queen Elizabeth's chariot stuck in a hollow lane (now filled up) leading to Munstead from Godalming.

The erection of ironworks upon other than pre-existing sites, unless the owner could supply enough fuel for the furnaces from his own property, was also prohibited. One Edward Tamworth of Tillington, Sussex, yeoman, apparently attempted, in this neighbourhood, in 1603, to evade the act. In that year Robert Dawkes of Stratford, Essex, yeoman, laid information * against Tamworth that he had made, erected, and built a "blomary" or hammer for the making and working of iron and iron metal upon a certain place within the parish of Haslemere, Surrey, not being upon any former "bayes or pennes." Also that he had not sufficient supplies of wood to feed the blomary or hammer out of his own lands, woods, &c. Dawkes claimed half the anticipated reward of £300. Tamworth denied that he was guilty and wished to be tried before a jury. The result of the case is unknown, neither is it known where Tamworth set up his "blomary."

The exportation of ordnance was too profitable a venture to be lightly given up, the restrictions were ignored in spite of many protests, and were not properly observed until 1589. In that year Lord Buckhurst wrote to the Justices of Lewes "The lordshipps doe see the little regard the owners of furnaces and the makers of these peeces have of their bondes, and how yt importeth the state that the enemy of her majesty should not be furnished oute of the land with ordnance to annoy us." The justices were directed to make "straighter restraint for making shott and ordnance." Bonds of £1000 each had to be taken of every

* Exch. K. R. Mem. roll. Hilary Term, 1 James I., No. 425.

furnace owner and farmer, and a list of their names sent to Lord Buckhurst with all convenient speed.

Restrictions were issued by government (Act 1 Elizabeth) upon the cutting by ironmasters of timber above a certain size because "the necessary provision of Wood, as well Timber fit for building and other uses, as well as all other sellable Wood serving for Fewel, doth daily decay and become scant." John Norden, in his quaint "Surveyor's Dialogue" (1607) alludes to the great consumption of fuel.

"Such a heate issueth out of the many forges and furnaces for the making of iron, and out of the glasse kilnes; as hath devoured many famous woods within the welds." Baylie (one of the questioners in the dialogue) informs the Surveyor that he had heard "there are, or lately were, in Sussex neere 140 hammers and furnaces for iron, and in it and Surry adjoining three or four glass-houses, the hammers and furnaces spend, each of them in every 24 hours, two, three or foure loades of charcoale, which in a year amounteth to an infinit quantitie, as you can better account by your arethmetique, then I." To which the Surveyor replies: "That which you say is true, but they work not all the yeere, for many of them lacke water in the summer to blowe their bellowes." He then proceeds to argue that "the clensing of many of these weld grounds hath redounded rather to the benefit than to the hurt of the country," and concludes with the curious reflection that "people bred amongst woods are naturally more stubborne and uncivil than in the champion counties."

The hammer ponds were sometimes highly prized by their owners as affording excellent preserving grounds for fish. A fish diet was prescribed after the Reformation partly to sustain a national industry and partly as a relic of ancient rule; in Queen Elizabeth's time there were one hundred and forty-five fish days annually. Norden thought that Surrey and Sussex contained more fish ponds than any other twenty shires. Long after the reign of Elizabeth the fish in some of the Surrey ponds were a valuable asset.

Important ironworks of which we have apparently the first mention in a lease of May 14th, 1610,* were erected

* Montague S. Giuseppi, F.S.A.; "Rake in Witley with some notices of its former owners and of the ironworks on Witley and Thursley Heaths" (Surrey Arch. Coll. xviii. 27). An earlier lease of August 31st, 1608, by Sir George More to Edward Parker of a forge, &c., in Witley parish, at or near Burn't Mead, has since been discovered (Loseley Ch.).

upon Thursley Heath or Witley Heath within Sir George More's manor of Witley. They were acquired from Sir George More in 1623 by one Henry Bell, who had previously purchased the manor, &c., and who had settled them, apparently during his lifetime, on his great nephew Anthony Smith. The last-named was a zealous breeder of carp, and concerned himself much with this matter when letting his ironworks.

The squabbles with his tenants arising chiefly through his failing (as they asserted) to keep covenant that he would "within one moneth next after every fishinge of any of the sayd pondes dureinge the said terme well and sufficiently store againe the sayd pondes respectively with a sufficient number of good and sufficient fish called carpes of the assise of six or seaven inches at the least" are detailed in Mr. Giuseppi's very interesting paper.

Smith leased his ironworks in 1634 at an annual rent of £40. (In 1610 Sir Edward More had to pay £95 per annum for them.) In the bill filed July 12th, 1641,* the tenants complain that they "have lost the benefit of the moytie of all the sayd fish to the value of forty poundes at the least" because Anthony Smith had not fulfilled his covenant.

The value of the fish is also made evident in Smith's will (dated April 25th, 1668). He left

"To his loving wife the plate, jewels, feather beds, bolsters, blankets, rugs, curtains, vallances, sheets, table linen, napkins, clothes, and hangings in his said dwelling-house and outhouses, and all cattle, corn and hay, wood, fother, and dung in or about his dwelling-house, out-houses, barns, and grounds in his own possession, and fish in the pond near his dwelling-house and £300."

By a codicil dated February 15th, 1668-9, he left more carp to his wife and to his honoured friend Arthur Onslow of Clandon, esquire.

"To the said Arthur Onslow two hundred of testator's best carps in any of his ponds adjoining to his ironworks in Witley and Thursley. Three hundred more of his next best carps in the said ponds to his said loving wife, and the ponds and their appurtenances to her for one year for the drawing and taking of the said carps. The

* Chancery Bills and Answers, Charles I. c. 1, 15.



LYTHE HILL FARMHOUSE.



MANOR HOUSE, FORMERLY NEW HOUSE.

remainder of the fish to the person who has the freehold of the ponds, to be preserved and kept for store."

In 1666 Anthony Smith leased his ironworks to "William Yalden thelder of Blackdowne in the county of Sussex, Esq." A clause in the agreement concerns the fish in a "certain pond" called the Forked Pond "lyeing below the said hammer."

The Yalden or Yaldwyn family were seated at Blackdown as far back as 1330. William Yalden was a well-known ironmaster. He received, on May 31st, 1640, the royal pardon for his infringements in Sussex, Surrey and Hants, of the acts which curtailed the destruction of woods for the smelting of iron. It is of special interest to note that he leased the Thursley ironworks at a rental of £10, or exactly one quarter of that of 1634. William Yaldwyn is said to have been "a partisan of and intimately acquainted with Oliver Cromwell, who visited at Blackdown, probably to reconnoitre the country." He received a grant of arms in 1651.

We have already noted that the Imbhams furnace was set up about 1570 by Viscount Montague, on land leased of Thomas Quenell of Lythe Hill. Upon the death of Thomas Quenell, his brother Robert succeeded to the property; sometime subsequent to 1574 he took over the Imbhams furnace and became an ironmaster. His eldest son Peter—who received a grant of arms *circa* 1623—was one of the chief landowners in Surrey, and subscribed £10 to the loan levied by the King in 1625. He was a Royalist, and

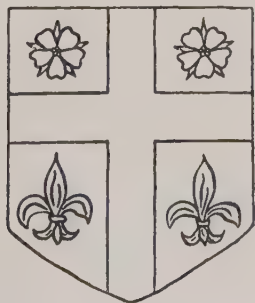


Fig. 11.—Arms of Quenell of Chiddingfold. Azure a cross argent between two roses or in the chief and two fleur-de-lis argent in the foot.

it is on record that he made at Imbhams "gunns and shott for supply of his Majesties' stores" until his furnace "was stopped by force, and other ironmasters would have done so if they could being Royalists. This was the Mr. Quennell who had the King's Commission, and tried to get a force together even before the raising of the King's Standard."*

At the end of the seventeenth century the iron industry was beginning to languish in Kent, Surrey and Sussex. In 1735, it was discovered that iron could be smelted with coal, and the industry was gradually transferred to localities where coal- and iron-bearing strata are in close proximity. The south of England was finally rid of those "insatiable devourers" in 1828, upon the blowing out of the last foundry fire at Ashburnham, in Kent.

The Lynchmere furnace was abolished in 1776. The works at Fernhurst were the last to succumb in this district. Canon Capes remarks:—†

"In Bramshott it had ceased entirely to exist, but John Butler (a farmer) quite inexperienced as he was, established a hammer furnace and cannon foundry at Fernhurst, and entered into contracts with the government during the American and Spanish Wars (*i. e.*, 1762–1783), and after many difficulties achieved at last a great success. The old skill in the industrial processes had died out in the neighbourhood, and the workmen imported from the north made much of their own importance and little of the interests of their master. But in time he replaced them with the native labour which had been gradually trained, and with the help of his faithful clerk, George Denyer, whose tombstone stands in the churchyard, did a large and prosperous trade."

It must be remembered that the ironworks of south-west Surrey and neighbouring parts of adjoining counties never attained the importance of those in the eastern division of Sussex and in adjacent parts of Kent. The industry probably at no time influenced to any appreciable extent the fortunes of the borough of Haslemere. As far as can be ascertained, no furnaces stood actually within the parish boundaries. Those set up by Lord Montague at Pophall

* Victoria Hist. of Surrey, vol. i., p. 406.

† 'Rural Life in Hampshire,' pp. 245, 246.

and Imbhams were near by, and the operations in connection with the latter may have extended into Haslemere itself. The industry hereabouts was but an appendage of another with which the prosperity of the district was intimately associated, *viz.*, agriculture.

Quennell of Chiddingfold, Yalden of Blackdown, Butler of Fernhurst, and other landed gentry, were both ironmasters and yeoman farmers. Though there is evidence that foreigners were employed at some of the works in Sussex, also that men from the north country for a brief period assisted at the Fernhurst foundry, it may be reasonably concluded that, wherever the ironworks were in the hands of yeoman farmers, it was the sons of labourers, and not infrequently during the slack time of the year the labourers themselves, who did most of the work at the furnaces in this district.

We may fittingly conclude this chapter with a reference to the magnificent wrought-iron gates which adorn the entrance to the courtyard of the Manor House. They are the work of Mr. W. Maides, of Lower Street, from designs by Professor G. Aitchinson, R.A., and were made to the order of Mr. Stewart Hodgson. Both the grill and the gates are in the Renaissance style. The total weight of the ironwork is 25 cwt.



Fig. 12.—Ironworkers, A.D. 1338–1344.
(MS. Bodl. Misc. 264.)

The boy mounted on the wooden framework of the pulley is working the bellows with his foot. A similar forge is used at the present day by the nail and chain makers in the Black Country.

CHAPTER XIV.

STUART TIMES.

THE material for the present chapter has been selected from many sources, including the parish registers.*

The latter contain references to the iron furnaces which, as noted in the preceding chapter, were in operation in the immediate neighbourhood of Haslemere at this time.

Among the burials of 1606 is that of Jones the old cinder picker (Jan. 9th) ; on July 2nd, 1609, John [] from Mr. Quennell's furnace, and on November 5th of the same year Richard Bartholomew from Wheeler's hammer, were buried.

The ironworks were chiefly concerned with the production of bar-iron for smiths and farriers. In this connection the following nuncupative (spoken) will, with its inventory, preserved at the District Probate Registry at Winchester, is not without interest.

Robert Snelling, of Haselmere, Farrier, 15 April, 1609, gave to Margery his only child and heir £6, a bedsted, &c. ; to his brother, William Snelling, the shop and all the shop tools, &c., the rest to Avery his Wife. He appointed her Executrix; and Thomas Payn the elder of Haselmere, yeoman, and his said brother, William Snelling, overseers. The £6 to be delivered within 6 months after his decease to be increased into a stock for the child. Proved 2 June, 1609.

The Inventory, taken 15 April, 1609, included :—

In the shop, the shop yt self	-	-	10s.
the bellows and anvill	-	-	20s.
the sledges, Hammers and			
other tooles	-	-	20s.
the coals at home, some			
twenty bushels	-	-	15s.
the coals left at Oking,			
some 30 bushels	-	-	18s.

* Penfold's edition, see footnote in a previous chapter (p. 40).

12 hundred of yron and 17 pownds	-	£6	13s.	8d.
a Sowe, &c.	- - - - -		6s.	0d.
Mare sold before his seckness	- - - - -		30s.	0d.
Certeyn parcel of nails	- - - - -		40s.	6d.
Shoos and nails for oxen	- - - - -		10s.	
the grindstone and wynd (? wyne)	- - - - -		2s.	
thre flyches of bacon	- - - - -		20s.	
ready money in hands of John Stilway				
of Thursley	- - - - -	£30		
of John Billinghamurst of				
Townsend	- - - - -		40s.	
in his purse ready money			10s.	
Sum	lxvj ^{li} xj ^s .			

Haslemere apparently was visited by an epidemic in the summer of 1636, there were 23 burials in July; the average number of burials annually during the first half of the 17th century was only about ten. Smallpox may be suspected, it being very prevalent in London and elsewhere at that time. The registers of 1667 afford no indication that Haslemere suffered from the pestilence, which, in that year, carried off the inhabitants of Winchester in hundreds.

Book III. of the Registers, dated 1678, is inscribed "The names of all such persons as were buried within the Parish of Haslemere in the County of Surrey since the Act of Parliament entituled an Act for burying in Woollen." The object of this Statute * was "the encouragement of the woollen manufacturers of this kingdom, and prevention of the exportation of the monies thereof for the buying and importing of linen." The first section enacts "that from and after the five and twentyeth day of March in the yeare of our Lord one thousand six hundred and sixty sevean, noe person or persons whatsoever shall be buried in any shirt, shift, or sheete made of or mingled with flax, hempe, silke, haire, golde or silver, or other than what shall be made of wooll only," under penalty of five pounds. It was found, however, that people persisted "in adorning their deceased friend's corpse with fine linen, lace, &c., though so contrary to our true national interest," therefore the Statute was deemed insufficient, and was repealed. It was re-enacted †

* 18, 19 Car. II. cap. iv.

† 30 Car. II. cap. iii.; and 32 Car. II. cap. i.

with additional stringency, and an affidavit had to be delivered to the priest within eight days after the funeral, stating that the requirements of the law had been performed. An entry under 1693 in the Haslemere Registers reads:—"Febr y^e 8th, Tho. Stephens y^e infant Child of a souldier, & Tho. Hardy made Affid. in due time, but the certificate hee lost, whereupon Mr. Layfield, who granted y^e first, sent mee a second to satisfie mee y^t was done according to law & soe I filed y^t."

These Acts gradually fell into desuetude, and were repealed.*

The receipt of an affidavit on June 10th, 1738, is the last reference to the subject in the Haslemere registers.

Mr. Joynes, the curate from 1684 to 1700, made free use of the Registers as a commonplace book, *e.g.* on the inside of the cover of Book I. appears a list of books he had lent to his friends on various occasions: to Mr. Cobden, Grotius Catech., to James Osborn, Horace in English; to John Hoad, Florus in English; to John Yalden of Upperfold, y^e world of words; to young Clemens, y^e History of y^e presbiterians.

Book II. of the Registers contains a list of Briefs collected between 1661 and 1669. Briefs were Royal letters stamped with the Privy Seal, sent to the clergy directing them to make collections for special objects. They were issued in such large numbers during the early part of Charles II.'s reign that the charitably inclined became somewhat weary, and their subscriptions fell off.

In 1669 the sum of £30,000 was appealed for to redeem "above 1500 poore captive soules now under the miserable oppression of the Turks in Algier, Tunis, Sally, Tituane, who lamentably show, that being surprized in 150 of his Majesties Subjects Shippes by Turkish Pyrates, and now remaining in the same Ports, and held in miserable slavery, and solde from party to party, and kept in chaines of iron, their food bread and water, to their extreame grief, some these 3 yeares, some more, some lesse; not onely to the great damage of themselves, but of their poore wives and children, who are all ready to starve and perish for want of meanes for their sustentation." Concerning this brief, the entry in the Haslemere register runs:—"1669 March 28,

* 54 Geo. III. cap. cviii.

Collected then towards y^e Redemption of y^e captives in y^e Turkes dominions y^e sune of sixe shillings and sixe pence." In 1677 it was ordered that the preamble of a brief "be pathetically penned as the occasion requires to move the people to liberality upon so pious and charitable a work"; and it may be remarked that a collection in Haslemere church (some time prior to Aug. 12th, 1701) for the captives in Fez and Morocco yielded 17s. 5d.

The Civil War.

Haslemere saw but little of the strife during the great Civil War. On June 18th, 1642, Parliament issued a declaration bidding the militia to refrain from attending the King's commission of array. Captain Quennell of Haslemere, however, attempted to get together a company for the King, but his small band of 72 men laid down what arms they possessed by August 1st.

Among the Loseley MSS. is "a note what armes every man hath laid downe out of Captaine Quenels band, August, 1642." Eight Corsletts and six musquetteeres are given under Godalmin, but the Haslemere men (if any) cannot be identified.

The late Mr. J. Wornham Penfold in his interesting papers on the Curates of Haslemere, sums up in the following terms the little that is known concerning the movements of troops in this district:—

"Armed troops of one party or the other marching or counter-marching to Farnham, Midhurst, or Chichester; soldiers quartered at Chiddingfold, Thursley, Elstead, and other places in the neighbourhood. The officers were often quartered at Dye House near Thursley. Oliver Cromwell himself is stated to have slept at Blackdown House.

"Though we hear of no actual fighting at Haslemere itself, we find that Sir William Waller starting from Farnham, of which he was then in possession, on behalf of the Parliament with a considerable body of troops at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Lord's Day, December 10th, 1643, reached Haslemere at midnight—what a dreary march that must have been on a winter's night!—and after resting awhile proceeded to Arundel, sending a

detachment to take possession of Cowdray, then belonging to Viscount Montagu, a Roman Catholic, and consequently on the Royalist side. Parties of the Royalist troops were quartered in the woods about Linchmere and Fernhurst, taking every opportunity to annoy the Parliamentary party in possession of Cowdray after its capture.

"From the top of Hindhead Burges [the curate at that time, he came to Haslemere in May, 1627] may have marked the siege and defence of Farnham Castle on more than one occasion, and have had a distant glimpse of some of the skirmishes between Royalists and Roundheads, which took place on the hills between Farnham and Guildford or Winchester." *

The Market and Fair Tolls.

The terms of the Royal Charter of 1596, granting the tolls and profits of the markets and fairs to Walter Gase (the then bailiff), John Billinghamurst, John Steede and Robert Boxall, and their heirs, for the support and relief of the poor burgesses and inhabitants of the borough, seems to have been capable of more than one interpretation. How the original grantees discharged their duties is not apparent; but one thing at least is certain, *viz.* that due provision was not made to fill up vacancies to ensure that the trust should continue to be administered by duly authorised persons. John Steede survived his co-grantees, and was buried on April 5th, 1637[†]; John, his son, was buried on October 18th, 1639[‡]; and John Billinghamurst, a child of less than 10 years of age, the son of John Billinghamurst of Amberley, deceased, then became the legitimate trustee as Heir at Law or representative of the Steedes.§

He was a member of the family of Billinghamurst of the Town's end, and an inheritor of Haslemere lands through his father, as well as of Whatmans, under the will of the above John Steede the younger; but he does not appear to have resided at Haslemere in his early manhood, and was described as of Cold Waltham, in Sussex, in 1662. The

* 'Haslemere Parish Magazine,' Feb. 1896.

† Haslemere Reg., Penfold's edit., p. 77.

‡ *Ibid.*, p. 78.

§ In 1691 one Thomas Steed was suggested as an alternative heir.

baptisms of his children are, however, found recorded in the Haslemere registers from 1665* and onwards.

In the meanwhile Henry Watkinson and others appear to have obtained control over the market tolls, &c., without due authority; and, soon after the Restoration of 1660, steps were taken to regularise procedure. This was, however, perhaps a political movement against Mr. Watkinson as one of the principal Haslemere men during the latter part of the Commonwealth period.

By virtue of a Commⁿ under the great seal, dated 7 Dec. 13 Chas. II. (1661), an inquisition was held at Farnham on October 18th, 1662, by several Commissioners, including James Gresham, a leading man of Haslemere during the early years of the post-restoration *régime*. The jury found that neither the original trustees nor John Billinghamurst had intermeddled with the market or fairs during the last 20 years, or taken any care for the employment of the profits, according to the pious intention of Queen Elizabeth, but had wholly neglected the same; and that Henry Watkinson, gent., had without right taken the profits of the market during the last two years, as well as received from Ann Yalden, widow, a further sum of £5 on account of the same profits in 1659, when Nicholas Yalden, her late Husband, had been bailiff; and that Roger Jackson, of the borough of Haslemere, had also received £4, the profits of the fairs in the last two years ended May 2nd, 1662. They also found that both Watkinson and Jackson misemployed the money.

Notice to attend having been duly given to the parties supposed to be concerned, the Commⁿ duly weighed the matters dealt with; and it appeared to them that the abuse of misemployment, &c., of the tolls and profits had happened through the negligence of the former trustees in their own time, and of the said John Billinghamurst since the death of John Steed, thereby giving occasion or opportunity to the covetous, &c., to catch and get the toll, &c., and convert it to their own use. They therefore directed that the sole right, &c., to the said market and fairs, and the charter, &c., and its benefit, &c., should be vested in Sir William More and his heirs, &c., Lords of the manor of Godalming for the uses of the charter; and the tolls be paid to Sir William and his heirs, or such farmers, bailiffs,

* Penfold's edit., p. 91.

or ministers as he or they should employ, and be disposed of for the sustentation and relief of the poor burgesses and inhabitants of the borough. They ordered that Richard West should deliver up the charter, and that John Billinghurst should convey it and his rights therein to Sir William, &c.; who, when and where the court leet of the borough should be holden, should cause a true account of the receipts and payments of each preceding year to be hung or posted up against the wall in the loft or place where the court leet should be kept, that all persons coming to do suit and service, and whosoever else should be concerned, might be satisfied that right had been done; or apply for a remedy. They also directed that Henry Watkinson should pay the whole £15 8s. received to Sir William More, to be applied to the uses mentioned, &c.; and £3 to William Bradfold, one of the overseers of the poor, and John Boxold, one of the parishioners, for their charges, &c., in prosecuting for the reformation of the abuses. Roger Jackson, who had not been one of the persons first complained of, and had not been summoned to attend, seems to have escaped scot free.

By 1676 sufficient monies accrued to enable the trustee to erect the almshouse, called the toll house, on the road to Chiddingfold,* a building which now bears the following inscription on a slab of Sussex marble let into the front wall, though not indicated in Hassell's sketch [Plate VIII.], nor in a photograph of the building when under repair:—

**THE TOLLE HOVSE
ERECTED IN YE YEARE 1676
FOR THE HABITATION OF DE
CAYED INHABITANTS OF THE
NEIGHBOVR BOROVGH OVT OF
THE PROFFITTS OF THE TOLLE
OF THE MARK^ETT OF THE
SAID BOROVGH
BY THE CARE AND OVERSIGHT
OF JAMES GRESHAM ESQ^R**

* According to a Loseley MS., No. 731, £118 18s. 6d. was laid out on the almshouse from May 11th, 1675, to Nov. 1677, but this was not apparently the full cost.



THE "TOLLE" HOUSE OR ALMSHOUSE.
From a sketch by J. Hassell, 1822.



THE "COURT HOUSE," SUPPOSED TO BE COLLARDS.
From a sketch by J. Hassell, 1822.

Mr. Gresham was evidently a strong man : his procedure in connection with the manufacture of titles to vote, and his pressure upon the bailiff, as returning officer at the Parliamentary elections, will be referred to in Chapter XVI. It is not unlikely that he had enemies. Although there was apparently no opposition to the use made of the tolls, Counsel's opinion was taken in 1682 as to whether (*int. al.*) the buylding of a house for the Habitation of decayed Inhabitants of the Borough was a misemployment; whether the repaying of the market house and buylding up a Chimney at the desire of severall of the Burgers to make it usefull for a Curate therein to teach schole and severall other thinges for the use and ornament of the said Borough was a misemployment; and whether the giving any part of this money made by the Marketts to any of the Inhabitants of the parish at large, and not wholly disposing it to the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the Borough was a misemployment.

After the death of Sir William More in 1684, and the accession of James II., John Billingham put in a somewhat belated bill of exceptions to the decree of 1662, on the grounds that the tolls, &c., were granted for public rather than charitable uses; and, consequently, were not within the jurisdiction of the Commissioners for such charitable uses. On these grounds the Lord Chancellor (the notorious Jefferies) on Nov. 11th, 1686, reversed the decree of 1662 so far as Mr. Billingham was concerned.*

The matter did not, however, rest here. In 1690, by arrangement or otherwise, the attorney-general was moved by the burgesses and inhabitants to take proceedings in chancery against John Billingham—together with Thomas Molyneux, Esq., and his wife, and Elizabeth More her sister, the representatives of the More family. Lord Jefferies's decree of 1686 seems to have been passed over in silence, and an order of Nov. 1691,† for reference to one of the masters to take account, &c., represented that Mr. Billingham, at the request of the chiefs of the parish, had gathered profits to the extent of £42 11s. (net); which, on being indemnified, &c., he was ready to hand over; and that Mr.

* P. B. Proceedings as to charitable uses, confirmations, &c. Roll No. 25, 2 James II.

† Chan. Decrees and Orders, Mich. 1691, A425.

Molyneux was desirous to receive the same, as well as to collect and disburse the profits in future. Ultimately, on March 10th, 1693-4, it was decreed that Thomas Molyneux, the then Lord, George Brydger, John Tanner, William Cobden and their assigns, together with the minister of the parish of Haslemere for the time being, should thenceforth be trustees for charitable purposes,* and that Mr. Billinghurst should pay over £42 11s.

Waste Land.

The financial position of Haslemere was strengthened not only by the profits of the markets and fairs authorised to be applied in aid of poor burgesses and inhabitants in virtue of the Royal Charter of 1596, but also by the grant of a long lease of the waste land within the Borough; with power of sub-letting for practically interminable periods. Under this last power sites were found for the erection of dwelling houses, mainly on Shepherd's Hill, of which a large part continued to be held on long leasehold tenure until the 19th century.†

It should, however, be noted that although habitation thereon was accepted as residency within the Borough, for the purpose of part qualification to vote at Parliamentary elections, the sites were not recognized as ancient burgages conferring upon their real or nominal owners the right to vote.

The original grant of a long lease of the waste, for 3000 years, was made by Sir George More, the Lord of the Godalming Hundred, by deed of July 20th, 1606 (no earlier grant has been traced), but the trustees died or removed from Haslemere without always appointing successors; and various changes in the terms of the lease were made in the course of the 17th and 18th centuries.

Hearth Tax.

Under Act 13 & 14 Charles II. cap. 10, a hearth tax of 2s. a year was charged on each hearth or stove. Poor persons who were exempt from the payment of church and poor rates, and who inhabited houses of no greater value

* Manning and Bray, 'History of Surrey,' vol. i., p. 658.

† The compilers of this history have necessarily avoided enquiry into existing titles.

than 20s. a year, were exempted from hearth tax, provided that they did not occupy lands of the yearly value of 20s. or possess lands or goods of the value of £10. The tax was unpopular and abolished 1 Will. & Mary, cap. 20.

The following are the Hearth Tax returns for the Borough and Tithing of Haslemere *circa* 1663. [Exchequer (Lay) Subsidies $\frac{188}{481}$] :—

Haselmore Borough.

Persons chardgeable.

George Osburne, gent.	-	4	Nicholas Levett	-	-	1
Henry Watkinson, gent.	-	6	John Gase	-	-	1
Laurence Sturt	-	3	Michael Gase	-	-	2
Peter Hull, gent.	-	3	William Baxter	-	-	4
John Shudd	-	3	Henry Watkinson, gent.	-	5	
Richard Harryson	-	3	Oliver Gase	-	-	2
William Markes	-	4	Joane Haselgrove	-	-	4
Thomas Chaleroft	-	2	Thomas Yalden	-	-	2
Richard Yalden	-	5	Thomas Dudman	-	-	7
John Hart	-	2	William Alberry	-	-	3
William Lander	-	4	William Ryde	-	-	4
John Dudman	-	3	Edward Upton	-	-	2
William Durrant	-	5	Nicholas Bridger	-	-	5
Robert Bradfold	-	1	Edward Underhill	-	-	3
Widdow Boxall	-	4	Richard Gase	-	-	6
John Lake	-	2	Henry Snelling	-	-	3
John Eade	-	3	John Carter	-	-	2
William Rapley	-	3	Robert Billinghamurst	-	-	2
Roger Jackson	-	2	Robert Wilkins	-	-	2
Widdow Shipsoe	-	1	Henry Keene	-	-	1
Henry Westland [? Welland]	2		Nicholas Valler	-	-	1
Thomas Overington	-	1	Thomas Philps	-	-	1
William Lander	-	4				
Richard Bradfold	-	2				135

Not chardgeable.

... ger [? Hedger]	-	2	John Clarke	-	-	1
Widdow Fagin [? Fawchin]	2		John Norman	-	-	1
W[illiam] Fagin [? Fawchin]	1		Thomas Foorde [? Moore]	2		
Robert Fagin [? Fawchin]	1		Thomas Mayne	-	-	3
Thomas Fagin [? Fawchin]	1		Robert Bridger	-	-	1
Anne Downe	-	1	Stephen Swetman	-	-	2
Joane Friben	-	1	Abraham Upfould	-	-	2
James Wilson	-	2	Thomas Hardy	-	-	2
William Bridda	-	1	John Matticks	-	-	2
Richard Mant	-	1	[Peter] West	-	-	1
Matthew Bignell	-	2	E. Norman	-	-	1

Andrew Clerke	-	-	2	Elizabeth Browne	-	-	1
Elizabeth Mirrion (?)	-	-	1	John Day	-	-	1
Alice Heath, widdow	-	-	2	John Ede	-	-	1
Thomas Clarke	-	-	2	Agnis Bridger	-	-	1
John Bridger	-	-	2	Thomas Comber	-	-	1
William Dinger [? Denyer]	2			James Quennell	-	-	1
William Summers	-	-	1				—
Thomas Quennell	-	-	2				53

John Hart, Constable.

Haselmore tything.

Persons chardgeable.

James Gresham, Esq.	-	7	John Kent	-	-	4
Richard West	-	-	5	William Collen	-	3
Richard Lishur	-	-	4	John Carter	-	1
John Farneden	-	-	3	John Lunne	-	1
John Boxall	-	-	3	James Courte	-	3
William Broadfold	-	-	3	Henry Holte	-	2
John Edsall	-	-	4	Thomas Phillips	-	3
Thomas Pennycod	-	-	2	Richard Yalden	-	1
James Osburne	-	-	4	Augustine Wakeford	-	2
William Upton	-	-	1	Jane Lines	-	2
John Billinghamurst	-	-	1	Robert Broadfold	-	5
Robert Billinghamurst	-	-	1	William Haselgrove	-	1
Henry White	-	-	1	Charles Fauchin	-	2

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Not chardgeable.

Charles Parry	-	-	1	... Miles	-	-	1
... Downes	-	-	1	... Pannell	-	-	1
... Buse, widdow	-	-	1	... Jenner	-	-	1
Abigall Gammon, widdow	1			... Jenner, widdow	-	-	1
... Chalcroft	-	-	1	... widdow	-	-	1
A ... Fuller	-	-	1	... Courtis	-	-	1
Augustine Wakeford	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
... lyming [? Lyming]	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
... alen	-	-	1	-	-	-	1

Tokens.

Owing to the great scarcity of small coins in the 17th century, traders issued their own, usually of farthing value. These coins are known as tokens. The want of coins of small value to pay for little purchases and "for works of charity" was felt as early as 1330. A scheme to provide a

copper coinage was mooted during Queen Elizabeth's reign, dies were prepared, but apparently no issue was ever made, the existing specimens being supposed to be only patterns.* During the latter part of the 16th century "every chandler, tapster, victualler and others, made tokens of lead and brass for half-pence." Some 20,000 private tokens were issued between 1648 and 1672. The Haslemere tokens, three in number (see Plate VI.), belong to the Restoration period.

No. 1.

Obverse:—JOHN EDE AT THE SWAN. (In centre, a Swan.)

Reverse:—IN HASSELMORE, 1665. (In centre, I(E)M.)

The initials are those of John Ede and his wife Margaret. John Eide, junr., of Haslemere, married Margaret Sturt, of Horsham, June 25th, 1635†; they were buried on the same day, September ye 8th, 1687.‡

No. 2.

Obverse:—JOHN OSBORN OF. (In centre, 1666.)

Reverse:—HASLEMORE IN SURRY. (In centre, I.O.)

John Osborn was perhaps a bachelor when he caused his token to be struck. He probably married Margaret Lusher on February 29th, 1673.§

No. 3.

Obverse:—HENRY SHOTTER. (In centre, 1667, between what appears to be two roses.)

Reverse:—IN HASELMORE. (In centre, H.E.S.) There are Shotter tokens of the same date inscribed IN HASLEMORE.

The initials are those of Henry and his wife Elizabeth. He married Elizabeth Upton on May 11th, 1664.||

Henry Shotter, of the Burrough of Haslemere, Mercer, by will dated Dec. 23rd, 1669, bequeathed to his son William £40 when of age, to his daughter Elizabeth £110 when of age, or on marriage. Residue to his wife Elizabeth, executrix. His brother Roger Shotter the younger, of Pitfold, and James Osborn, the younger, of Lithill, were appointed overseers.¶

In 1672 farthings and halfpence were made current, and the use of tokens rapidly declined. There was a revival of

* 'Social England,' vol. iii. p. 444.

† 'Haslemere Registers,' Penfold's edition, p. 55.

‡ *Ibid.*, p. 63.

§ *Ibid.*, p. 96.

|| *Ibid.*, p. 95.

¶ Prob. P. C. Cant. 9 March, 1669-70. Penn 41.

this spurious coinage in the latter part of the 18th century, and large numbers were issued up to 1817, when the manufacture was prohibited by law.

Memoranda from the Courts.

The records of the Burgess Courts afford some interesting glimpses of life within the Borough in the 17th century.

Fire engines were unknown in England at that time, and brass hand squirts containing three or four quarts of water seem to have been the chief apparatus for extinguishing fires. Probably hand squirts were included with all the necessary fire preventives that the residents had to provide in 1625. It was ordered at the May Court of that year that the inhabitants within the Borough shall, at their own cost, provide two sufficient fire rakes (hamos) with all the necessaries appurtenant to the same to prevent fire, under penalty of 20s. There are subsequent indications of a desire on the part of the Burgesses to have safe chimneys, and it is perhaps because of this we find no record of any serious conflagration at Haslemere. In May, 1626, Richard Quennell was under penalty of 40s. to repair his chimney adjoining the messuage of Michael Gase; and Thomas Chalcraft was under similar penalty to erect a sufficient chimney in the place of a wooden Flew. The latter seems to have been a negligent, if not a stubborn, fellow, for, at the Court in the following May he was under penalty of 80s. to place a sufficient chimney at his barn, or never again to light a fire there under penalty of another 40s. for each offence. Four years later, *i.e.* in May, 1631, Thomas Chalcraft was again under penalty of 40s. to erect a sufficient chimney at his barn, or to destroy his wooden Flew.

In May, 1626, it was presented that Richard West and George Denyer kept quernes in their houses, and ground barley and took excessive gain. West was fined 6d., and Denyer 4d. In May, 1627, the fines were increased to 12d. each. In May, 1628, they were again before the Court for keeping horse mills (*molendina equina*), and grinding barley and taking excessive toll, and were fined 12d. each; also in May, 1629, for the same offence, and this time were fined 4d. each. They were fined for the same offence on subsequent occasions.

In 1626 the Bailiff of the Borough was under penalty of 5s. to provide a sufficient rail upon the stair adjoining the market house within the borough. This is the earliest reference to the market house at present discoverable.

The growing burden of the poor rate about this time demanded the careful attention of the Burgesses. In May, 1627, it was decreed

“That none within this Leet shall grant, demise, assigne, lett, sett or put forth any messuage, cottage or edifices, or any roome or roomes or part or parcell thereof for habitacon within this Burrough unto any Forriner upon payne or Forfeiture of £10 unto the use of the poore every tyme: except it be well knowne or proved unto the Bailiffe or overseers of the poore there (for the time being) that the person or persons soe to take the same for habitacon are of suffitient ability to mainteine themselves, their wives, children and family, without being relieved of the parishoners, as in the case of poore people, otherwise to procure one or two suffitient persons as their suretyes to become bound with them in a bond of a suffitient penalty unto the Bailiffe and overseers of the poore (for the tyme being) with condicon that the same person or persons shall not crave, request or desire to be releived of the parishoners as in case of poore people.”

This decree was reaffirmed in the following year, when it was ordered

“That noe person within this Leet shall lett any house to any Forreyner untill suffitient security be given unto the Bayliff of this Burrough to save harmlesse the parish of the charge of himselfe, his wife and children upon payne of £10.”

At a View in 1630 the jury imposed “a payne of £5 apeice upon Richard West, John Billingham of Pilewell, William Shudd and William Albury, severally that they doe give up their severall and respective accompts just, and reasonable of their severall receipts and disbursements of the moneyes of the Towne and burrough received & disbursed by them in the tyme of their severall tymes of being Bayliffes of the sayd Burrough, to be given up by them unto John Steed th’elder, John Steed the younger, William Markes, Matthew Cobden, John Haselgrove and Richard Boxold, before the last day of this instant moneth of May.”

In May, 1634, a penalty of 20s. was imposed on John Young, now elected Bailiff of the Borough, not to permit any standing for tradesmen in the market house, the fish crosse, the butter house, or the footway towards the Inn called the Bell, on market or fair days during the following year except for butter, fish, eggs, apples, &c.

In April, 1652, Edward Allen, Robert Ede, Thomas Dudman, Robert Comber, John Haselgrove, William Ede, William Baxter, Thomas Yalden, Thomas Clerke and Thomas Chalcroft, were reported as common Alehouse Keepers who had broken the Assize in selling their Beere and Ale, and were fined sixpence each.

At the same court it was presented that Richard West and Robert Bradfold "keep Quearnes within this Leet for grindeing of Corne, and take excessive Toll contrary to the Law," they were fined sixpence each.

Richard West was an old offender; nominally he had been taking excessive gain for at least 26 years, but the extent of his moral obliquity was perhaps small. He died in 1653, and out of his gains left 30s. to the poor people of Haselmere, and 10s. towards the reparations of the church (see Chapter XV.).

In 1654 it was forbidden to throw anything into the pond within the Borough, to corrupt or spoil the water, under penalty of 10s., or to lay any dunghill within the said Borough above the space of one month, under penalty of 12d.

In 1655 the Jury imposed a "Payne of 5s. upon John Norman for every tyme that he shall permit his wife to annoy and corrupt the water att Towne-well within this Leet by washing Bullocks Intrailes there"; and "Payne of 5s. apiece upon Margaret Comber, William Ryde and Robert Holt to make a Dore and Cover to the well near the market house within this Leet within one moneth next ensueing, the same well haveing been made by them for their private use, and is now dangerous for children and others that way passing.

At a Court Leet held in April, 1658, the Jury imposed a payne of 40s. upon the Inhabitants that they make and provide a Ducking stoole within 2 months; and they presented that the Markett House, Fishcrosse and Buttercrosse within this Borrough were very ruinous and in great decay

for want of reparacons, to the great danger of such people as came to the Mercate here, and to the great prejudice of this Borrough, and that Robert Cobden and William Shudd were Feoffees in trust for the said Borrough, who ought to repair the same out of the Town stock and give an accompt thereof. They also imposed a penalty of £10 apiece upon s^d Robert Cobden and William Shudd well and sufficiently to repaire the same markett house, fishcrosse and Buttercrosse.

Probably the stricter manners of Puritan times led to the introduction or renewal of a ducking stool, an instrument of punishment employed for three classes of offenders, *viz.* witches, women scolds, and bakers selling under-weight bread; it was chiefly used for the second class. In most villages it stood by the side of a pond on the village green, or by the village well. We lack information concerning the position of the Haslemere ducking stool, and there is no trace of its being used to punish Bakers, or indeed of its use at any time.

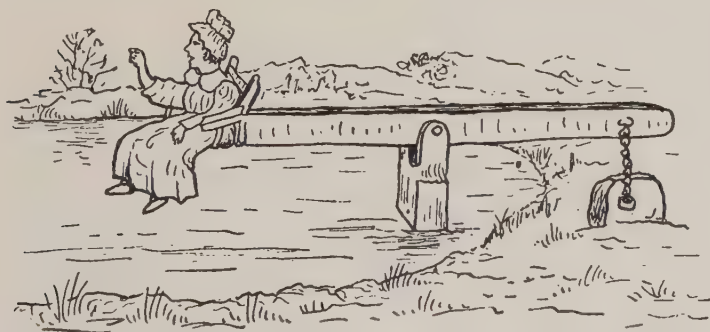


Fig. 13.—Ducking chair at Worthing in 1785. After Joseph Stevens, 'Some Municipal Punishments in the Middle Ages.'

"No brawling wives, no furious wenches,
No fire so hot but water quenches."

Benjamin West,

—'Miscellaneous Poems,' 1780, p. 84.

CHAPTER XV.

SOME SEVENTEENTH CENTURY WILLS.

THE wills given in the present chapter are chiefly those of members of the yeoman class, and the families concerned are the Steeds, Billinghamursts, Lushers, Wests, and Maghwicks.

During the seventeenth century the term yeoman was frequently applied to the members of the middle class below the rank of gentry by way of compliment. In the strictest sense a yeoman was a freeholder. The income of a very wealthy one was about £500 per annum, but that of an average yeoman was, according to Chamberlayne,* from £40 to £50 a year.

The wills of this period—often of attractively quaint phraseology—afford some interesting glimpses of home life. We learn the names of the various rooms, and make acquaintance with the stout homely furniture, *e. g.*, Richard Lusher refers to “those twoe long thick Tables, now standing in the Hall and Parlor wth the fformes and Benches about them,” and to “the great old Chest in the Church yarde Chamber,” presumably a room with a window overlooking the churchyard.

We ascertain that pewter and iron goods were specially prized, witness Robert Lusher’s “pewter pinte pott to drink in,” and “the paire of Andyrans of ye lesser sort”: also, added by Thomazine Billinghamurst to her will as a sort of afterthought, an “iron pot with a chap in the brime.”

We find, too, that then, as now and ever will be, the feminine mind was preoccupied with matters of costume. The “best peticoate” and the “best gowne,” were carefully allotted; also (*inter alia*) a “sad + cloth Wastcoate.” Waistcoats were in general use in the seventeenth century. Pepys

* ‘State of England’ (first published, 1669).

† An advertisement for a truant boy in 1681 refers to his coat and cap of sad-coloured cloth, and his sad-coloured silk stockings. Malcolm, ‘Manners,’ ii. 332.

notes in his Diary (July 13th, 1663) that the Queen looked mighty pretty in a white laced waistcoate and a crimson short pettycoate.

We see the troublesome daughter cut off with the proverbial shilling, by Robert Lusher, "unto my daughter Dorotheie onlie xijd."

1609, April 12. Elizabeth Steede W^o of Haslemere an aged woman at the point of 100 years by nuncupative will desired that her goods should be divided amongst all her 6 children (3 sons and 3 daughters). The parties having agreed to the will and that the testatrix had intended John Steed her son and heir to be executor, he proved Arch. C. of Surr. 2 June, 1609.

The following is a *précis* of the will of March 1st, 1636-7, of John Steede of the Burrowe of Hasellmere, yeoman, who desired to be buried in the church of Haislmore, and left legacies to the church of Haislmore, 10s.; the poor of Heaslemore, 40s.; John Heaslgrove, Senr., 40s.; Franncys Heaslgrove, 1 sheep; Henry Court, Senr., 20s.; John Court, 3 sheep; Henry Court, Junr., 1 sheep; Godson, John Billinghamurst, 20s.; John Prat, 20s.; William Prat, 20s.; Anthony Prat, 20s.; John Valler, 1 lamb; Charles Jenner, 1 lamb; Katherine Lickfold, 2s. 6d.; Wife Margery and son John, Executs.; John Heaslgrove, Senr., and Thomas Upton, Junr., Overseers, and to each, 10s. [Prob. Arch. C. of Surr., May 13th, 1637, by John Steede, the son, Power reserved for Margery, the wife.]

The above John Steede died April 3rd, 13 Chas. I. [1637], seized of 40 acres of land and pasture called Bowland in Par. of Thursley; 16 acres of land and pasture called Harehurst, in Thursley; and 1 messuage and 60 acres of land, meadows, and pasture called Whatmans in Par. of Haselmore. John Steede, his eldest son and nearest heir aged 40 years. Bowlands held of the Manor of Frithinghurst; Harehurst held of the Manor of Selhurst [Wintershall]; Whatmans held of Poynings More, Esq., as of his Hundred of Godalming, by rent of 5s. 4d., and service of the Hundred court every three weeks.*

By will of 1639, August 31, the son of the above John Steed by the name of John Steed of Haslemere. Yeoman

* Misc. Escæt. Chanc. 528, Part 23.

gave 40s. to the church of Haslemere, 40s. to the poore of Haslemere. £30 for and towards the charges of buying of a new Church bell to be hanged upp and made tuneable to be rung with other the now bells being within the Steeple of the Church of Haslemere aforesaid, so as the inhabitants and parishioners of Haslemere aforesaid shall beare the residue of y^e charges which the same bell shall cost; and also cause the said bell to be bought and hanged upp in the said steeple within two years at the farthest next after my decease. In default the £30 to be distributed amongst his poore kindred at the discretion of the overseers of his will and of his Father in Law Richard West the elder of Haslemere and of his Son Richard West the younger, the only brother of Joane the testator's then wife. His said wife Joane and said brother Richard West to be Executors. Cousin John Haslegrove the elder, and loving neighbor and friend Thomas Upton, Mercer, to be Overseers. To s^d Thomas Upton 40s.; to s^d John Haslegrove £8; to John, Thomas, and Francis Haslegrove [sons of s^d John] 40s. apiece; to William Haslegrove, another son, £8; to godson John Billingham of Pilewell 10s.; to the Ringers for his Buriall 10s.; to cousin John Pratt, son of aunt Pratt, dec^d £10; to Jespar Pratt, son of s^d John £10; to cousins William and Anthony Pratt 20s. apiece; to cousin Henry Court the elder £10; to James Court, son of s^d Henry £10. John and Henry Court, two other sons £5 apiece; to cousin George Court, brother of s^d Henry the elder £5; to godson John Taylour of Hardam £5; to cousin Anne, wife of William Taylor £3; to cousin John Valler, then dwelling with him £10; to godsons, *viz.* John son of Henry Steed of Farnhurst & John Good, £5 each; to cousin John, son of Robert Balden £5; to godson and cousin Henry Albery £5; to god-daughter Elizabeth West, the daughter of said Richard West the y^r 40s.; to god-daughter Anne Upton, daughter of s^d Thomas Upton 20s.; to cousin John son of Henry Stevens 40s.; to god-daughter the daughter of John Chandler 20s.; to John son of Nicholas Steed of Linchmore £5; to every one of his other god-children 12d. apiece.

Lands &c. called Whatmans in Haslemere were charged with the legacies and for that purpose given to Richard West the younger for 20 years. If Testator should die without children, he devised.

- (a) to his cousin John Billinghamurst, Son and heir of his cousin John Billinghamurst late of Amberley Yeoman dec^d. and his heirs, &c., Whatmans after the 20 years.
- (b) to his cousin and godson Francis one of the sons of Francis Jackman of Thursley Carpenter and his heirs, &c., his estate and reversion in the piece of land being an orchard and garden with the dwelling house and barn thereon erected lately by the Testator and demised for 500 years to said Francis Jackman the elder at a rent of 13s. 4d. by lease 26 August 1639, situate in Thursley against the Kings high way from the Butter house of the Borough of Haslemere towards Harecroft and Hasthill on the North: also the 13s. 4d. to the said godson.
- (c) to his Wife Joane for life his other messuages, dwelling houses, barns lands &c. in Haslemere and Thursley, and his goods and chattels not otherwise bequeathed.
- (d) and after Joane's death, to his said cousin John Billinghamurst, son and heir of said cousin John Billinghamurst dec., the fee simple of said houses &c. &c. in Haslemere and Thursley.

Other legacies in money were given by a memo. attached to the will before execution; and, afterwards, the Testator willed that the whole charge of the will should be paid.

He died about 16th October, 1639.

1652, July 5.

Thomazine Billinghamurst of Haselmere widdowe—unto my sonne Robert Billinghamurst 1s.—to my sonne Richard Billinghamurst my great bible—unto my daughter Elizabeth the wife of Richard Chitney my best hat and other hats with a green wastcoate—unto my daughter Joane the wife of Adame Walker my best holland kercher and a Cambricke handkercher—to my daughter Thomazine the wife of W^m Adams my stamell Petticoate and a sad clothe Wastcoate—to my daughter Mary y^e wife of Tho: Emps my best cloth Petticoate and a holland handkercher—to my daughter Katherin my feather bed and steddle wth a bolster and 3 pillowes a Coverlet and a blanket and a paire of sheetes—rest of Goods etc. my debts etc. paid, unto my daughters Frances Billinghamurst and Honour Billinghamurst—whome executrixes. Moreover, before signing etc. to my daughter

Katherine my Iron pot wth a Chap in y^e brime—to my said daughter Katherine my chest wth a falling locke—m^{ke} of s^d Thomazine.

Proved at Westm^r 24 January 1655-6 by Honour Billinghamurst — Power reserved to the other executrix [Brent 351].

1652 Novem^r 5.

Thomas Billinghamurst of the Par. of S^t Olaves, Southwarke, Factor, unto brother Richard Billinghamurst all that my Messuage or Tenement with thapp^s in Hazelmere, Surr—unto said Richard Billinghamurst his heyres and assignes for ever and for default of such issue to the right heyres of me etc.—unto my Mother Thomazin Billinghamurst £3, part of legacy bequeathed me by will of John Billinghamurst my Father dec^d—unto my sister Katherine Billinghamurst £3 more of like money—unto my sister Elizabeth Chittye £3 more of like money—unto my Brother Robert Billinghamurst my cloath suite etc.—unto my sister Thomazin my bed—3 pieces of fine East India stuff for carpetting, etc.—unto my Fower sisters Jone, Marye, Honour, and Frances the just quantity of 24 Cotton Clothes etc.—unto Brother in law Thomas Imprimis (*sic*)* 2 shirts, 1 new red sarge wastecoate etc. unto said Richard Chittye my Brother in Lawe my stuffe suite etc.—amongst my 5 sisters 3 Cases of strong water etc.—Residue of goods, etc. to Friends Adam Walker, Blacksmith, and William Adams, Waterman, whom Executors. Proved before Judges 2 May 1653 [Brent 132].

1633 September 19.

Robert Lusser of Haselmere gent xix September 1633 unto the Church of Haslemere xii^d unto the poore people of Haselmere v^s unto Dorotheie my now wife all her wearing apparell and xx^{li} my lynnyn whatsoever and one chest of my greatest cheste one little table and two pewter platters two porrengers of pewter half a dozen of pewter spoones half a dozen of trenchers, one little chaire and cushion one of my lower stooles one pewter candlestick one pewter pinte pott to drink in and * * * * . Unto her onlie the use, during etc. liffe, of my cubberd now standing in the parlor of my now dwelling house in Haselmere—alsoe only the use etc. during liffe, of one paire of

* Probably miscopied in Probate Register for Imps.

bellowes one paire of tonges and of one paire of andyrans of y^e lesser sort of andyrans—my executor shall have said cubbord bellowes etc. after decease of my said wife—unto wife, only for use etc. during liffe, bedsted etc. within the kitchen chamber of my s^d dwelling house—my sonne Richard Lussher shall have same bedsted etc. after dec. of my said wife—unto said Richard Lussher all other goods etc. heretofore, with my agreement, nominated etc. in a certeyne writtinge purporting a deed of guift thereof in considⁿ of part of his marriage porcon, as by said writing being as yet unsealed and with my said son remaining, particularlie appeares.—Unto every of the children of my said sonne Richard x^s a peece, and unto my daughter Elizabeth x^s and to her sonne Henry xx^s unto my daughter Ann x^s and to her sonne John xx^s—unto my daughter Dorothe onlie xij^d—my sonne Thomas Lussher my sole executor—unto him all etc. other my goodes etc.

William Shudd of Haselm^r yoman ov^rseer, unto him ij^s vi^d—said wife shall have her interest or use of all my monye for one yeere—S^d Robert Lussher. Witness Math. Cobden * * * Tailor, William Shudd. Proved at Winchester in Bishops Court 25 May 1637 by Thomas Lussher, Executor.*

1638, Sept^r 15.

Dorothe Lusher of Haselmore widowe—unto my eldest sonne Richard Lusher £3—unto my sonne Thomas Lusher only 12^d—unto my daughter Elizabeth wife of William Balchyn my best peticoate and unto her daughter Maudlyn Hunt 10^s—unto my daughter Anne the wife of John Hewit my best gowne and £5, and unto her daughter Elizabeth Hewett 10^s—unto my god daughter Constance Lusher the daug^r of my said sonne Richard, 10^s—unto my daughter Dorothe the wife of Dennys Batre all other my goods moneys etc. under condition that the same shall be ordered and disposed of by my executors to and for the yearly livelihood and maintenance of my said daughter Dorothe and her child or children without the medlinge or contradiccon of her said

* An Inventory dated 5 May, 1637, by Richard West the elder and Edmond Burle of Haslemere, Yeomen, refers to the various rooms, etc., viz. Parlor, Hall, Buttery and Milk house, Kitchen, Bakehouse, Kitchen chamber, Parlor chamber, Chamber over the Buttery, Chamber over the hall. £103 0 0.

Husband Dennys Batree for the better discharging the said parish of any charge which shall or may happen by reason of the ill husbandry of the said Dennys. And all my said legacies (save onlie my said daughter Dorothie's) shall be paid onlie out of my Legacie of £20 due unto me from my said sonne Thomas the executor of my late Husband Robert Lusher dec^d; friends Richard Weste the yonger and Edmond Burle the yonger both of Haselmore yeomen to execute will—said Dennys shall not be suffered by them to meddle with his said wife her said legacie without the consent of my said Executors.

Prob. P. C. Cant. 4 December 1638 by the oath of the Executors [Lee 178].

There was evidently trouble in the family. Dorothy the daughter apparently had made an unfortunate match with one Dennys Batree (April 16th, 1632) before the date of her Father's will (Sept. 19th, 1633), and the penalty was being paid at the date of her Mother's (Sept. 15th, 1638). It is not clear whether Dennys Batree was a bad husband or a bad farmer, or why Thomas Lusher the Father's Executor was cut off with a legacy of 12d. by the Mother.

1671 Novem. 30.

Last day of November 1671 Richard Lussher of Hasellmore Surrey Gent. Unto my Sonne in lawe Edmund Upton 5^s, unto his sonne Edmund Upton my granchild £30 at 22 yeares and a silver spoone after my dec: unto my daughter Margaret Lusser all that my Messuage wherein I nowe inhabit togeather wth Gardens Orchardes Barnes Stables buildinge Landes and p^rmisses for 10 yeares after the date hereof—after expiratⁿ of Terme I give etc., Messuage etc. unto my Grandchild Thomas Upton and his heires for ev^r. And also those twoe longe thick Tables, now standing in the Hall and Parlor wth the fformes and Benches about them, the greate Cuppboard now standing in the Parlor, the ffurnesse wth the vault Tubb and Barrelle thereunto belonging, the Two Iron Backs in the Hall and Parlor Chimneye, wth the shorte (?Cast) Andirons there standing, one greate Iron Pott and lidd, the Iron oven lidd and the great old Chest in the Church yarde Chamber which said goods etc. to be left unto him with the House—also £40—thus—£20 towards making him fitt for an Attorney and the residue when he shall attayne unto the age of 25 yeares—or

to bind him forth an Apprentice. And alsoe one ffeather bedd etc. to be delivered on demand. Unto Constance and Elizabeth Upton my Grandchildren £10 a peece when they shall attain 18 years, unto my aforesaid Daughter Margaret Lusser all etc. my goods etc. herein not before bequeathed—whome executrix—my Brother Thomas Lusser of Chiddingfold, Mercer, and Robert his sonne to be overseers.

(Witnesses) Thomas Lusher and Jo Launder, Jun. Executrix, sworn and will endorsed 18 May 1672. Prob. Comm. C. Surr. 18 May 1673 [? 1672] by Margaret Lusher, Executrix.

26 July 1653.

Richard West, the elder, of the Burroughe of Haslemere Yoman—towards the reparations of the church 10s.—to the poor people of Haslemere 30^s—to daughter Elizabeth West for life his then dwelling house situate against the then Butchers shambles within the said Burrough, together with his mill house and slaughter house, hey house, buildings, gate roome, garden, and orchard thereunto belonging. Also to the said daughter Elizabeth the said Butchers shambles and his house and garden &c. at Sheppard's hill, within the said Burrough, for four score years if she so long lived. Also unto the governor or governors, guardian or guardians of the said Elizabeth an annuity of £6 to be paid by his grandson Richard West, and £100 more. The reversion of the dwelling house &c. against the Shambles to his Executor [the grandson Richard West] and his issue: in default to his Grandchild Jane Blackwell and her heirs. The reversion of the said Butchers shambles and the house &c. at Shepherds hill to the said Richard West; and, if he died without children, to the said Jane Blackwell her executors and assigns. Money legacies to the said Jane Blackwell and two other grandchildren Elizabeth Blackwell and Mary Blackwell, and to daughter Jone, Wife of Richard Harding, and if she died without children to his four grandchildren Elizabeth West and Jane, Elizabeth and Mary Blackwell. The legacies to be in full satisfaction of promises concerning the marriage portions of his daughter Jane late wife of Thomas Blackwell and said daughter Joane. Money Legacies to grandchild Elizabeth West, to kinsman John West son of his Brother Henry West of North Chappell

and Daniel West and Joane West, the brother and sister of John. To his sister's son John Hedd and to the daughter of John Hedd's sister Elizabeth Ireland and to John Hedds eldest Son. He appointed his kinsman Nicholas West of Pleistead Sussex and the said Richard Harding to be his overseers of his will, and governors of his daughter Elizabeth. The bestead in the chamber over the hall in his then dwelling house with the beds and furniture thereto to remain as standers. He directed the payment of his debts, legacies &c. out of his lands &c. held on mortgage and out of his goods, money &c. except out of his houses, shambles &c. given to Elizabeth. He released his Executor Richard West from £60 for which his lands called Kirdfoldes in Haslemere stood engaged. Residue of goods &c. to the grandchildren before referred to and to his daughters Elizabeth and Joane. Proved at Westminster 3 Febr. 1653-4. [Alchin 379.]

The following will of Sept. 7th, 1641, was that of his son who had died before him, *viz.*

Richard West the younger of Haselmer Yeoman, towards the newe ceiling of the new part of the Church of Haselmer £3. To the Poor of said Parish £2. To the poor of Lurgesall £1. To son Laurance £700 to be bestowed upon a peece of land for him as soon as convenient—To daughter Elizabeth £400 at 18 to be paid by son Richard—To son Richard the rent of Whatmans land in Haselmer (to make up Elizabeths portion, if insufficient to be made up out of other of Richards lands)—To son Richard all his lands, on condition that he paid his (the Testator's) wife Acases her Joynture and his Father Sturt his rent out of Whedowne, and his Aunt Candlars rent, from time to time as it grew due—His wife should have the house he then lived in during her life, if she would live in it—To his Father during life, the garden platt and that ould part of the Barne which was first built with free liberty to the same with the Cowe houses belonging to the same and the two upper Skillinges, except only to himself (the Testator) the Arbour the stable with the hay howse and the new ende of the Barne—The great table in the Parlour with the wainscott benches and the table in the Kitchen to be Standards. To son Richard one of the best beds—His Father and Father (in law) Sturt to be Overseers. Power to them to sell all the

underwoods in Grenland to make up Lawrences £700 if less would not serve—To his wife all goods not before given, for life: then to son Richard—To her £50. To Daugh. Elizabeth £100 more at 21—To be paid out of Whatmans, or out of land of son Richard. Adm. with will annexed P. C. Cant. 4 June 1642. Granted to Alice West the Relict. [Campbell 77.]

According to Inq. P. M. [Chanc. Series II., vol. 752, No. 202], Richard West died 22 April, 1642, seized of Rundhurst (60 acres) and Grenelandes (16 acres) both in Lurgashall: and (*int. al.*) a messuage and garden in the Borough of Haselmore in his own occupⁿ; Pope's mede (3 acres) in the same Borough; lands formerly called Highfeildes and Neale lands but then Swanneland in the par. of Haselmore; Southland and Wheydon (60 acres) in the same parish; and Brokelandes in Chiddingfold. Richard his son and heir aged 7 years and 2 weeks.

The following was the will of the son,* *viz.*—11 Feb^r 1674 [1673-4]. Richard West of Lurgashall Sussex Gent—To son Caleb £100 at 14 to put him apprentice—To said son Caleb his lands called Asted in Godallming at 22 years—To daughter Ellinor £500 at marriage or 21 years. To daughter Elizabeth land called Barfould in Parish of Lurgashall in the occupⁿ of John Fauchin, and Porpister meadow in parish of Frinsham in occupⁿ of Will^m Chitty at 21—also £80 at 21 or marriage—Rest of lands to wife Ellinor, whom he appointed executrix, to enjoy during widowhood, and after to son Caleb and heirs for ever—Overseers, his Kinsmen Mr. William Willkinson of London, Skinner, and John Layfeild Rector of Chiddingfould, and his friend Isaac Woodruffe of North Chappell Clarke—20^s apeece to buy rings.

Prob. P. C. Cant. 8 June 1674 by Ellinor West the relict and executrix. [Bunce 78.]

Rundhurst, or Roundhurst, belonged at one time to a family named Cooper *alias* Steninge; perhaps to Thomas Cooper *alias* Steninge of Lurgashall, who, by will of 7 Nov., 1597, devised a property called Nether Rownderst to his son Richard, on condition that one John Smith of the parish of Kyrford, gent. suffered no

* Returned as one of the members for Haslemere, in 1660.

molestation for any yron mine or anie manner of wood etc., growing etc. or taken out of any parcel of land called Greene lande in Lurgashall. There were many other lands etc. left to Richard, and also to another son Thomas, and legacies to daughters Elizabeth and Jone at the age of 18 years. His wife Joane was Executrix, and was to have rents, etc. until sons Thomas and Richard were severally 14 years of age. Prob. P. C. Cant. 20 June, 1598. [Lewyn 54.] It may be conjectured that the daughter Elizabeth was the Elizabeth Cooper referred to below as the wife of Richard West.

By will of 24 July, 1609, Richard Cooper *alias* Steaninge of Hasilmere, yeoman, left £10 apiece to his two sisters, and to each one of their children 40s. and legacies (*inter alia*) to every one of the servants of his father-in-law and his mother. He appointed Thomas Cooper *alias* Steyninge, his brother, executor; and directed that William Yalden of parish of Lodsworth, yeoman, should have the keeping of his brother until of full age. Adm. of will granted, Arch. C. of Surrey, to Richard West of Haslemere Clothier as guardian of Thomas during minority. According to Inq. P. M., held in 1611 [Ch. Series II., vol. 323, No. 84] Richard Cowper *alias* Stenyngge died 24 July, 1609, seized of (*int. al.*) a messuage called Rendhurst *alias* Rundhurst and 60 acres of land; and Greenelands containing 16 acres; leaving Thomas his brother and heir aged 17 years.

The Richard West above mentioned who died seized of Rundhurst etc. 22 April, 1642, may have inherited the property from his mother Elizabeth Cooper who married Richard West 9 Jan. 1605-6.* His son Richard married Eleanor Westbrook. They left several children. The last named Richard West probably resided at Hazelhurst in 1659.

By will of August 19th (year not given) John Maghwick of Heaslemer—being sick in body, etc., “And first my being penitent and sory from the bottom of my heart for my sinnes past, most humbly desireing forgiveness for the same, I give and comitt my soule unto Almighty God my Saviour and Redeemer in whom and by the meritts of Jesus Christ I trust and believe assuredly to be saved and to have for-

* See Haslemere Register, Penfold's ed., p. 52.

givenness and remission of all my sinnes—and that my soule with my body at the generall day of resurrection shall rise againe with Joy, and through the meritts of Christ's death and passion, possesse and inheritt the Kingdome of heaven prepared for his elect and chosen and my body to be buried in a place where it shall please my Executor."

As to temporal estate he directed that the debts and duties which he owed, etc., should be well contented, etc., and appointed his son John Maghwick Executor. He left legacies to several grandchildren, the sons of his said son John—at their respective ages of 21 years, *viz.*—to John and George 12d. each, to Thomas £10, and Peter £5.

The son and executor died before proving the will, and administration thereof was granted by the Probate Court of Canterbury, 15 Feb. 1669, to Grace Magwicke the mother and guardian assigned to the grandchildren during their minority. [Penn 25.]

CHAPTER XVI.

EARLY POLITICAL HISTORY.

THE authorities for the following chapter are mainly 'House of Commons Journal,' 'House of Commons Return,' No. 69 of 1878, Rushworth's 'Historical Collections,' Rapin's 'History of England,' and the Loseley MSS.

In 1601 Haslemere, as part of the Godalming Hundred and Manor, was granted by the Crown to Sir George More, whose nephew, Francis Wolley, Esq., was returned to Parliament by the Borough in that year. Sir George's grandson, Poynings More, Esq. (afterwards Knight and Baronet), was returned with Sir Francis Carew for Haslemere in the last Parliament of James I. (January, 1623-4), and the two succeeding Parliaments of Charles I. (April, 1625, and January, 1625-6). George Grimes and Sir Thomas Canon followed in 1627-8; and Sir John Jaques, Bart.,* and Sir William Elliott, Knight,† represented Haslemere in the Short Parliament, which lasted only from April 13th to May 5th, 1640.

Whether or not any of the elections had up to this date been contested is not known, but it would seem that there were at least three candidates for seats in the Long Parliament, which met on November 3rd, 1640. What happened is not quite certain. A partly illegible Return of Sir John Jaques, the former member, dated October 17th, 1640, is still in existence. It appears to relate to one burgess representative only; and, as the bulk of the Returns to this Parliament have been lost, the preservation of the document is possibly due to its withdrawal from the file as invalid. Rushworth states that the names of John Goodwin and Poynings More, Esquires, were called over as Burgesses representing Haslemere on the day of the meeting

* One of H.M.'s Gentlemen Pensioners—created Bart. in 1628; of London in 1636, and of Haslemere 1641; buried January, 1660-61. [See Chapter XXI. under Haslemere house.]

† Of Busbridge, Godalming.

of the House. Poynings More was certainly taking part in the proceedings of the House in May, 1641, when he supported the form of a Declaration proposed to be taken for the preservation of the Protestant religion.

The name of Mr., then Sir Poynings, More is not mentioned amongst those excluded by Pride's Purge in 1648, and he presumably retained his seat in the "Rump" until his death in April, 1649. On June 22nd, 1649, steps were taken for the issue of a writ for the election of a Burgess for the Borough of Haslemere in his place, and on July 17th order was given for the admission of Carey Raleigh, elected for that Borough.*

Haslemere does not appear to have been represented in the two Parliaments which respectively met in September, 1654, and September, 1656, after Cromwell's expulsion of the Rump in April, 1653.

There was a triangular contest in connection with Richard Cromwell's first Parliament. Henry FitzJames, John Hooke,† and John Westbrook,‡ were the candidates. Messrs. FitzJames and Hooke were returned on January 24th, 1658-9. Parliament met on January 27th, and Mr. Westbrook petitioned against the return, with the result that on March 23rd, 1658-9, the Committee of Privileges reported that the question upon the election of Mr. Hooke being whether the Freeholders of the Borough, who were not inhabitants there, had voted in the election of Burgesses, the Committee were of opinion that such Freeholders as were inhabitants within the Borough had votes, and that Mr. Westbrook and Mr. FitzJames were duly elected by the major part of such votes as had voices and ought to elect. The House concurred, and order was given for the Bailiff of Haslemere to attend; and on March 31st, 1659, being informed that the Bailiff of Haslemere was without at the door, and that the Deputy of the Clerk of the Commonwealth in Chancery attended with the Indenture and return whereby Henry FitzJames and Mr. John

* He was the son of Sir Walter Raleigh, born in the Tower during his father's first imprisonment.

† Of Bramshot, closely connected with the Parliamentary party. John Pym married his aunt. Francis Rouse, the Speaker in the Barebones Parliament, was the brother of his grandmother Barbara, wife of an earlier John Hooke.

‡ John Westbrook, J.P., a member of one of the later Westbrook families of Godalming.

Hooke were returned, they were called in, and the Bailiff did, in the presence of the House, rase and put out of the said Indenture the name of the said John Hooke, and did instead thereof insert the name of John Westbrooke, Esq.

Parliament was, however, soon dissolved on April 22nd; and it is a matter of history that some 42 surviving members of the Rump met on May 7th, 1659, and dissolved themselves on March 16th, 1659–60, after issuing out writs for a new Parliament to meet on April 25th.

John Westbrook and Richard West* were returned on April 19th: and this, the Convention Parliament, invited the King to return, &c., and was dissolved on December 29th, 1660.

A new Parliament was summoned to meet on May 8th, 1661, and there were at least four candidates for the Haslemere seats, *viz.*, George Evelyn, Thomas Morrice, James Gresham,† and Challoner Chute. The two former were returned by one Indenture of March 27th, 1661, and the two latter by another; and on the meeting of Parliament two petitions were presented against the return of Messrs. Evelyn and Morrice, one by Mr. Gresham, the defeated candidate, the other by Michael Welland, Esq., and John Baldwin. They were dealt with promptly. On May 20th the Committee of Privileges, &c., reported that the Inhabitant Freeholders had only voice in election, and that Messrs. Evelyn and Morrice had the majority of the voices, and were duly elected; and in this the House concurred. The Committee also reported that the Bailiff of Haslemere said that if they had but five voices he would have returned Mr. Chute and Mr. Gresham, and that it lay in his little Pate to return whom he pleased. The House then resolved that the Sergeant-at-Arms do bring the Bailiff of Haslemere in custody to the Bar of the House to-morrow morning to answer for his misdemeanor in making the Return for the said Borough, and to amend the Return of the Writ.

On the following day—May 21st—the Bailiff was brought to the table of the House by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and his return of Burgesses was amended by rasing out the names

* Of Haslemere family. At one time of Hazelhurst, and later of Rundhurst. He married Eleanor, one of John Westbrook's sisters.

† A cousin of Sir William More. At one time resided at Haslemere house. [See Chapter XXI.]

of Mr. Chute and Master Gresham, and by inserting the names of Mr. Evelyn and Master Morris [*sic*]. The Bailiff being then taken to the Bar of the House, Mr. Speaker did reprove him for his offence, and did let him know that he was worthy of severe punishment, and liable to be sued at law for his false Returns. The Bailiff, appearing to be a very ignorant person and craving the mercy of the House, was commanded to withdraw; and the said Bailiff being again brought into the Bar of the House by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and humbly craving the mercy and pardon of this House upon his knees, it was ordered that he be discharged from the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms; paying his fees.

The foregoing resolutions did not make any reference to the annual value of the freehold conferring the franchise, or to the necessity or otherwise that it should be a burgage tenement paying part of the quit rent payable to the Lord of Godalming manor, and duly entered on the Court Rolls as held by the elector. These questions, which subsequently caused much contention, were perhaps not raised in the petitions, because, as has been conjectured, the voters were all holders of genuine burgage tenements. The number of freeholders is said to have been 33 in April, 1662, and to have been reduced to 30 in 1664, but increased to 34 in 1666. A complete list renewed on April 24th, 1667, includes 38 burgage freeholds, but 3 were in the hands of females, and 3 Freeholders held two burgages apiece. Of the remainder some were possibly held by non-residents disqualified from voting; although, as will subsequently appear, able to create voters by cunningly contrived conveyances of their freeholds to residents within the Borough.

The Parliament of 1661 was not dissolved until January 24th, 1678-9, but in the interim a vacancy was caused by the death of Thomas Morrice. One of the candidates was Sir Philip Lloyd, a stranger, who went to the poll with Sir William More; Mr. Dereham, another candidate, retiring in favour of Sir Philip. Sir William gained the day so far as numbers were concerned (18 as against 12 votes), and was returned under date June 7th, 1675. Sir Philip presented a petition against the Return, but the Committee of the House does not appear to have made any report. The interference of strangers seems to have been resented by

many of the Burgesses, and a somewhat remarkable agreement between 17 Freeholders and inhabitants of the Borough was entered into for the purpose of regulating the elections and preventing abuses.

Parliament was, as already stated, dissolved on January 24th, 1678-9, and writs were issued for the election of a new Parliament to meet on March 6th. The candidates for Haslemere were Sir William More, Mr. James Gresham, and a Mr. Dorrington, a stranger to the place, who was effectually excluded from election by prompt action of local managers.

The Bailiff received the Sheriff's precept on Thursday, February 6th, 1678-9, and about 4 in the afternoon went to the usual place under the market house; and gave notice, by the Crier, of the receipt of the Precept; and that he intended to proceed to the execution thereof the next day. Accordingly, the next morning, he went with some 24 Freeholders into the election chamber; and there, first causing the market bell to be rung to give notice of what they were about, the Precept was read, first in Latin and then in English, and they unanimously chose Sir William More and Mr. Gresham to be their Burgesses, &c., and signed the Indenture of Return.

Some of the reasons for this promptitude were quaint—*e.g.* the following day, Saturday, was the Guildford and Petworth market day; Mr. Tanner, an elector and attorney at law, who could alone assist the Bailiff in reading the Precept and making the Indenture, had to go to London on the following Monday. John Wakeford, another elector, had to be in London on the same day to put his son out as an apprentice.

The victory was, however, somewhat barren. Parliament was dissolved on the following July 10th, and another summoned to meet on October 17th, 1679.

Sir William More, James Gresham, Denzil Onslow, and Francis Dorrington were candidates for Haslemere, and the election took place on August 30th or 31st. There was a remarkable increase in the number of votes polled—not less than 65 as against not more than 27 in the previous February—that is to say, there were nominally given to Sir William More 33, James Gresham 30, Denzil Onslow 34, and Francis Dorrington 34.

William Rapley, the Bailiff, under date August 30th, first returned Sir William More and Mr. Onslow as elected; but about three weeks later, at the instance of Mr. Gresham, made a revised return of the election of that gentleman and Sir William, on the plea that two persons had voted for them whose names were not on the Poll; Mr. Dorrington was apparently left out, on the grounds that he was not a Burgess resident of Haslemere.

The case came before the House of Commons, and upon the report of the Committee of Elections, made on November 11th, 1680, it was resolved that Denzill Onslow and Francis Dorrington were duly elected; and order was given for the attendance of the Clerk of the Crown and the Bailiff of the Borough of Haslemere. On the following morning the second Indenture of Return was taken off the file, and the name of Francis Dorrington substituted for that of Sir William More in the original Return.

Messrs. Onslow and Dorrington accordingly took their seats, but soon lost them on the dissolution of Parliament in the following January [1680-1].

The Bailiff's misconduct had, however, been so flagrant that Mr. Onslow took proceedings against him for the double Return, claiming £200 damages; and, when the case came on for trial at the Kingston Assizes on July 20th, 1681, the evidence showed that the art of manufacturing Burgage freeholders had made considerable progress. Among other things, five conveyances were found to have been in the nature of a fraud. Ten or twelve conveyances were put into Court, which were proved by the writer thereof to have been made by Mr. Gresham's order, to make so many votes at a former election in which he had been concerned.

It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that Haslemere politicians did not stick at trifles, even when brought before the high tribunal of the House. Some private instructions of the period go to show that evidence was to be given to prove that an elector "did openly boast and brag that their lyes were better harkened to and believed at the Parliament Howse than the truest tales th' other side could tell."

At the trial the Bailiff seems to have pleaded "custom" as an extenuation, but the Judges expressed a strong adverse opinion, and one Billinghurst was ordered to attend at the

King's Bench next Michaelmas. The result of the order has not been discovered.

In the meanwhile another election had been held in February, 1680-1, when Sir William More and George Woodroffe were returned. Parliament met at Oxford on March 21st, 1680-1, and was dissolved on the 28th of the same month.

The King's Speech at the opening, and his subsequent declaration touching his reasons for the dissolution of this and the previous Parliament, gave some of the inhabitants of Haslemere the opportunity of a loyal address dated May 10th, 1681, wherein it was stated that the Declaration (perhaps also the Speech) having been "read publicquely in our Chappell on Sunday being the eight day of this instant, May [they] did thereupon warne a meeteing of all the membars of the said Burrough in our Comon Hall or Chamber on this p^rsent tenth day of May, 1681," where it was unanimously agreed to render . . . thanks . . . for the speech and declaration, &c., &c. It may be added that the compilers of the address expressed stronger confidence in the King's intention to support the Law and the Church of England than later writers have accorded to his Majesty.

No further Parliament was held during this reign; and Sir William More died in 1684, before another election.

After the accession of James II. on February 6th, 1684-5, another Parliament was summoned, and Sir George Vernon and George Woodroffe were returned for Haslemere in March, 1684-5. The meeting took place in May, 1685, and, after sundry prorogations, there was another dissolution on July 2nd, 1687.

During the interregnum which followed the King's flight in December, 1688, and lasted till February 13th, 1688-9, White Titchborne* and Denzill Onslow, Esquires, were returned by Haslemere (January 10th, 1688-9) to the Convention Parliament. George Rodney Bridges was returned with Denzill Onslow on February 24th, 1689-90, and with George Woodroffe on October 25th, 1695.

It was not until the return of Sir Theophilus Oglethorpe and George Vernon, Esq., on August 22nd, 1698, that we

* He married (1665) Elizabeth, daughter of the late John Shudd, of the Hill, Thursley. She died in 1666, and he subsequently married one Ann Supple.

again hear of disputes. The votes were: Mr. Vernon 33, Sir Theophilus Oglethorpe 22, and George Rodney Bridges 12. Mr. Bridges appealed on the grounds that several persons were polled who had no right. Several votes were gained by gifts and promises, &c. The bribery seems to have been unproved; but Elizabeth Downes, passing by the door of Carter, the elder, saw Sir Theophilus discoursing with Carter's wife, desiring the Husband's vote; and she answering that she should anger the friends, he replied, "Mother, never fear, you shall never want." Another witness, *viz.* Elizabeth Tudman, said that at the last Godlyman fair Sir Theophilus gave her and goodman Shudd's daughter, each of them, a straw hat, and said he hoped they would be his friends and their fathers give him their votes, &c. Her father had voted for Mr. Bridges, and Shudd's father for Sir Theophilus.

The House, by a majority of 154 against 139, voted that the petition of Mr. Bridges was frivolous and vexatious.

This Parliament did not last long, and, in consequence of the Tory party getting the upper hand, was dissolved in 1700. Sir Theophilus and George Woodroffe represented the Borough in the Parliament which met in February, 1700-1, and passed the Act settling the succession on the Princess Sophia of Hanover. Friction with France having however arisen, popular opinion turned against the Tories; and in November, 1701, upon the advice of Lord Somers the leader of the Whigs, there was another dissolution. This was followed, in the same month, by another election, at which George Woodroffe and George Vernon were returned for Haslemere. Whether or not Sir Theophilus Oglethorpe had been a candidate is not apparent; his death on April 10th, 1702, removed him from political strife.

William III. died on March 8th, 1701-2: Parliament was dissolved in the following summer, and writs issued for a general election. At this, the first Parliamentary election of Queen Anne's reign, three candidates came forward to represent Haslemere; George Vernon, Lewis Oglethorpe (a son of Sir Theophilus), and James Titchborn, and the Bailiff made a double return on July 17th, 1702, *viz.*, of George Vernon and Lewis Oglethorpe, and George Vernon and James Titchborn. There seems to have been some justification for this in a reasonable doubt whether Mr

Oglethorpe was yet of age. Ultimately it was decided that the return for the Borough of Haslemere be amended by taking off the Indenture by which James Titchborn was returned. Lewis Oglethorpe was wounded at the battle of Schellenberg in July, 1704, and died not long afterwards at the Hague, and on November 22nd, 1704, Thomas Heath, Esq., was returned for Haslemere in his stead.

In May, 1705, George Woodroffe and John Fulham were returned for Haslemere; and in May, 1708, Thomas Onslow and Theophilus Oglethorpe, a brother of the above Lewis; and, Mr. Onslow having elected to serve for Bletchingley, Nicholas Carew was returned in his stead on the following December 13th. At this time the Ministry seems to have been largely composed of members of the Whig party, but by degrees their opponents gained ground, and Parliament was dissolved in September, 1710. This was soon followed by another election, and Sir John Clerke, Bart., and Theophilus Oglethorpe were returned for Haslemere on October 4th, 1710.

This Parliament was only dissolved in 1713, near the end of its triennial term; and on August 25th George Vernon and Thomas Onslow were returned to represent Haslemere in the next. Theophilus Oglethorpe was perhaps also a candidate, and a petition against the Return of Messrs. Vernon and Onslow was delivered on his behalf to the Clerk of the House on September 18th. It seems, however, that he was abroad, and there was doubt whether he could have possibly signed it; in other words, that it was simply a manœuvre of his mother, Lady Oglethorpe: and on March 4th, 1713-14, the petition was rejected. This matter being settled, Mr. Onslow decided to serve for Bletchingley, and Nicholas Carew, Esq., was elected on March 17th, 1713-14, in his stead.

The death of Queen Anne occurred on August 1st, 1714; Parliament was dissolved on January 5th 1714-15; and on February 1st there was another Haslemere election. Four candidates sought the suffrages of the Haslemere electors for the first Parliament of George I., *viz.*, Sir Nicholas Carew, Bart., Sir Montague Blundell, Bart., Mr. Walters (or Waters), and Mr. Vernon. The baronets were returned. A question was raised at this election, perhaps not for the first time, as to the necessity of paying part of the Burgage

rent to the Lord of the Godalming Hundred and Manor; and, on a scrutiny granted by the Bailiff, the votes of all who did not pay Burgage rent were struck out. Ultimately, the names of 24 Burgesses, all freeholders, appeared in the Indenture of Return, but whether they represented all, or a part only of the qualified voters is not apparent. In 1719 and 1720 some of the members of the Government were mixed up with the scandals of the South Sea Bubble, and Parliament was dissolved on March 10th, 1721-22, having nearly completed its extended term of seven years.

At the next election James Oglethorpe, Esq., a younger brother of Lewis and Theophilus, comes upon the Parliamentary stage.



Fig. 14.—Medallion portrait of James Oglethorpe.

CHAPTER XVII.

GENERAL OGLETHORPE AND THE ELECTIONS.

AFTER the death of Sir William More, in 1684, his successors at Loseley ceased to represent Haslemere in the House of Commons for many years. Haslemere, amongst other estates, passed to his uncle Nicholas More, Rector of Fetcham, who was succeeded, in a few months, by his son Robert (died 1689), and then by Robert's two sisters Elizabeth and Margaret. On the death of the former, a spinster, in 1691-2, the whole inheritance became vested in Margaret (died 1704), who married Sir Thomas Molyneux, Kt. (died 1719). Their son Sir More Molyneux, Kt., succeeded to the estates, and entered upon a contested election at Haslemere in 1722.

There were four candidates, and 70 votes were polled, *viz.* :—

James Oglethorpe, Esq.	-	-	-	46
Peter Burrell, Esq.	-	-	-	45
More Molyneux, Esq.	-	-	-	25
Lord Blundell	-	-	-	24

The Indenture of Return, dated March 26th, 1722, was signed by 25 Freeholders, paying Burgage rent, but it would seem that on this occasion the payment of part of the Burgage rent was not treated as requisite to qualify the Freeholder for voting purposes, and that many of the votes must have been in the nature of faggot votes. It cannot, however, be ascertained whether any outside influence was at work to manipulate the election. The Oglethorpes do not appear to have had the control of many Burgage freeholds at any time; and although the Burrells subsequently held many freeholds in person, or by proxy, there is no sign of an extensive, if any, proprietorship at this date.

Mr. Oglethorpe, who was at one time known by the double name of James Edward, at another by James alone, was the third son of Sir Theophilus Oglethorpe by his wife Eleanor, *née* Wall; and an entry in the Register of St. James,

Westminster, of the birth and baptism on June 1st and 2nd, 1689, respectively, is supposed to relate to him, although there is not wanting evidence that his birth may have taken place some years later. In this, as in many other circumstances connected with the Oglethorpes, there is much mystery; and, as remarked by Mr. Robert Wright, his biographer,* the circumstances attending his childhood and early education are wrapped in obscurity.

The narrative of the adventures of Mrs. Francis Shaftoe, on and after a sojourn at Westbroke (Godalming), and of the conversations she had with the members of the Oglethorpe family or overheard there, coupled with evidence given before the Committee of Privileges, &c., in 1702, although influenced by party spirit, suggests that the future philanthropist, politician, and founder of an American State must have spent his young days in an atmosphere of intrigue and deception.

Mr. Oglethorpe is said to have matriculated at Oxford, and to have entered the Army as an ensign in 1710; to have been one of the suite of the Earl of Peterborough, ambassador to the King of Sicily, &c., *circa* 1714, and Captain Lieutenant of the first troop of the Queen's Life Guards in 1714. He appears to have subsequently served under Prince Eugene during several campaigns in Germany and Hungary; and to have returned to England soon after a peace concluded between the German Emperor and the Sultan of Turkey in 1718.

In consequence of the death of his father, Sir Theophilus, in 1702, and his eldest brother Lewis, *circa* 1704 (see p. 190), and also of the absence from England, enforced or otherwise, of his next brother Theophilus, Mr. Oglethorpe evidently became the head of the family. By her will of July 1st, 1725 [proved June 19th, 1732] his mother, Lady Oglethorpe, appointed him executor, bequeathing all her goods and securities to him; and in 1727 she and her two sons Theophilus and James were parties to sundry deeds affecting the Westbrook, &c., estates, arranging, *inter alia*, for the yearly payment of £100 to Theophilus. The latter must have died soon after, because James Edward Oglethorpe was described as his father's only son and heir in August, 1728.

* 'Memoir of General Oglethorpe,' London, 1867.

In 1722 he entered Parliament, and in the following year opposed the Bill inflicting pains and penalties upon Bishop Atterbury, the Jacobite intriguer, on the grounds that the evidence was insufficient, and that the banishment of the Bishop would give him more opportunity of mischief than if he remained in England under the watchful eye of those in power; but he does not appear to have taken any prominent part in Parliamentary proceedings before the next dissolution, which followed the death of George I. (June, 1727). He was again returned for Haslemere (with Peter Burrell) on August 18th of that year.

His next important step was to take up the case of the prisoners confined in the Fleet and Marshalsea; and an enquiry made by a Committee of the House of Commons brought to light many terrible abuses of the power by the keepers and officers of those prisons, with the result of removing many of the evils.

He obtained a Royal Charter, dated June 9th, 1732, for settling and establishing the Colony of Georgia in America, for the benefit of the debtors from English prisons and persecuted Austrian Protestants. Parliament voted £10,000, and the King granted the territory* which bore the name of "Georgia" in his honour.

In November, 1732, Mr. Oglethorpe set sail for the new colony, with a large party of emigrants, having power to exercise all the functions of a Colonial Governor; but without salary or other recompense. They dropped anchor off Charlestown harbour, South Carolina, on January 13th, 1732-3.

The prospective termination of Parliament at the end of its seven years' existence may possibly have rendered it advisable for Mr. Oglethorpe to return to England, and he set sail from Charlestown on April 7th, 1734, arriving at the Isle of Wight on June 16th. Haslemere had, however, returned him and Mr. Burrell again on April 25th; but whether he took any active part in the Parliamentary proceedings of 1734 and 1735 on other matters than those relating to his colony is not apparent. He set sail again for America in the autumn of 1735, having in his company the celebrated brothers John and Charles Wesley; whose relations with their Governor subsequently became much strained. They sailed from Gravesend on October 20th;

* 'Chambers's Encyclopædia.'

but, owing to unfavourable weather, did not arrive at the Isle of Wight until November 1st, or leave the Island until December 10th, ultimately arriving at Savannah on February 6th, 1735-36.

Mr. Oglethorpe's presence was, however, urgently desired in the interests of the colony in the Session of Parliament expected to meet in January, 1736-7, and he embarked* for England on November 29th, and arrived in London early in January, 1737. He was at first engaged in urging the necessity for a British Force for the defence of Georgia and South Carolina against the Spaniards, and in May opposed the Government in a Bill brought forward to penalise the city of Edinburgh after the Porteous riot. In June, 1738, he was appointed General of all His Majesty's Forces in Carolina, as well as Georgia, with commission to raise a regiment; and in the same month he embarked again for the Colony, arriving there in September; and did not return to England until September, 1743. Notwithstanding his absence, Haslemere again returned him and Mr. Burrell, on May 2nd, 1741.

During this period of absence General Oglethorpe was much engaged in the defence of Carolina and Georgia against the Spaniards, and on his return to England was harassed by the intrigues of a faction which had opposed his conduct of the colonial defence. A Board of Enquiry in June, 1744, pronounced these charges to be groundless, false, and malicious. The charges do not, indeed, appear to have been treated very seriously, because he was one of the general officers selected to oppose a threatened invasion by France in the previous March.

On September 15th of that year Gen. Oglethorpe† married Miss Elizabeth Wright, of Cranham Hall, Essex. It is said that he did not reside at Westbrook after his marriage.

When the disastrous Jacobite rebellion of 1745 broke out in Scotland, General Oglethorpe was employed in the defence of England, and in June, 1747, he was again returned for Haslemere with Mr. Burrell, though not with-

* "One driven by strong benevolence of soul,
Shall fly, like Oglethorpe, from pole to pole."

Pope, 'Imitations of Horace,' Bk. ii., Epistle 2.

† In his Marriage Settlement of Sept. 10th, 1744, he was described by both his Christian names.

out opposition on the part of a Mr. Higgins (or Huggins), who polled 12 votes. The successful candidates at this time were joint owners of some at least of the vote-bearing burgages, and there is no doubt whatever that electors were in the ordinary course manufactured for the occasion, by conveyances of such burgages.

This was, however, the last election at which the General was successful.

For some reason or other, which the late Mr. Penfold was unable to assign to any change of political feeling, both the old representatives were thrown out. Perhaps the General's supposed residence in Essex instead of Surrey may have had some effect, or his services in America and elsewhere were forgotten. More probably the eldest son and heir apparent of Sir William More Molyneux, the Lord of the Manor, desired to represent the family Borough in the House. Mr. Philip Carteret Webb, a London solicitor of some eminence, then or after one of the Treasury solicitors, who had lately come to reside at Busbridge, near Godalming, and was anxious to obtain a seat in the House, joined forces with him; and at the election of 1754 both the old members lost their seats.

As a preliminary step the officers of the Borough Court Leet, who were in favour of the old *régime*, had to be replaced by the supporters of the new; and in exercise of undoubted right the Lord appointed Mr. Thomas Peace to the Stewardship, in lieu of Richard Billinghamurst, a solicitor of Haslemere and member of one of the old families there. At the Spring Court Leet held in May, 1753, the new Steward endeavoured to regulate the procedure in such manner as to ensure the election for the ensuing year of a Bailiff and a Constable (usually chosen Bailiff in the next) whose influence would be used in favour of the projected change of representation.

What actually happened is not clear. The late Mr. Penfold was unable to discover the minutes of the Court; and some correspondence published towards the end of the year by the supporters of the rival parties was necessarily of a conflicting character. It would seem that the Steward took the unusual, if legal step of selecting his Jury, and that the Jury elected to the office of Bailiff a Mr. John Payne, mercer, who had not served as Constable in the

previous year; and a Mr. Edward Upfold, dealer in wool, to the office of Constable. There was, however, some irregularity in the election. Mr. William Bristow, the Bailiff elected in 1752, and holder of office until his successor should be duly appointed, declined to give up his Regalia; and made a successful defence when the case was subsequently brought before the Courts.

Mr. Bristow seems to have been the cause of considerable trouble to the managers of the new cause. He was the Bailiff in possession, the proprietor of two vote-conferring burgages, the Brother-in-law of the deposed Steward Richard Billinghamurst, and presumably a man of independent character.

Some memoranda of June, 1754, show that the new Steward endeavoured to ascertain "how to bring over Bristow" the then Bailiff, but failed to discover the way; and steps were taken to annul the original election (1752) of the obstinate man and his Constable (John Luff), by indicting them of the unlawful exercise of their respective offices. Later on John Paine and Edward Upfold, the doubtfully elected Bailiff and Constable, were also indicted for respectively using the offices upon and after May 2nd, 1753.

Mr. Bristow raised a successful defence on grounds of his due election in 1752, but a verdict was given against his Constable (John Luff); and also against John Paine in regard to the election of 1753. When Edward Upfold's case came on he disclaimed the office of Constable, was ordered not to meddle, and was excluded from ever exercising and using the same office and liberties, &c. This last indictment was perhaps intended to clear the way for the future, and a Mandamus having been obtained on November 5th, directing that steps should be taken for holding a Court for the election of the Bailiff, such Court was held on November 30th, 1753. The Steward selected his Jury, and Edward Upfold was elected Bailiff, after some initial error in the selection of another man. Whether the latter was not the man desired, or was not qualified, is not apparent. The vanquished party endeavoured to console themselves by ridiculing their adversaries, and claiming that next year would determine whom the majority of the freeholders desired to be their representatives.

Mr. Bristow, however, still refused to deliver up his

Regalia, although he no doubt had to do so in the end after protracted resistance, as indicated by proceedings by an indictment at Quarter Sessions in January, 1753-4, for that he had not within six months, next after being admitted into the office of Bailiff, received the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper according to the usage of the Church of England. The result is not known, but there was evidently some lack of decency on the part of his adversaries.

At the same time with these steps to appoint offices favourable to the new party, efforts were made to curry popular favour—*e.g.*, 1s. 6d. given to three apprentice boys of the enemy in order to please. Attendances of an agent on many of the Haslemere people who came to Busbridge on their several affairs by appointment; and, at a Thursley cricket match, to put himself in the way of meeting with some of the enemy from Haslemere whom it was desired to bring over, entailing however only an expenditure of 8s. upon them; another 4s. spent in Haslemere upon two men in an endeavour to deal with them. Wholesale manufacture of titles to vote by splitting up freeholds, &c., was adopted, and on April 10th, 1754, Mr. Molyneux and Mr. Webb were elected by 70 votes each against Mr. Burrell's 46 and General Oglethorpe's 45.

The 'Cow Public-house,' in East Street, was made to provide 8 votes (known as the 'Cow and Calves') for the benefit of Mr. Molyneux and Mr. Webb. These proceedings attracted much public attention, and in connection with them a ballad known as the 'Cow of Haslemere' was written by Dr. William King, of Oxford. Specimens of this ballad are now rare, and the late Mr. Penfold made provision for a reprint, with sundry portraits, &c., illustrative of persons connected with the struggle which preceded and accompanied the contest of the rival candidates; and it is hoped that an edition may, in due course, be published. Petitions against the return were presented; but after long discussion the Committee came to the resolution that James More Molyneux and Philip Carteret Webb were duly elected, and the House agreed.

Concurrently with the manœuvres to oust the old members, much political feeling was engendered through the country by a Bill for the naturalization of Jews. In the 'General Evening Post' of December 8th to 11th, 1753,

appears a letter of November 28th, addressed by forty-three Haslemere men to their Representatives, James Oglethorpe and Peter Burrell, Esquires, in which they laid before them the great inconvenience that would affect the freeholders of the Borough and the rest of the Kingdom by naturalizing the Jews. Whether or not it was mere party move, or dictated by honest motive, is not apparent.

On the death of Mr. Molyneux in 1759, his Brother, Col. Thomas Molyneux, was returned for Haslemere without opposition on November 24th; but money was, nevertheless, freely spent in payments to the Innkeepers, Ringers, Whiteboys, the Sword-bearer, the Cryer, and to some Resiants and Freeholders. Perhaps the near approach of the end of the seven years' term of Parliamentary existence was remembered.

Col. Molyneux and Mr. Webb had, in anticipation, made sundry arrangements to share the costs of the next election, and they found themselves opposed by the Burrell and other interests, represented by a Mr. Richard Muilman and Mr. Thomas Parker, of whose history and personal claims to the confidence of the electors there is little information, save that afforded by an unfriendly political squib, in which Mr. Muilman is described as a "Mynheer from Amboyna," and Mr. Parker as a "Tike" and a "prig from the North."

HASLEMERE ELECTION SONG, 1761.*

Haslemere Contest. "Tune of Hearts of Oake."

Ye Haslemere Voters attend to my Song
and learn to distinguish between right and wrong
Your Neybours prefer nor their offors despise
for as ye are Honest so may ye be wise.

Chorus.

Then Vote for no Tike nor Dutch Sooterkin
but always be hearty and true to your Party
for Mollyneux and Webb Agen and Agen.

2

A prig from the North all your Votes does Implore
and fresh from Amboyna Mynheer is come o'er
but free men like us will have no Yorkshire bite
and a Sooterkin Member the Women would fright.

Chorus.

* Loseley MSS. No. 763 [Haslemere Election Papers].

3

In truth Hogan Mogan away you may steer
and give up your hopes and your Interest here
'tis Freedom we boast, and will stick to our Cause
Shall Dutch Men presume to give Brittons their Laws.

Chorus.

4

And Parker the Prig you may too take your leave
Adieu to your Schemes and your Ark [? Art] to deceive
go Humbug your Masters your cunning pursue
get money from them to buy Boroughs for you.

Chorus.

5

then to the old Members we'll Push the Glass round,
their Hearts they are good & their Principles sound
our rights they maintain, Then who would refuse
such Healths for to Pledge or such Members to Choose.

Chorus.

then we'll Vote for no Tike nor Dutch Sooterkin
but always be Hearty, and true to our Party,
for Mollyneux and Webb, Agin and Agin.

The election took place in March, 1761, and Col. Molyneux and Mr. Webb were returned by 52 votes as against 34 given to their opponents. A petition followed, which the petitioners ultimately asked leave to withdraw; and it may be gathered from a note attached to the papers of a later election that Mr. Burrell and his friends split and divided their properties for the purpose of creating votes in favour of the losing candidates to such an extent as to incur severe censure.

The expenditure of the winners seems, however, to have been very large, as he who cares to study certain proceedings in the superior courts may discover for himself. Discussion arose between the winning candidates, and Mr. Webb entered into a new alliance. He and Mr. John Johnstone were declared candidates for the next election. For some reason or other Mr. Webb's candidature did not prosper; and General Oglethorpe, his old adversary, was put forward in his stead in opposition to Col. Molyneux and William Burrell, LL.D., afterward Sir William.

Parliament was dissolved in March, 1768, and the election at Haslemere lasted from Wednesday, March 16th, to the following Saturday, and victory was on the side of



Fig. 15.—General James Oglethorpe, as sketched from life in 1785.

Col. Molyneux and Dr. Burrell. The losers, of course, petitioned; but whether their petition was ever heard before Committee is not certain. This was the last candidature of General Oglethorpe; as indeed also of Mr. Webb, who died in 1770. The latter devised his Haslemere estate to his second

wife, named Rhoda, who shortly afterwards married a Mr. Edward Beaver of Farnham; to whom, under her will, the estate descended on her death in December, 1778.

General Oglethorpe survived until July 1st, 1785, having by his will of October 15th, 1770, devised his property to his wife. She, by her will of May, 1786 (proved in Chancery in Easter Term, 1787), devised her late husband's estates in Godalming, Chiddingfold, or elsewhere in Surrey, for the benefit of his kinsman the Marquis of Bellegarde.

General Oglethorpe at one time held wholly or in part sundry Burgage Tenements in Haslemere; amongst others the large house on the west side and northern end of the High Street, but it is by no means certain that he ever inhabited it. The history of the house will be referred to in a later chapter. The illustration of General Oglethorpe, given on p. 201 (Fig. 15), is from a sketch by P. Ireland, inscribed as follows:—

“Died 30th June, 1785. Aged 102, said to be the oldest General in Europe—Sketched from Life at the sale of Dr Johnson's books Feb. 18, 1785, where the Gen^l was reading a book he had purchas'd without spectacles. In 1706 he had an Ensign's commission in the Guards, and remember'd to have shot snipes in Conduit Mead where Conduit Street now stands.”

The General's age is here exaggerated. If the entry in the church register of St. James, Westminster, is correct, he died in his ninety-seventh year.



STAIRCASE AT TOWN HOUSE.



TOWN HOUSE.

CHAPTER XVIII.

LATER POLITICAL HISTORY (1774-1832).

AFTER the dissolution of Parliament on September 30th, 1774, there was another struggle for supremacy at Haslemere; Colonel Molyneux and Sir Merrick Burrell, Bart., were opposed to William Burke and Henry Kelly, Esquires, and a record of the proceedings at the polling-place is interesting as showing how many days could be spent in recording a small number of votes; and as indicative of the tactics of the party managers.

On October 7th, 1774 [Friday], William Holt, the Bailiff, proceeded to the election; and, a poll being demanded, and the several candidates being required to swear to their qualification, the three present, *viz.* Thomas More Molyneux, William Burke, and Henry Kelly, subscribed and swore to the oath prescribed by 9 Anne, cap. 5. And further, the oath prescribed by the Statute of 2 Geo. II., cap. 24, being also duly required, was accordingly administered to all the voters.

The voices seem to have polled alternately by pairs on each side, the Rev. Mr. Sanderson (representing the Shudds) and Mr. Rich^d. Billinghamurst opened the ball by voting for Molyneux and Burrell; then Thomas Sayers and Edward Ranger voted for Burke and Kelly; and so onwards for a time. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon there was an adjournment till 5, the poll recommencing at a quarter past five. By 10 at night 19 votes had been polled, and there was an adjournment until 9 o'clock on the Saturday morning. The poll recommenced at a quarter past nine. Nineteen more votes had been polled by 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when there was a further adjournment till 6, and a resumption of polling at 6.15. Eight more votes were recorded, or 46 in all, by 10 o'clock, when there was an adjournment until the Monday morning 8 o'clock. Polling recommenced at half-past eight; but, after the first four votes had been given, the regular succession of pairs of

alternate votes ceased, and the old members began to go ahead: 25 more voters, including one disallowed, had tendered votes by 4 o'clock, when there was an adjournment till 6, and a resumption of polling at 6.15. By 10 o'clock, 9 more electors had polled, and at the end of this, the third day, the total of the accepted votes amounted to 78. On the following morning, Tuesday, at 8.30, polling recommenced, and at the adjournment at four o'clock 21 electors (including another disallowed) had come to the poll. Four more, including a third disallowed, were added between 5.45 and 8 o'clock. The Court was then adjourned till the following morning, Wednesday, October 12th, at 11 o'clock; and at 11.15 proclamation was made for all persons who had not polled to come in and poll. At 11.45 the proclamation was repeated, and again at 12.15, but no person came; thereupon the poll was closed, and the Bailiff declared the number of votes to be for Mr. Molyneux and Sir Merrick Burrell 61, Mr. Burke and Mr. Kelly 40; majority for the two first gentlemen 21.

On the death of Col. Molyneux in October, 1776, his family supported the election of Peter Burrell, Esq.,* a grandson of the Peter Burrell who had represented the Borough with General Oglethorpe from 1722 to 1753.

A few years later the Burrell influence was superseded, through the purchase of the Haslemere manor and a large number of the vote-bearing burgage freeholds by Sir James Lowther, Bart.

It is difficult to ascertain with certainty the number of such burgage holdings as would, if held in good faith by residents within the Borough, have justified as many votes. Not only were the freeholds liable to be split by inheritance or other strictly legitimate causes, but also efforts were made to create more votes by illegitimate splits, as well as fictitious conveyances. So far, however, as can be gathered from statements prepared at this period, there were about 62 genuine freeholds, although the freeholds themselves were so fenced about by elaborate precautions and long leases that many of them represented anything but free holdings. Of these 62, about two-thirds (41) were held by the representatives of the Molyneux and Webb families, 9 by the Burrells, and 12 by ladies, minors, and other independent

* He was created Baron Gwydyr in 1796.

freeholders. Sir James Lowther at once obtained an overwhelming superiority by buying up the two great blocks of freeholds and nine of the independent votes. The Burrells appear to have purchased the remainder, and by 1791 the really independent holders of burgage tenements were probably extinct.

Considerable difficulty seems to have arisen in connection with Sir James Lowther's purchase. An Act of Parliament had to be obtained for the sale of one great block of freeholds, and, in the case of some independent voters, the coming of age of Minors had to be waited for. It may perhaps also be not unfair to assume that the practice of creating faggot votes by vesting the freehold in trustworthy persons for temporary or longer tenure may have caused some difficulty in clearing the titles. Care had also doubtless to be taken to provide against the contingency of an election while the work was in progress.

The negotiations were carried on by Mr. John Leech, of Lea, and Mr. John Chandler, of Witley, both landowners in and closely connected with Witley parish by family ties; the first a medical man, the son of another medical man of the same name, of Alton; the latter a solicitor, who had practised, and perhaps still practised, at Guildford. These gentlemen are distinctly stated to have purchased one of the two principal groups of freeholds as agents of Sir James, but whether their purchases of the remainder were made as a syndicate or as agents is not so stated. They undoubtedly entered into the original agreements, but the conveyances were made to Sir James, and the total purchase money agreed to be paid by him appears to have been fully absorbed by the consideration monies paid to the representatives of the Molyneux and Webb families, and to other vendors of Burgage holdings. Whether Mr. Leech and Mr. Chandler had any commission on the purchase does not appear, but a rumour of their making large profit by the transaction to the extent of £6000, propagated in 1823,* and within the last few years repeated as a fact, with some pictorial additions, does not appear to be supported by any credible evidence.

The subsequent elections may for the most part be dealt with in a tabulated form. (See Parliamentary Return, No. 69, March 1st, 1878.)

* Index to Greenwood's Map of Surrey, London, 1823.

<i>Date of Return.</i>	<i>Names.</i>
1780, Sept. 9.	Sir James Lowther, Bart., and Edward Norton.
1780, Dec. 12.	Walter S. Stanhope, <i>vice</i> Sir James Lowther, who elected to serve for the county of Cumberland.
1784, April 2.	Thomas Postlethwaite and John Baynes Garforth.
1786, June 13.	John Lowther on acceptance of Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds by Thomas Postlethwaite.
1790, June 17.	W. G. Hamilton and James Lowther.
1790, Dec. 20.	Richard Penn, on James Lowther electing to serve for the county of Westmoreland.
1791, June 18.	James Clarke Satterthwaite, <i>vice</i> Richard Penn, on his acceptance of the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds.
1796, May 25.	James Lowther and James Clarke Satterthwaite.
1796, Nov. 5.	George Wood, <i>vice</i> James Lowther on his electing to serve for the county of Westmoreland.
1802, July 5.	Richard Penn and George Wood.
1806, Oct. 31.	George Steward (Lord Garlies) and Charles Long.
1807, Jan. 10.	Robert Ward, <i>vice</i> Lord Garlies called to the Upper House as Earl of Galloway.
1807, April 3.	Charles Long, re-elected after appointment as Joint Paymaster of the Land Forces.
1807, April 15.	Robert Ward, re-elected after appointment as one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.
1807, May 5.	Charles Long. Robert Ward.
1811, June 1.	Robert Ward, re-elected after appointment as Clerk of Deliveries of the Ordnance.
1812, Oct. 6.	Charles Long. Robert Ward.

The election of 1812 was noteworthy for an opposition by Richard Graves and Samuel Colleton Graves, Esquires, elsewhere described as Admiral Graves and his Son, which appears to have been concealed from Lord Lonsdale's supporters until the very morning of the election, or at least until an inconveniently late date: and possibly found

them not altogether prepared to meet the emergency, though they rose to the occasion: and the Borough again returned its former members. The defeated candidates thereupon appealed to the House on the not unfamiliar plea that the Bailiff and Returning Officer [Mr. G. F. Gordon] had acted unfairly. In this case they pleaded that, after Poll had been duly demanded, he postponed the commencement thereof unnecessarily and illegally until the next day at 12 o'clock, under a false pretence, for the purpose of harassing the petitioners: that he was guilty of gross and corrupt partiality, &c., and had illegally admitted some votes and refused others.

There are no means of ascertaining what, if any, was the false pretence set forth for postponing the Poll till the next day. It must have been well within the Bailiff's jurisdiction to fix the date: and, if the contest had been unexpected, it may have been necessary to put off the Poll in order to provide the requisite machinery, such as Poll clerks to take the votes, books to record them in and the like.

When the case came before the House, there seems to have been sufficient evidence, or force of Parliamentary opinion, to justify a decision that Mr. Long and Mr. Ward had been duly elected; but that the petition had not been frivolous or vexatious.

In 1818 a further attempt to win the election by surprise was probably made. Messrs. Long and Ward, the old members, were opposed by Richard Clark, of Lavender Hill, and Richard P. Hackett. Their intended candidature seems at least to have been concealed until the day of election [June 15th] was close at hand.*

They failed, however, to be elected, and their failure was the subject of an election doggerel.

To the Men of the Staunch Old Manor
A new song call'd a ditty, Tune down, dery down.

You Voters of Haslemere Borough draw Near
And listen to a ditty you soon shall hear
'Tis of Mr. Clark Hackett Weaver and Tanner
Came to oppose us but they lost their Valour
Dery down, down, down, Dery down.

* A private letter, dated June 13th, contains a hint that an unknown candidate might be coming forward.

When first these poor Creatures come up in the Haill
 Old Tanners Bawling Voice almost stund us all
 Cri'd Perjury perjury Repeated Roars
 Let perjury perjury sound in your ears

Dery down, &c.

The Poll was Open'd and to Business with speed
 Each Voter was Called to produce his Deed
 And when that the men all of them did come forth
 Said they Every Man has took a false Oath

Dery down, &c.

Then up Come Old Briant that ferce looking Man
 With honesty look in my face if you Can
 He broat his deeds thare on the Table them laid
 He talked a great deal but Nothing he said

Dery down, &c.

It was trew he said this while he prated thare
 He'd got an Estate but he Could not tell where
 He snatch up his deeds with a frown looking brow
 Take them away for they are no use hear now

Dery down, &c.

Then Greenaway Conscience was Called up near
 He Trembled he shook and he Totter'd with fear
 His Countenance Chang'd like a Rogue sure enough
 So he was Turn'd off as he was like a puff

Dery down, &c.

The Poll being Over and all was ended
 Old Tanner he said it soon would be mended
 For Clark was deturmed to have it compleat
 Petition to Commons he would have a seat

Dery down, &c.

Now they are all gone to their homes out of site
 Said one to the Other was Ever the like
 We spent all our Money they Vow and declare
 Devil take Haslemere and all Voters thare

Dery down, &c.

Thus ends Mr. Clark Hacket Weaver and Tanner
 They Could do nothing with our Staunch Old Manor
 So now they must go their Business to attend
 And get some more Money to Come hear and spend

Dery down, &c.

It's said they intend again now for to Come
 If so it may Cost them a nice little sum
 For before Clark will get a seat in the house
 The staunch Manor will make him small as a mouse

Dery down, &c.

At present Long and Ward are our parliment Men
 I hope they'l be chosen again and again
 Let's do what we Can to hold the same letter
 A thousand to one if thare Come any better
 Dery down, &c.

So now to conclude with this song that is Trew
 I'll stand to my Colours which is pink and blue
 Away with Clark Hacket Weaver and Tanner
 A health to Long and Ward and Lord of the Manor
 Dery down, &c.

Mr. Clark petitioned against the return of Messrs. Long and Ward on the usual plea of unfairness, &c., on the part of the Bailiff and Returning Officer [Mr. G. F. Gordon] in admitting votes which ought to have been refused: and in refusing votes in favour of the petitioner and Mr. Hackett on divers false and frivous pretences. He had refused to administer the oaths to Henry Woods and others when demanded by the petitioner and other electors, and had admitted their votes without so administering the oaths: knowing well that Henry Woods resided at Godalming. He (the Bailiff) had, on the day before the election, accompanied Mr. Ward from Haslemere to the King's Arms Inn, at Godalming, to meet Mr. Woods; and had remained several hours in conference with Mr. Long, Mr. Ward, and Mr. Woods.

On the other hand, he had rejected the vote of Robert Briant, who claimed a freehold, as heir at law to his late Brother, on the grounds that he had never taken possession of it. He had also rejected the vote of John Greenaway on the grounds that he had no freehold in the Borough; although he had admitted John Greenaway's vote upon the same title in 1812, when given in favour of Messrs. Long and Ward.

Faggot votes were evidently in large use, probably on both sides: and the honest men on the vanquished side were virtuously and reasonably indignant. The petition did not, however, get so far even as a hearing. After some delays, the Speaker informed the House, on March 30th, 1819, that a Recognizance required from the petitioner's surety had not been entered into: and the order to hear was directed to be discharged.*

* 'House of Commons Journal,' vol. lxxiv., p. 157.

No serious opposition (if any) to the return of Mr. Long and Mr. Ward on the occasion of the next election on March 6th, 1820, seems to have been offered: or to that of George Lowther Thomson on April 15th, 1823, when Mr. Ward vacated his seat on his appointment as Auditor of the Civil List.

The Burrell influence had been ended in January, 1823, by Lord Gwydyr conveying all his Freehold in the Borough to Lord Lonsdale.

On June 9th, 1826, John Becket, Esq., and John Lowther Thompson were returned; on February 4th, 1828, the former, then Sir John Becket, was re-elected after his appointment as Advocate General or Judge Marshal of the Forces.

On July 29th, 1830, Sir John was returned with William Holmes, Esq., and again on April 29th, 1831, at the last of the Haslemere elections prior to the passing of the Reform Bill into law.

Haslemere then lost its shadow of power; and it is noteworthy that one of the members of the county of Surrey returned to the reformed House of Commons was John Leech, Esq., of Lea, the much respected son of the Mr. Leech who, with Mr. John Chandler, took part in the sales of the Haslemere freeholds to Sir James Lowther, *circa* 1780.

CHAPTER XIX.

GEORGIAN TIMES.

THE history of Haslemere in the Georgian times has been largely written in the previous chapters on its Parliamentary elections. The struggle to control the nominal choice of the burgesses in their selection of their representatives overpowered other considerations, and went far to destroy all corporate life in the sense of united and unselfish action for the public good.

The mismanagement of the trust, created by the Royal Charter of 1596, for the application of the market and fair tolls in aid of the indigent inhabitants, had its parallel in the mismanagement of the later trust created by the deed of 1606, whereby the lord of the Hundred granted a three thousand years' lease of the waste for the benefit of the Borough. Steps were not taken to appoint successors to those who dropped out of the trust; and it would seem that, in 1722, none of the persons pretending to act had been properly appointed. In the absence of effective control the individual burgesses and inhabitants encroached upon the waste, and evaded the payment of their market and fair dues.

Early in that year Mr. More Molyneux, the then Lord of the Godalming Hundred, was an unsuccessful candidate for one of the family seats, and the subject of the unsatisfactory state of the "waste" trust was probably brought into prominence. He created a fresh trust by another deed of September 28th, whereby a twenty-one years' lease was granted to Richard Billinghamurst, tanner; William Bradfold, blacksmith; Henry Billinghamurst, maltster; William Billinghamurst, tallow chandler; William Cobden, tanner; William Ride, the younger, blacksmith; Edward Ride, the elder, inn-holder; Thomas Denyer, the elder, joiner; and Thomas Denyer, the younger, inn-holder; all of Haslemere. The lease included the waste and the build-

ings, &c., thereon, together with the quit rents arising from the sub-leases: but excluded the great loft or chamber within the then market-house theretofore built on the waste, and the stairs and staircase leading to the loft. These were reserved for the holding of the Borough courts, though available for the use of the lessees, &c., on market and fair days. For this, yearly payments were to be made to the Lord of 40s. for rent, and of 10s. for the use of the Steward on one Court Leet or Baron, or Lord's day, every year; over and above the charges for the dinner and horse meat of the Steward and his Servants and of the Bailiff of the Lordship, or 3s. 4d. in lieu thereof. The profits arising from the leased lands, &c., were to be employed for the maintenance of the market-house, shambles, and other buildings; the erection of needful edifices, the paving of causeways and amendment of highways, and other matters beneficial to the Borough and market.

A few years later, in 1726, one John Way, of Sheer Lane, Lincoln's Inn, became Steward of the Godalming Hundred in succession to a Mr. Leonard Child, and a collection of notes of the proceedings in the Haslemere courts, made by the late Mr. J. W. Penfold, contain sundry interesting items of intelligence from May, 1726, and onwards. They show that many of the resiants (residents) neglected attendance at the Courts leet, and that the inn-holders and butchers continued systematically to disregard the law, and to suffer the infliction of small fines; but that the offences of bakers were treated more seriously.

At Mr. Way's first court held on May 13th, 1726, one Richard Billinghamurst was elected Bailiff; William Cobden, constable; John Hardy and James Coston, searchers and sealers of leather. James Bridger and William Upton were fined for not performing their office of ale-conners [ale-tasters]. The Lord was presented for not keeping the Court-baron, a presentment of frequent if not annual occurrence.

William Cobden was evidently prepared to take his duty seriously; or, perchance, was not unwilling to attack his neighbour Mr. Tanner.* At any rate, on June 6th, 1726, he addressed a letter to the new Steward, notifying that William Ride was shovelling up sand within, and carrying it out of Borough under the orders of Mr. Tanner; and he

* The Tanners and Cobdens were on opposite sides in 1722.

remarked that if that gentleman, as surveyor of the highways, could give liberty to dig in the town and do what they pleased with the sand, not for the highways but for his [? their] own use, the Lord of the Manor's power was worth nothing. He concluded with a cryptic paragraph to the effect that "if it will bear a rit I desire yⁿ to send one to Joⁿ Lambert as soon as possibbell."

Whether Mr. Cobden desired that Mr. Way should obtain the issue of a writ from one of the superior courts, or should issue one himself in his capacity of Steward of the Hundred, is by no means clear, and of no special importance; but the last sentence, and indeed the whole letter, is noteworthy, as illustrating the backward state of education at this period; written as it was by one of the leading men of the place, whose brother, Edward Cobden, attained to the dignity of Archdeacon of Middlesex.

In the following year, 1727, [William] Cobden, Richard Billinghamurst, William Billinghamurst, Henry Billinghamurst, Edward Ryde, and William Ryde, presented a memorial or petition to the Lord, then Sir More Molyneux, representing their difficulties in the execution of their trust through incroachments and building on the waste, to the injury of the inhabitants, and especially of the farmer of the soyle and waste, who suffered loss from the setting up of sheep coops on the waste and private grounds at the fairs and markets; and from the filling up of the pond within the waste, and the turning of the water course, whereby he lost the greater part of the soyle of the borough. They requested the Lord to exert himself in his own right, but apparently without good result; and, in the end, Richard Billinghamurst, tanner; William Cobden, tanner; William Ride, blacksmith; and Thomas Denyer, bricklayer; all of Haslemere, surrendered the lease by deed of November 21st, 1739.

Two coloured plans of the Haslemere Borough with more or less accurate pictorial representations of the public and private buildings, were respectively drawn, *circa* 1722, and in 1735* by William Morley of Haslemere, surveyor. The names of the several proprietors are scheduled on each map; and it may be of interest to insert here a list of the names of the male residents within the borough, presented

* The earlier is in the possession of Lord Sligo; the later, of which a plain copy is attached to this book, is in the Town Hall.

by the Constable at the Court Leet held on April 9th, 1740. The list, presumably, includes only men aged from sixteen to sixty years; and it may be added, by way of general guidance, that the names appear to follow (a) the line of houses on the east side of the High Street and market place, and north side of East Street; (b) the south side of the latter street and the market place to Shepherds Hill, where they become somewhat mixed; and (c) the north side of Lower Street and west side of the market place and High Street.

William Briant	Robert Beeble
John Briant	John Jackson
Robert Briant	Anthony Wateridge
Thomas Marshall	George Denyer, Junr.
John Shudd, Gent.	Henry Franks
William Wheeler	Richard Billinghamurst, Senr.
William Upfold	Richard Billinghamurst, Junr.
William Overington	John Dudman
George Marden	James Wilson, Junr.
Abraham Upfold	John Fielder
William Burt	William Morley, Senr.
John Buckle	Thomas Morley
Robert Mills	John Habens
George Denyer, Senr.	Thomas Reeves
John Hardy	William Turner
Joseph Frogley	James Bridger
John Withall	John Bridger
George Coleman	William Read
Caleb Chitty	William Hunt
William Ride, Inn-holder	William Bristow
William Ride, Junr.	Thomas Wiles
John Puttock	John Greenfield
Thomas Woods	William Saunders
William Collins	William White
John Collins	Edward Williamson
James Collins	Thomas Denyer
John Philps	William Bradfold
Robert Philps	John Nutcher
John Coleman	William Combes
John Dudman, Butcher	Robert Ride
Thomas Newy	John Billinghamurst
William Valler	William Billinghamurst
Noah Brumham	John Harding
Richard Chitty	Richard Smither
Moorey Baxter	John Spencer
John Paine	John Chase

James Dudman
 John Haslegrove
 James Pinketh
 James Brooks
 Joseph Bekenfiled
 Henry Dudman
 Robert White
 William Ride, Blacksmith
 Humphry Hillier
 Henry Smith
 Thomas Sayers, Senr.
 Thomas Cherryman
 John Grevatt
 William Earle
 James Wilson, Senr.
 William Wilkinson
 Peter Valler
 Edmund Fauchin
 George Philips
 William Hardy
 William Chitty
 John Overington
 Robert Billinghamurst
 William Mills
 John Bradfold
 Henry Wooldridge
 John Chalcroft
 Richard Valler
 James Coston, Senr.
 James Coston, Junr.
 William Bridger
 Richard Challen
 John Glasier

Joseph Farndell, Junr.
 George Sayers
 Richard Sayers
 John Sayers
 Thomas Sayers, Junr.
 Henry Sayers
 William Upton
 William Dudman
 Thomas Upfold
 James Coleman
 Richard Coleman
 Daniel Coleman
 William Morley, Junr.
 Michael Morley
 Joseph Farndell, Senr.
 James Keen
 Edward Upfold
 Walter Session
 William Cobden, Gent.
 Thomas Stephens
 Edmund Upton
 William Upton, Junr.
 Jeremiah Cox
 John Denyer
 John Tanner, Gent.
 Henry Wine
 William Hack
 James Gase
 Nicholas Bridger
 Thomas Channell

 William Bristow, Constable

From May, 1743, to May, 1752, the Haslemere courts were held by Richard Billinghamurst, a solicitor, and member of the family which long owned the Collards property, and who were at one time described as the Billinghamursts at Townsend.

In 1747 the entry of fines inflicted on certain innholders most conveniently attaches the names of their inns, *viz.* William Ride, 'White Hart'; Widow Valler, 'White Horse'; Richard Chitty, 'King's Arms'; William Ede, 'Red Cow'; Robert Ride, 'The George'; Widow Valler, 'Blue Anchor'; and Richard Sayers, 'Swan.'

In 1751 there are several interesting items of intelligence. Thomas Upfold, William Upfold, Edward Upfold, William

Hardy, John Aldred, Richard Sayers, John Sayers, Thomas Sayers, Francis Bromham, James Crofter, William Roe, and Richard Frogley, had riotously and unlawfully assembled together and broken the windows of William Ride the elder and William Ride the younger, and assaulted the latter (the constable) in the execution of his office, &c. John Lowder, baker, had sold bread under weight and was fined 10s. The Lord of the Manor was amerced for suffering the market house and its windows to be out of repair. William Ride the younger was elected bailiff; and William Bristow, constable.

The amercement of the Lord was possibly not within the competency of the Leet, and seems to have had no immediate effect; for in May, 1752, there was again a presentment that the market house needed repair.

At this next court of May, 1752, John Lowder and William Bennett were respectively fined £5 and 50s. for selling bread of less than the proper weight. This breach of the law was evidently regarded more seriously than the offences of the butchers, who continued to be fined at the rate of 4d. Presentment was also made that the Lord had omitted to hold his Court Baron in accordance with custom, &c., &c. William Bristow was elected bailiff, and John Luff constable, for the ensuing year; an election which led to much litigation when steps were taken for the appointment in their place of the supporters of the new electoral *régime* in 1753.

Messrs. Bristow and Luff then asserted that the appointments were not properly made, and refused to surrender their staves of office* on the grounds that their own appointments continued until their successors were duly elected.

Reference has already been made (Chapter XVII.) to the proceedings at the courts held by Mr. Billingham's successor, Mr. Thomas Peace, in the spring of 1753 and the following November; and to the supersession of the old Parliamentary representatives in 1754; but the members

* Two staves, now in the possession of Mrs. Montagu White, are supposed to have belonged to the Regalia of the Borough. The larger—7 ft. 3 in. in length—bears no date; the smaller—6 ft. 3 in. in length—has "C. R. 1672," painted upon it. Both staves show traces of gilding. See also a pair of staves in Lord Sligo's possession, Chapter XXVI. A Sword-bearer, one William Upfold in 1759, has been referred to at p. 199; but his sword, if it ever existed, has disappeared.

of the Court Leet held in May, 1754, still asserted some degree of independence. Edward Upfold and William Ride, blacksmith, the lately appointed bailiff and constable, respectively made presentment that their predecessors had detained their official staves; and William Upton and William Ride, carpenter, the ale-conners, reported that Thomas Denyer, one of the former ale-conners, had detained his measures of office, but both bailiff and constable were fined for having, some time ago, refused to warn a court to be held pursuant to the steward's precept; and the constable was also fined for allowing common beggars to beg publickly within the borough. The Lord was presented for not holding the Court Baron and for not repairing the market-house and town prison as he ought, the same being become quite ruinous; and William Ride, innholder, was fined for pitching wattles and penning sheep upon the waste near his inn every fair day "for these three years last past."

Before the next Court Leet of June, 1755, the Lord (April, 1755) granted a lease of the market-house to one of the many William Rides at a nominal annual rent of 1s., reserving, however, the use of the under room on market days, and of the upper room for courts and elections.*

A ground plan of the borough by William Morley, dated 1758, sets forth the building with sundry adjuncts of shops grouped round it, but omits all reference to the shambles and pillory depicted in his earlier maps.

This ground plan of 1758 also indicates that a direct road had been opened towards Grayswood since the making of his map of 1735, by an extension of the High Street; and that an improved road towards Midhurst had been made on the line of the existing highway up Shepherds Hill, leaving to the left the sunken way there marked as the old road. Each new route was described as a turnpike road; the former to London, the latter to Chichester. The description of "turnpike" seems, however, to have been inaccurate, because no Parliamentary authority for the creation of the turnpike trust can be traced prior to 1764.

Under Act passed in 1749,† the section of the old Portsmouth road over Hindhead, between Kingston-on-Thames and Sheetbridge, near Petersfield, was converted into a

* Penfold collection.

† 22 Geo. II. c. 35.

turnpike road; as also was the old Chichester road branching off from the Portsmouth road at Hindhead Heath. This road, as amended, led down the Farnham Lane, and took a course outside Haslemere to the bridge which crossed into Sussex at the end of the Fernhurst Lane near the former 'Blue Bell,' otherwise 'Sussex Bell Inn'; and continued its way through Fernhurst and Midhurst to Chichester.

The stretch of two miles from Hindhead to the Fernhurst Lane end proved to be unsatisfactory; and, on the plea of shortening and improving the route from London to Chichester, and providing a more convenient route from London to Portsmouth than that which lay over Hindhead, the people of Haslemere and the neighbourhood subscribed a considerable sum of money to meet the cost of obtaining an Act for the amendment and conversion into a turnpike road of the way leading from a point near Milford, through Brook and Haslemere to Carpenters Heath, to meet the earlier Chichester turnpike road at the end of the Fernhurst Lane. This part was for the benefit of the Chichester travellers; but for the benefit of the Portsmouth people, the turnpike road was to continue in a westward course to a point in the main road between Liphook and Rake. The necessary Act was obtained in 1764,* and certain road plans † prepared in connection with a dispute (1767) relative to the position of a turnpike gate at Godalming denote that the amended road from Milford to Haslemere town was then treated as a turnpike road, while the continuation to Carpenters Heath is delineated in such manner as to suggest that it had already come into use. One of the plans also indicates a road through from that point to the Portsmouth road between Liphook and Rake. This last can, however, only be regarded as the old roadway proposed to be amended, or as the projected road which, though partly completed by 1770, was obstructed by opposition on the part of Mr. Butler near Liphook, who "had got an estate by a Furnace," and owned some of the little closes through which it was proposed to make the new road.‡

It appears that the Chichester people had already taken the shorter road through Haslemere into use, in preference

* 4 Geo. III. c. 68.

† Loseley MSS. 995, 1364 and 1365.

‡ Loseley MS. No. 760.

to the two-mile stage from the end of Fernhurst Lane to Hindhead Heath; and, *circa* 1770-1,* the Chichester road trustees obtained Parliamentary authority to abandon the maintenance of it as a part of their turnpike road. It is not known when the unfinished portion of the road from Carpenters Heath to the Portsmouth road, between Liphook and Rake, was completed; but it does not ever appear to have superseded the main road over Hindhead Heath.

What effect the opening of these turnpike roads had upon Haslemere is not certain. There was apparently no great addition, if any, to the number of inns; and, although tradition reports that a large number of coaches drove through the town daily, the descriptive works on English roads † allude only to the road from London to Chichester as passing through it, and mention the 'White Horse' as the Haslemere inn.

One of the Chichester coaches is depicted on a large oil painting in the possession of Mr. Charles Pannell, of Haslemere. The picture is taken from Shepherds Hill, and embraces an extended view to the north; but the artist has indulged in such large licence in depicting the scene that, although the coach appears to be coming up the hill by the way now leading up from Penfold's Corner, it may without great risk of error be treated as following the present upper road to Midhurst.

In the middle of the nineteenth century the coaches had forsaken Haslemere. Chilman's coach from Guildford, afterwards Godalming, and finally Witley, made its way to Chichester through Petworth and (at one time) Midhurst.

In 1761 a short address from the bailiff, burgesses, principal freeholders and inhabitants of the Borough, expressing their unfeigned sorrow for the late loss sustained by George III., and their congratulations on His Majesty's accession to the throne of his ancestors, is preserved amongst the Loseley records.‡ The document is signed by forty-four persons, including the two Parliamentary representatives.

It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that Haslemere was an object of interest mainly on account of its electoral

* 10 Geo. III. c. 82.

† Paterson's 'Description of Roads,' 1781 and 1803.

‡ Loseley MS. No. 744.

opportunities. Morley's plans of (*circa*) 1722 and of 1735, and a later pictorial plan of 1775 by Cotes,* depict the buildings in a conventional form, varying with the fancies of the draughtsman, yet to some extent recording marked features which can still be traced. Many of Lord Lonsdale's† houses were pulled down and rebuilt by workmen from the north of England, who arrived at Haslemere in 1789.

The notices of Haslemere in eighteenth-century accounts of English towns and places are largely copied from one another; and are far from flattering in their description of the town as consisting of two small streets of low houses, or the like. Walpoole, in his *British Traveller*, published *circa* 1790-5, copies some very inaccurate historical details, *inter alia*, that Haslemere first returned members to Parliament in the reign of Edward IV. instead of Queen Elizabeth; and he most unkindly adds, "which privilege it has abused ever since."

The lavish expenditure at the elections of 1761 and 1768 doubtless enriched many of the Haslemere people for a time, but the purchase of an overwhelming number of vote-bearing burgages by Sir James Lowther, *circa* 1780, must have been a blessing in disguise, by putting some limit to the evil effects of the rivalry of competing candidates for the borough seats and of their supporters. Bribery or its equivalent continued in the form of patronage, subscriptions to public objects, dinners, and other gratifications; but the free and independent electors had to recognise their masters when their freeholds were at the disposal of the two great proprietors, *viz.* the Lowthers and Burrells, and especially of the former, who had the undoubted majority.

Excitement was raised in 1785 in connection with the appointment of the overseers of the poor.‡ At a vestry meeting held on the Tuesday in Easter week (March 29th) the parishioners made up and handed to William Bristow, the constable, a list of seven substantial householders, *viz.* John Wiggins, maltster, James Boxall, schoolmaster, John Haslett, saddler, all of Haslemere; Joseph Buss, William Hamshire and William Bridger, all farmers of the parish of Haslemere, and Arnold Quennell, butcher, of the same place, for selection and appointment by the Justices at their session

* Haslemere Museum collection.

† Late Sir Jas. Lowther.

‡ Penfold collection.



MISS BETTY SHUDD.

From a miniature in the possession of Miss Caroline Harrison.

at Guildford. At the request of the Rev. James Fielding, one of the Justices, the constable delivered the list to that gentleman; but at their meeting on April 23rd the Justices appointed William Morley the younger, and Thomas White, though their names had not been entered on the list by the parishioners. It was asserted that the names had been inserted in a clandestine manner, but whether Mr. Bristow or Mr. Fielding was suspected is not stated. Thereupon a notice of intention to appeal against the appointments was signed by a number of the parishioners. Amongst the number were Thomas Marriott (Lieut.-Col. R.M.), William Yalden, Aaron Derby (of Clammer Hill), Betty Shudd, Mary Ann Sanderson, John Luff, William Briant, James Simmons, William Simmons, W. Parson, Richard Begent, J. Fielder, John Haslett, Robert Philips, James Hurst, William Holt, William Morley the elder, William Bridger, and others.

The reasons given were not altogether consistent, and they would almost seem to have been framed to meet the different views of the several signatories. It had been the custom to appoint substantial householders, one residing in the town, the other at a distance from it; Morley and White were not substantial householders, and both lived in the town; but, curiously enough, it was also objected that both had lately served the office.

One at least of the nominees of the parishioners, John Boxall, the schoolmaster, must have been well fitted for the overseer's work. He had married Elizabeth, the daughter of one John Smither by his wife Elizabeth, a daughter of William Ride, blacksmith, nicknamed "Judas" (d. 1769), to distinguish him from other men named William Ride, *e.g.* the timber merchant called "Burgh" Ride (d. 1778) who had married another daughter of the above William: and "Knowledge" Ride, a very old and intelligent man who accompanied John Denton, a newly appointed Steward in 1802, in his tour of inspection through the town. John Boxall is described as "of Frensham" (perhaps only the suburb of Haslemere), in the entry of his first child's baptism in 1773. He at one time kept a school in the Town Hall, but afterwards a kind of day and boarding school on the way up Shepherds Hill, in a house which had belonged to his wife's grandfather, William Ride (Judas), and which was ultimately left to Mr. and Mrs. Boxall, for

life, by Ann Briant, a cousin of Mrs. Boxall, *viz.* the daughter of Robert Briant by his wife Ann, another daughter of the said William Ride.

It was stated, long after, that the worthy schoolmaster used to make cricket bats by way of recreation and for the use of his schoolboys. He died in 1812.

Towards the end of the eighteenth or early in the nineteenth centuries a pottery was carried on in Pilewell, now Lower Street, by Messrs. Curtis and Crewdson.* Some shallow baking dishes, attributed to their manufacture, are preserved in the Charterhouse Museum, and a very fine example (fig. 16), acquired by the late Mr. J. S. Hodgson, is now in the possession of Lord Sligo. There is a similarity of design in all the dishes, consisting of a brown

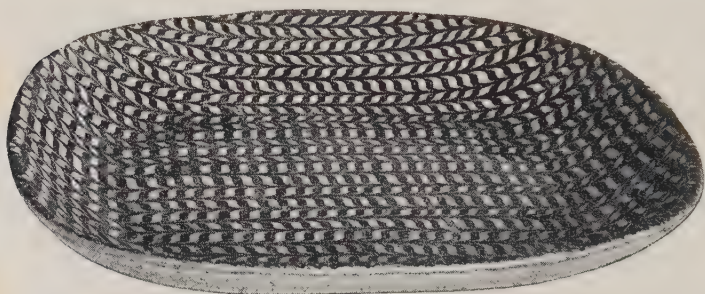


Fig. 16.—Haslemere Pottery, *circa* 1800.

chevron-like pattern on a white ground or *vice versa*. Little is known of the potters or their factory, but Mr. G. W. Timms, an inhabitant of Haslemere of long standing, remembers that the remains of the kiln were still in existence in 1838 on a plot of ground then known as the pot kilns, now occupied by Mr. Henry Bridger's stone yard.

The long-established trade of tanning does not appear to have extended much during the Georgian age. The Mitchells had a tannery near their house, now called Oaklands, but they seem to have been merely the successors of the Cobdens and of the earlier Bradfolds. The Penfolds had their tannery near by. Some new works were, however, opened between 1784 and 1791 by one John

* Perhaps Richard Crewdson, one of the workmen from the North of England (see p. 220).

Haslet, of Haslemere, saddler, who pulled down an old dilapidated tenement, formerly known as Pilewell House (No. 20 on map of 1735), and set up a building or shed and sank divers pits or vats for the dressing or tanning of skins. After John Haslet's death, his brother, James Haslet, sold the property to Robert Philps, who devised his piece of land with the tanning pit and shed near Pilewell, in the parish of Haslemere, to his wife Ann for life and afterwards to his son Robert.*

The sites of this tannery and of the pottery kiln must have been near one another.

A correspondent of the *Gentleman's Magazine* of 1802 stated that there were still remains of the woollen manufactory, many of the poor in the town and neighbourhood being employed in spinning yarn for shalloons, stockings, &c.: and that there was also a small manufactory of hallown turnery, and another of marble paper; and, about a mile west of the town, large paper manufactories justly famous for the goodness of their paper. This turnery was still carried on in the middle of the century in at least one workshop, at the upper end of the High Street on the way to Godalming, but both turnery and paper-making (Pitfold and Sickle mill) have long ceased.† The spinning and weaving also died out, until revived a few years ago near the railway station.

The correspondent, however, makes no reference to the crape manufactory or the silk throwing, perhaps part of the crape works, in which some one hundred and fifty to two hundred inhabitants of Haslemere are stated (or over stated) to have been employed at looms in their own dwellings in the early nineteenth century.‡ The Nalder family appear to have been the principal if not the only employers, and their connection with Haslemere was perhaps of eighteenth-century origin. In 1793, Ann Bicknell, a "poor child" of Haslemere, was apprenticed to Messrs. Frederick Nalder of Cheapside, and Thomas Nalder of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, crape manufacturers, and Isaac Hawkins of Thursley, silk throster,§ and in 1805 a Mr. Nalder had a crape mill at Hammer

* Will January 2nd, Probate May 16th, 1799.

† Shottermill was a corn mill.

‡ Brayley & Britton, *History of Surrey*, vol. v. Appendix i., p. 47.

§ Twister of silk into thread.

Ponds on Thursley Heath, presumably Mr. Thomas Nalder who succeeded one Edward Lowe in the occupation of the Hammer Pond and Warren Lodge, near by, *circa* 1798-9, but had ceased to occupy it by 1812 or earlier.

The Nalders, then or after of Shepton Mallet, at one time carried on a crape manufactory at the building overlooking the railway at the east end of the bridge at Church Hill, and the railway cutting now occupies nearly the whole of the site of two meadows (Nos. 249 and 258 on the Tithe map), formerly known as silk shop meadows. The business seems, however, to have been relinquished early in the nineteenth century. In 1812 one of the family, *viz.* Isaac Nalder, of Shepton Mallet, married Miss M. A. Overington, the inheritrix of Haslemere House, &c., then in the occupation of John Wiggins or his undertenants, now represented by The Laurels, &c., at the north entrance to the town.

From the Lonsdale MSS.* it appears that after an unexpected dissolution of Parliament in 1806, Mr. Charles Long held himself in readiness to go down to Haslemere at Lord Lowther's instruction, for the purpose of election as member for the Borough.† The election was held on October 31st, and on November 1st he reported that everything had gone off as pleasantly as possible. The inhabitants in general expressed a great wish to see Lord Lowther,‡ and all agreed that the place was very much improved since it had been in his Lordship's possession. All that related to the election was very well managed by Mr. Denton.

This was as it should be, in view of the advantages which attended the possession; and the good will probably was not reduced by the buying up of the Burrell freeholds in 1823. In November of that year Mr. Henry Woods, the Steward, was in a position to report that everything bore a most peaceable aspect, except in one solitary corner, inhabited by an old and avowed enemy of the Lowther interest; one Robert Briant. Soon afterwards Mr. Briant succeeded in giving a great deal of trouble and causing much litigation by laying claim to a lean-to or small cottage on Shepherds

* See 13th Report of Historical MSS. Comm., Appendix pt. vii., pp. 213, 217, 218.

† Mr. Long was returned at each general election down to 1820 inclusive.

‡ Lord Lowther created Earl of Lonsdale 1807.

Hill, gaining a verdict in the first instance against the evidence, though he ultimately lost his case. His counsel complained that, when a gentleman bought a Borough, he bought the inhabitants, body and soul. He could get no assistance in Haslemere, Lord Lonsdale had the benefit of all the memories, and of remembering more than existed. The satire had doubtless some foundation, but there seems to have been little if any justification for the claim to the little building.

The improved state of the town in 1806 did not, however, extend to all street nuisances. In 1815 there was a presentment that many persons allowed their hogs to be at large; and orders were given that fines, leviable on goods and chattels, should be inflicted, 5s. for the first offence, and 10s. afterwards. The straying of hogs continued to be a great nuisance, and the desirability of providing a pound was discussed at the Leet in 1822. After much delay and frequent complaints, the desired enclosure was completed by 1827, and Abraham Welland appointed pound keeper. Sooner or later he became the town crier, and held both appointments until his death. A successor was appointed to the office of town crier in 1837, and also elected and re-elected to the pound keepership in 1837, 1838 and 1839. After the last year, the custom of holding the Court Leets was dropped with Lord Lonsdale's approval, the inhabitants having become indifferent to its continuance.

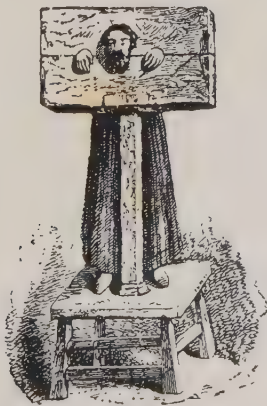


Fig. 17.—A Pillory.

CHAPTER XX.

THE SEMAPHORES OR TELEGRAPH STATIONS.

THE high ground in the neighbourhood of Haslemere was well fitted for signalling purposes, and may have been so utilized for many generations, but there is no certain record of the establishment of any organized line of signal stations, between London and Portsmouth, prior to the last decade of the eighteenth century. There was, however, a beacon on the higher part of Blackdown, at least as early as 1697-8, when the property now known as Blackdown Cottage was called Barfold under the Beackon.* The Beacon itself has been lately described by a member of the family of the Yaldwyns, formerly of Blackdown House, as a circular inclosure,† in which the necessary signalling-fire was lighted.

About 1793-5 the French Government led the way in a new system of telegraph signalling, on a plan submitted by one Claude Chappe, *viz.* by the movements of two arms attached to the ends of a crossbeam, suspended from the top of a post by a pivot;‡ and in the spring of 1795 the British Government established towers on the coast for the purpose of conveying intelligence. Before the close of that year the Admiralty adopted a system of signalling which had been proposed by Lord George Murray (then or afterwards Bishop of St. Davids), for communication between London and the coast,§ *viz.* by means of six movable shutters fitted into fixed frames; these shutters, by their changes of position and combinations, producing a great number of signs or letters.

* 'Sussex Archæological Collections,' vol. 39.

† There are circular enclosures on the southern crest of the hill which may have been used in connection with signal fires, but the discovery of flint implements within them points to occupation in prehistoric times.

‡ 'Chambers's Encyclopædia' (see "Telegraph"), and other books of reference.

§ Schomberg's 'Naval Chronology,' &c., vol. ii. pp. 339-40.

After an experimental trial at Wimbledon, stations were erected between London and Deal, with a subsequent extension by a side branch to Sheerness * ; and in March, 1796, telegraphs were set up to communicate between London and Portsmouth. The line of communication lay somewhat to the south-east of the Haslemere Parish ; and the stations were established at the Admiralty, Chelsea, Putney, Cabbage Hill (west of Epsom), Netley Heath (above Shere and Gomshall), Hascombe, Blackdown, Beacon Hill (above Elstead and Harting), Portsdown, and Portsmouth.† The site of the Blackdown telegraph was at some distance below the highest point, upon a projecting knob on the hill-side near Blackdown Cottage, subsequently known in the vernacular as “Tally Knob.”

The telegraphs seem to have been intended only for temporary use, in time of war, and the buildings are described as having usually consisted of two rooms and a coal shed, to which were attached a few yards of garden ground held of the adjoining landowners at small rentals or none.

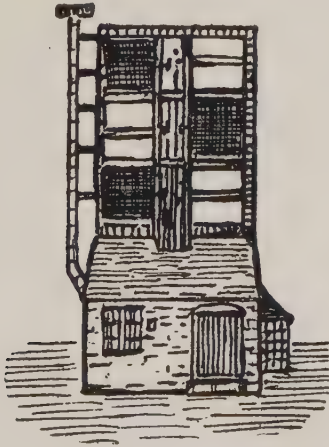


Fig. 18.—The shutter system of signalling.

The above illustration is copied from the ‘Gentleman’s Magazine,’ June, 1796.

* Schomberg’s ‘Naval Chronology,’ &c., vol. ii. pp. 339–40.

† *Ibid.*, and official papers.

The stations were discontinued for a short time on the conclusion of the Peace of Amiens (1802), but were re-established in May, 1803, when war broke out again, and were maintained until 1814, when peace followed upon the abdication of Napoleon Buonaparte. His return from Elba, in March, 1815, led, however, to the early issue of an order for the re-establishment of the stations, and although the victory at Waterloo, on June 18th, rendered further preparation for war unnecessary, the Admiralty, on June 28th, declared their intention of permanently establishing stations on the semaphore plan, that is to say, by the employment of movable arms instead of shutters; and on the following day an Act* was passed to enable His Majesty to acquire sites for stations.

In March, 1816, orders were given for discontinuing the old stations on the Portsmouth line, and steps were taken to surrender the sites to the proprietors, subject to resumption in the event of their being again required for the public service.

The Blackdown site on the knob near Barfold under the Beacon was given up to the then owner Thomas Fitzherbert, Esq.; and a few years later he devised it to Mrs. Yaldwyn, the wife of the neighbouring proprietor of Blackdown House.

At or soon after the time of the discontinuance of the old telegraphs in 1816, Admiral Sir Home Popham was taking an active part in the improvement of naval signalling and the adoption of the semaphore system†; but it was not until 1819 that the Admiralty signified their intention of establishing a line of communication between London and Portsmouth, on a two-armed plan recommended by him.

In 1820 directions were given for the selection of sites, and the following places were decided upon without much further loss of time, *viz.*, the Admiralty, Chelsea, Putney Heath, Kingston Hill, Cooper's Hill, Chatley Hill (at Hatchford originally, though altered to Pointers), Pewley Hill (Guildford), Bannicle (Witley), Haste Hill (Haslemere), Holder Hill, Beacon Hill (a little beyond the older tele-

* 55 Geo. III. c. 128.

† A very full description of the mechanism may be found in vol. xxxiv. of the 'Transactions of the Society of Arts.'

graph station), Compton Down (otherwise Hobbes Down), Portsdown, Lumps Fort, and Portsmouth.

A statement prepared in 1827, and marked as corrected from memory, gives the direct distances from station to station as varying from two and three quarters to eight miles; and Haste Hill is placed at the somewhat exaggerated distances of seven miles from Bannicle on the north-east, and six miles from Holder Hill on the south-west. The altitudes of the signal arms from the ground level varied considerably, and Bannicle was described as needing a four-storied tower, while those at Haste Hill and Holder



Fig. 19.—Haslemere semaphore house, side view.

Hill were near the ground. It may be added, however, that the recollection of at least one person who has seen a building of some sort at Bannicle does not extend to four stories.

The station buildings were not long in erection, and, in March, 1822, officers for signalling purposes were appointed, (*inter alios*) Lieut. Daniel Carpenter, with an assistant named John Pollard, to the Haste Hill station.*

The signalling seems to have been fairly successful, not-

* Lieut. Carpenter was succeeded by Lieut. John Wildey in 1827, and he by Lieut. J. Bramwell in 1832.

withstanding fog and haze in the daytime and insurmountable darkness at night. Tradition has it that mounted men were employed to carry messages from Bannicle to Haslemere (presumably also elsewhere) when the signals were invisible; and various efforts were made to improve the communication, such as painting the Holder Hill semaphore arms red (1827), and the supply of an additional telescope to Haste Hill (1828), to be used on the roof in hazy weather, when the Holder Hill signals were not otherwise visible.

The view of the Haste Hill semaphore house (Plate X.) by Edward Hassell, son of James Hassell, the sketcher of many old Surrey buildings, must have been taken a few years after its erection, if the date of 1825 is correct, and its accuracy is in the main attested by the side view (fig. 19) copied from an original drawing, which has been kindly lent by Miss Caroline Harrison.

In a letter of 1909 the late Mr. J. W. Penfold remarked that the officer in command at Haste Hill lived in the town and that a seaman (generally a wounded pensioner) inhabited the semaphore house. The official papers preserved at the Public Record Office show that there were certain fixed periods of attendance to watch for signals in time of peace.

The introduction of electric telegraphy ultimately put an end to the use of the semaphores, and Portsmouth is said to have made its last signal on December 31st, 1847, presumably on the line to the Admiralty rather than coastwise.

The Haste Hill station, now the Whitwell Hatch Mansion, was erected on one of several enclosures known as Jackman's Fields, and those fields appear to have formerly formed part of the estate called Stedlands, held by the family of Farryngdon, Farrenden, or Farnden (with other variations), early in the reign of Henry VII., and far into the seventeenth century, when it changed hands; the main estate coming into the possession of one Thomas Welland, and a small portion, subsequently known as part of Stedlands, late Robert Holt's, being detached.

In 1639 an order was given to one Robert Holt to repair his fence between his lands and the lands of Thomas Wellin called Stedeland, and unless some other lands called



DENBIGH HOUSE, OR LYTH HILL.
From a sketch by J. Hassell, 1822.



THE SEMAPHORE.
From a sketch by E. Hassell, 1825.

Scatehunts, of which a certain Robert Holt had been wholly or partly tenant in 1630, adjoined Stedland, the order of 1639 may be fairly assumed to relate to a fence between the larger and smaller portions of that estate.

About the middle of the seventeenth century Michael Welland, instead of Thomas Welland, was treated as the owner of the main part of Stedland, and William Albery and one Henry Welland appear to have held the smaller portion, late Robert Holt's. In 1673 Jane Snelling, the daughter of William Albery and widow of a Henry Snelling, was for a time regarded as owner of the smaller part, perhaps as guardian of her son Thomas Snelling. He was probably identical with one Thomas Snelling, gunfounder, of Dollington, Sussex, who raised money in 1694 by a mortgage demise (otherwise a lease for a very long term) of three parcels of land in Haslemere containing ten acres, lately held or occupied by Richard Valler. There are strong indications that this was the part of Stedland which was usually described as late Robert Holt's; and that through transfers of the mortgage term, or of the freehold to one Francis Jackman, the name of Jackman's Fields came to be attached to the land.

The death of Francis Jackman seems to have been presented in 1736, holding freely the part of Stedland, sometime Robert Holt's, and leaving his son and heir, Francis Jackman, of full age. This presentment, if correct, suggests that the mortgage term did not affect that property; but, be this as it may, there is no reasonable doubt that Stedland once Robert Holt's, or land which was supposed to be such, found its way from the Jackmans into the possession of a Richard Billinghamurst, the owner of other lands, &c., called Watmans, which had been devised to his grandfather John Billinghamurst, in the previous century.

Mr. Billinghamurst died in May, 1775, without a will, and his lands, &c., passed to his brother William as heir-at-law, and William died in 1778, having by will devised his estate called Whatmans, and the lands theretofore belonging, to Francis Jackman, in Haslemere, to John Mitchell, the son of his niece Mary Mitchell, at the age of twenty-four, with provision in favour of John's sisters, in the event of his not attaining that age. In 1781 Mary Mitchell the mother,

presumably acting on behalf of her children who were still minors, agreed to let Watlands and Stedland (*inter alia*) to her own father William Bristow for seven years, and it can scarcely be doubted that this Stedland was the parcel of land formerly Robert Holt's; and, as will be seen below, that it represented Jackman's Fields.

At any rate, John Mitchell was treated as the owner of Watmans and the smaller part of Stedland, *circa* 1791,* and he conveyed the property to the Rev. James Fielding about this year.† In 1796 Mr. Fielding, prior to his marriage with Miss Elizabeth Shephard, settled (*inter alia*) his messuage, tenement, farm and lands commonly called Whatmans . . . with the fields, closes, &c., thereunto near adjoining called Jackman's Fields, all which were theretofore purchased by him from John Mitchell, tanner, and Mary Mitchell.‡

Mr. Fielding died in 1817, and in 1820 his trustees agreed with the Admiralty for the sale of the land required for semaphore purposes; but the conveyance was not completed until 1823, and then comprised part of Jackman's Fields (one acre), together with the signal or telegraph house lately erected or built thereon; the modest price paid for this piece of ground, with its magnificent view, being only £50. In the meanwhile the farmer of the land, a Mr. George Heath, of the Chase, who described himself as a cripple, quite unable to work, and with nine children, claimed and received compensation from the Admiralty in 1821 for (*inter alia*) his crop of peas which had been nearly all spoiled from the waggons bringing in the bricks, &c.

After the final discontinuance of the semaphore signalling in 1847, the building and land were (in 1849) sold by the Admiralty to Mr. James Fielding, the son of the former proprietor. They were subsequently acquired by Miss M. Parson; and the building having been enlarged in the early sixties, became the residence of that lady and her sister for many years, under the name of Highfield. It became necessary to sink a well, some 250 ft. deep; and about 150 ft. from the surface was a fissure through which the wind blew with great force, sufficient to extinguish a candle.

* Private correspondence.

† See Land Tax Assessments, 1791 and 1792.

‡ This was John Mitchell's sister Mary, not his mother.

Mr. Stewart Hodgson purchased the place and all the lands around it in 1885, and added some rooms; and in 1894 the Marquess of Sligo bought the house, Jackman's Fields and Whitwell Field, &c., and has frequently made additions thereto. Parts of the walls of the original semaphore house are incorporated in the walls of the dining-room and hall. In 1911 his Lordship changed the name from Highfield to Whitwell Hatch, thereby adopting the ancient appellation of the gate into the lane adjoining his main entrance.

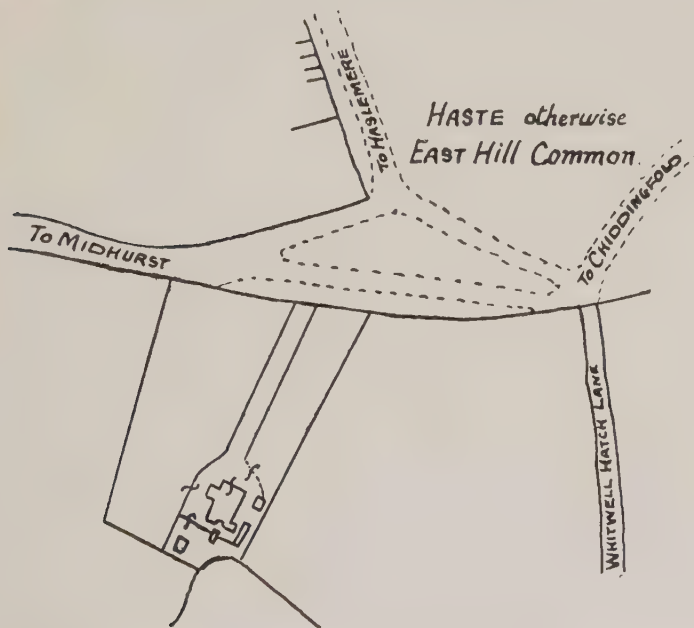


Fig. 20.—Plan of semaphore house as originally shown on Tithe Map of 1842. (See also p. 39 and plan.)

CHAPTER XXI.

THE TOWN HALL, OLD HOUSES AND INNS.

It is much to be regretted that in the preparation of the present chapter it has been impossible to utilise a vast mass of detailed information gathered from various sources, notably the collections of Lord Sligo, Mrs. More Molyneux McCowen, and the late Mr. Penfold.

The effort to collect, collate, and reduce into order documents, not infrequently drawn up in ambiguous terms for electoral purposes, has caused unavoidable delay, and defeated its own end by rendering it impossible to compress the result into small space. The narrative is limited to an account of the Town Hall; the houses which represent, have themselves been, or still are inns or places of public resort; and private houses rendered interesting by their age or magnitude, and by the ownership or occupancy of those who took active part in the history of bygone Haslemere.

The numbers attached to the several houses, &c., are those given by Morley on his plan of 1735 (see page 240).

At what date Haslemere first became possessed of a hall or building for the holding of the burgess-courts, markets, and other public business cannot now be ascertained, but a town hall for the holding of Parliamentary elections existed in the days of James I., unless Thomas Covey, of Linchmere, an aged man of four-score years in 1662, was prepared to make a false deposition for electoral purposes. Specific reference to the stair adjoining the Market-house was made in 1626 (p. 167).

There is no reason to doubt that the Town Hall and Market-house were the same building, although a distinction was drawn in 1634 between the Market-house, the Fish Cross, and the Butter House (p. 168); and again in 1658, when their ruinous state was a danger to the market people (p. 169), but it is not known whether the Market-house and Butter House were separate edifices, or how the Fish

Cross and certain Shambles, referred to in 1638, were relatively situated.

The Town Hall, or Market-house, of 1735 evidently stood lower down the street than the hall of the present twentieth century; and it may be noted that in 1638 the road now known as Lower Street led from the *Market-house* to Pilewell, while the road from the opposite side of the Market-place, now called East Street, was described as leading from the *Market Butter House* towards Harecroft, or Hast Hill, in a deed of 1639, and towards Harscrosse in another deed of 1640.* The Shambles of 1638 apparently stood somewhat to the north of the site of those depicted on Morley's plan of 1735; and they were probably those Shambles of which Richard West must have held a long lease, lying against his dwelling-house (No. 7 or No. 6 on the plan), when he made his will in 1653 (p. 177). They happened also to be referred to in a deed of 1642, whereby premises (No. 30), nearly opposite on the other side of the street, were granted by Robert Bradfold to Philip Barden, by the description of his new-erected dwelling-house, &c., abutting northward above the water-pond called the Wyer, and over against the then butchers' shambles.

The water-pond, otherwise the Wyer, was apparently the town pond, which lay in front of the 'Angel Inn' (No. 8), and was drained and filled in before the date of Morley's earlier pictorial map (*circa* 1722) to the injury of the farmer of the Borough soyle and waste (p. 213); though doubtless to the advantage of William Ride, the builder of the new 'White Hart' inn (No. 31) partly upon waste ground which had been a pond.

In the course of time little shops and standings were set up round the Market-house and on the west and south sides of the Market-place. In 1662 the trustees of the waste granted a long lease to Ann Yalden, widow,† of two shops joining to the north side of the Market-house, and a standing shop or booth against the sign of 'The Swan,' where William Durrant usually stood on market days; and again in 1673 they granted to William Upton, felmonger, a thousand-year lease of a standing covered with board, and the waste

* These descriptions were probably copied from earlier deeds.

† Ann, the daughter of Thomas Upton, who married, first, Nicholas Yalden, and, secondly, William Launder.

ground whereon it stood joining the east side of the Market-house against the dwelling-house of Edmund Upton called the 'King's Arms'; also a foot of ground in breadth towards the house of the said Edmund Upton joining the standing, and 10 ft. long from corner post to corner post of the said standing.

The Market-house itself contained, *inter alia*, a great upper room, or loft, approached by stairs, and used for holding courts, &c. (p. 212). The following ground-plan, copied from one of Morley's maps [1758] indicates the position of several of the shops, and of the cage then projecting from the north-east corner.

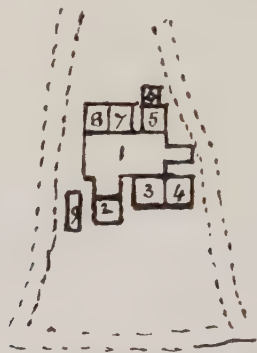


Fig. 21.—Ground-plan of Haslemere Town Hall and Market-house, with surrounding shops, &c.

1. The Hall. 2. Mr. Randoli's shop under the Market-house. 3. Wm. Ride blacksmith's shop by the Market-house. 4. Sarah Upton's shop by the Market-house. 5. Wm. Ride carpenter's shop. 6. The cage by the Market-house. 7. Thos. Sayer's, jun., shop by the Market-house. 8. Mr. Wooger's shop by the Market-house. 9. Wm. Ride carpenter's house by the Market-house. [*Circa 1757-8.*]

Reference has been made (p. 161) to a proposed or actual setting-up of a chimney (*circa 1682*) for the purpose of making the building useful for a curate therein to teach school; and a school was certainly kept in the Market-house by John Boxall towards the end of the next century (p. 221).

The Shambles of 1735 disappeared before Cotes's pictorial map of 1775 was drawn, probably before Morley's ground-plan of 1758; but land-tax was assessed upon the "*Leassoors for y^e Shambles & other profits of y^e Town*"



MARKET HOUSE.
From a sketch by J. Hassell, 1822.



MARKET HOUSE, *circa* 1862.
From a photograph in the possession of Messrs. Wiles and Holman.

at least as late as 1739. The Pillory of 1735 probably disappeared with the Shambles. The Town Hall survived until the beginning of the nineteenth century, when it was superseded by the present building, erected about 1814 at the expense of the Parliamentary representatives.* The annual Burgess Courts and the Borough elections were held here until they respectively came to an end. No better description can be given of the new Town Hall and its uses than that of the two K's (Miss Katherine Penfold and Miss Katherine Hopkins) in their account "Of Bygones in Haslemere," *viz.*:—

'So we come back to the Market Hall, which in the days when Haslemere held a weekly market was open below, enclosed merely by an iron railing; and in one corner was a sort of cell, closed with a door, which was used as a "lock-up" for bad characters. I remember its existence long after it was out of use, at the foot of the rickety staircase that led to the room above. Here, in early days, a sort of Sunday School was held, which we reluctantly attended and said our hymns and collects. In later days this room was the scene of all our entertainments, Penny Readings, Concerts, and Lectures, until the so-called Assembly Room, behind the "White Horse," was made available. Later still, the markets being done away, or having died a natural death, the floor of the upper room was removed, the open part walled in, and the whole thrown into one room for use as a school.'

Towards the close of the nineteenth century the floor was replaced, and the building adapted, largely at the expense of the late Mr. J. Stewart Hodgson, to its more fitting purpose of a Town Hall for the holding of meetings of the Parish Council and other municipal purposes.

The Burgage-house, otherwise the Lodge. No. 22.

No resemblance can be traced between the building depicted on Morley's plan of 1735 and the long white-fronted house now known as the Lodge; and there must have been some important alteration or complete reconstruction before the drawing up of Cotes's map of 1775, whereon the unmistakable projecting bow and sash windows

* Statement by Mr. J. W. Penfold.

of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries are duly set forth.

The existing building descends from an ancient burgage-house held by the Boxalls of Bramshott in the sixteenth century, and was possibly owned by John Boxall, Secretary to Queen Mary of unloved memory, and holder of much Church preferment during that Queen's reign. He certainly held land in Haslemere parish, though not necessarily a house in the Borough; and died *circa* 1570,* leaving brothers, named Edmund and Richard, to administer his estate. Edmund died in 1573,† leaving a son Robert, a minor, who would thus have become the heir-at-law of John the Secretary; and there is little doubt that it was he who granted a lease of the Burgage-house, &c., to Robert Farnden in 1592, as recorded in a deed of 1604,‡ whereby, under the description of Robert Boxolde of Bramshot, Yeoman, cousin and heir-at-law of John Boxolde, Clerk, deceased, he granted



Fig. 22.—The Burgage-house, from H. Cotes's plan, 1775, now the Lodge.

to John Shudd of Thursley, Yeoman, his messuage in Haslemere called the Burgage-house, in the occupation of William Crusloe, *alias* Duke, previously of Robert Farnden; together with sundry lands, &c., in Haslemere and Pepperham usually held therewith, the whole subject to his lease to Robert Farnden of 1592. John Shudd died in 1629, and then, or before, one of his younger sons, William Shudd, came into possession of the Burgage-house, which passed, under sundry deeds, &c., to his nephew John, son of his brother George, of Wisborough Green. This John Shudd lived at Haslemere and died in 1699, leaving a son John, the wealthy attorney referred to by Manning and Bray as former resident in the Burgage-house. He made some

* Admn. P. C. Cant. March, 1571. Fo. 171.

† Prob. at Winchester in 1574.

‡ Deed enrolled in Common Pleas, Mich. Tr. 2 James I., No. 30.

rectification of boundary on the southern side in 1707, and possibly also did some part of the work of reconstruction or alteration before his death in 1757 in his eighty-third year.

He left three daughters, of whom Ann, the eldest, appears to have succeeded to the house, &c., but dying in 1775, left her sisters, Mary, the wife of the Rev. Th. Sanderson, and Betty Shudd, as her heirs. Mrs. Sanderson died in 1779 and her husband in 1780, leaving a daughter, Mary Ann, who inherited her mother's share in the Haslemere property, and joined with her Aunt Betty Shudd in the sale of the Burgage freehold to Messrs. Leech and Chandler *en route* to Sir James Lowther; receiving in lieu thereof a valuable consideration in money as well as a lease for nearly one thousand years. In 1797, prior to the marriage of Miss Sanderson with the Rev. Robert Price, LL.D. (1798), arrangements were made for Miss Shudd to have the sole possession of the lease of the Burgage-house during her life; and she resided there until her death at the advanced age of eighty-nine years, in 1816. Her portrait, in picturesque head-dress, is reproduced on Plate IX. By her will * of June 30th, 1806, she bequeathed £350 of Three per Cent. Bank annuities in trust to apply the interest thereof yearly, for ever, in the purchase of meat and bread for distribution amongst the poor people of the parish of Haslemere on Christmas Day.

The Shudd estates then became centred in her niece, Mrs. Price, who died in 1818, a few years before her husband, Dr. Price (1823), and descended to their son, Uvedale T. S. Price.

The house was, about this time, occupied by one Barrington Price, and afterwards by Henry Heather, who purchased the leasehold from Uvedale T. S. Price in 1828, and transferred it to Lord Lonsdale in 1831. In 1833 his lordship sold the premises to the Rev. Charles Candy (subsequently of Shotter Mill), who resided here for many years, ultimately disposing of the property (1848) to the Rev. James Legrew Hesse, the Rector of Chiddingfold-cum-Haslemere, who thenceforth made it his home until his death in 1868. The Burgage-house, otherwise the Lodge, is now the property and residence of his daughter, Mrs. Montagu White.

* Prob. P.C. Cant. 19 August, 1816.

The White House and adjacent premises. Nos. 6 & 7.

The history of the two properties is closely interwoven, and the only dividing limits much obscured by the common ownership of both, by the Wests in the seventeenth century, and by the Cobdens in the eighteenth. Of their earlier ownership it can only be stated generally that the northern or upper part appears to have belonged to the family of Gase or Gace, the southern to the Shudds.

In 1597-8 Walter Gace, yeoman, granted the northern (*inter alia*) to his son John. His grandson Michael, a weaver, in 1624 granted to Richard West, cloth worker, his messuage, &c., and land (1 acre) abutting against lands in the tenure or occupation of the said Richard West on the north, lands of John and William Shudd in the tenure of Thomas Clarke on the south, lands of Robert Palmer in the tenure of John Ede on the west, the Borough of Haslemere on the east.

The wills of the Wests (pp. 177 and 178) show that some work of construction or reconstruction of the premises had been carried out by Richard West the younger, and that his father held a house near by, but whether any part of the present White House represents the dwelling house of the Wests cannot be discovered.

The conventional elevation of No. 6 set forth in Morley's early plans (*circa* 1722-35) indicates that the lower part of the White House must have been previously erected; perhaps by William Cobden (d. 1722) or his son William (d. 1747). George F. Gordon, the Haslemere doctor, and his daughter, Miss Emma Gordon, owned and occupied the White House during many years of the nineteenth century. The house and adjacent buildings have been altered and enlarged in recent years.

Town House, &c. No. 2.

This house stands on part of an orchard formerly belonging to the Gase family, who held the adjoining property. The premises were held by John Cobden, who died *circa* 1623-5; and passed to his son, Mathew Cobden, from whom they were purchased (*circa* 1656) by Henry Watkinson (d. 1669) and were sold by the trustees under the will of his widow Elizabeth (died 1674/6) to John Tanner, in 1676. Mr. Tanner and his son John held the

property for many years: and, *circa* 1747, the latter sold the freehold to General Oglethorpe and Peter Burrell or their agents: the former becoming sole proprietor under a later deed of partition.

The lower part of the present house must have been erected before the drawing up of Morley's early maps of *circa* 1722 and 1735. General Oglethorpe does not appear to have resided there at any time. The Rev. Thomas Sanderson occupied the house for some years during the third quarter of the eighteenth century; Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Marriott of the Royal Marines (d. 1786) was occupier in 1774, the Rev. James Fielding in 1792; J. W. Whymper, the artist engraver, resided here for many years in the latter part of the nineteenth century.

Ancient 3-gabled House. No. 34. (Now the chemist's shop in the High Street.)

In a window at the back of this house there were at one time several quarries of glass bearing the design of a crown



Fig. 23.—Device on glass from the house No. 34 on plan of 1735.

and hawthorn branch between the letters H and E, a well-known badge of Henry VII. Some memoranda of the late Henry Waring Kidd, preserved at the library of the Surrey Archæological Society, show that from two to four scattered panes were left in 1862, and that the window

which had extended the full length of one side of a low room had originally been divided into six or seven compartments, whereof four or five were then blocked up. The window, presumably the glass, is said to have been destroyed by a storm, but three quarries bearing the above device were framed and preserved by Mrs. John Bridger, of Haslemere, and one is still in her possession.

It has been suggested, on somewhat unsatisfactory grounds, that this building was a halting place for Royalty on journeys between London and Portsmouth; but, if such were the case, some copy of a royal order or letter dated at Haslemere should sooner or later be met with in the course of re-arrangement of public records. At present, however, there appears to be no trace of a royal visit; and the suggestion is chiefly based on a conjecture that the main road from London to Portsmouth passed through Haslemere. The conjecture, although not irreconcilable with Mr. Secretary Pepys's account of his journey over Hindhead to Liphook in August, 1668, is certainly not supported by it; and it does not accord with the view taken by Haslemere people *circa* 1763, *viz.* that the ancient way to Portsmouth lay over Hindhead, not through Haslemere. In view of the near neighbourhood of many glass works, the existence of quarries bearing sundry devices may perhaps be accounted for by other than royal services.

The building is manifestly ancient, and there is little doubt that it was formerly an inn called the 'Red Lion,' which was the subject of a suit in the Exchequer in 1690.* From about 1760 the Bridger family was much connected with the ownership and occupancy of the property during the next hundred years.

The Old or 'Great White Hart.' No. 33.

The site of this inn is now occupied by a modern range of houses and shops, but the original building seems to have been erected in the first quarter of the seventeenth century, partly by Mark Staple and partly by Richard West, the latter a clothworker.

It was owned by the Barlows of Chiddingfold, *circa* 1631 to 1685, at first under the name of the 'Crown,' and afterwards the 'White Hart.'

In 1833 Lord Lonsdale sold the messuage, &c., then in

* Exch. Dep^{ts} by Comm^{rs}., Surr. Mich. T. 2 Will. & Mary. No. 25.

two tenements, occupied by the widow Upton and Abraham Upfold, to William Saunders.

The 'White Hart.' No. 31.

From available evidence it may be fairly assumed that the house which became the later 'White Hart' was built shortly before or after 1725 upon part of the area of the town pond waste ground, which had been filled in, not without complaint of the inhabitants of the Borough (p. 213), and also upon part of the land called Chounshams, or upon the Wyercroft.

The name of William Ride at the 'White Hart' is entered on a resiant's list of 1729, in a position which points to his residence in the new house, and the Morley plan of 1735 indicates that William Ride at the 'White Hart' held the building, then consisting of two tenements.

Ultimately the freehold passed with other property to Sir James Lowther in his great purchase of burgages, &c.

In 1803 the messuage, &c., brew house, stables, &c., known by the name of the 'White Hart Inn,' were occupied by one James Simmons; but in 1833 Lord Lonsdale sold to William Berry the messuage, &c., formerly known as the 'White Hart Inn.'

'The Spread Eagle.' No. 55.

The boundary descriptions of the adjoining premises, east and west, show that the house was known as the 'Spread Eagle'* in 1672. It was apparently owned and occupied in the mid-seventeenth century by Thos. Chalcraft (d. 1671-2) in right of his wife Eleanor, and sold by her to John Wakeford; and was described as the messuage of John Wakeford in 1687, but as the tenement of Thomas Denyer the younger in 1714, Thomas Denyer in 1715 and 1725, Jane Denyer, widow, 1748, and Thomas Denyer in 1760.

When and in what manner the Denyers acquired the property cannot be discovered, but they appear to have held it down to 1775, with possible interludes of alienation for faggot-voting purposes. By 1735 the 'Spread Eagle' had already been divided into two tenements, as seen on Morley's plan of that year. From the Denyers it passed to Mr. Edward Beaver, from whom it was soon after acquired by Sir James Lowther.

* The crest of the Brownes of Cowdray and of their descendant Lord Sligo.

The 'George,' &c. Nos. 56 and 57.

There was an inn called the 'George' at least as far back as 1634. Thomas Chalcroft (*sic*), who "lived at y^e Signe of y^e George," was buried on March 12th, 1634-5. This property passed under the will of Wm. Byllynghurst (p. 132) to his daughter Maude, the wife of William Jackson, whose daughter Elizabeth married the said Thomas Chalcroft. Their four daughters and their husbands sold the messuage, barn, garden and orchard, situate against the dwelling-house of John Steed, on the west, to Richard Bradfold, Blacksmith, for £79 in 1636. Richard and his eldest brother Robert Bradfold, of Haslemere, Yeoman, built two new messuages and repaired the old. One (the eastern) with a smyth's shop adjoining was retained by Richard; the other two, including the repaired messuage, with a new millhouse called a Quearne or Horse Malt-mill, &c., were conveyed by him to his brother Robert in 1638.

In 1760 the eastern end described as a messuage, &c., and shops, one particularly known as the tobacco shop, was aliened to P. C. Webb, and so passed to Sir James Lowther about 1780. It was purchased by William Smither from Lord Lonsdale in 1833, and subsequently passed to John Rhodes.

The 'George' formed part of the western parcel, and was occupied by one Thomas Clarke in 1638; and also in 1653-4 when Robert Bradfold granted the property to his son Henry. Robert Baxter dwelt at the 'George' in 1690, and probably in the early part of the eighteenth century; but before the close of the seventeenth the Bradfolds had sold the premises to Robert Ride, Carpenter, who was the innholder in 1718, and died in 1734. His widow Elizabeth (d. 1759) and son Robert (d. 1768) subsequently kept the inn.

By sundry deeds the freehold was acquired by the Burrells and Sir James Lowther; and Lord Gwydyr conveyed his interest to Lord Lonsdale in 1823, under the description of a messuage until lately divided into two parts formerly called the 'George Inn,' but then and for many years occupied as private property. The western or white-gabled house seen beyond the left side of the Market-house on Plate XI. was long occupied by Mr. Henry Clothier, the once well-known Haslemere doctor; * and the Capital and Counties Bank now stands on the site.

* Prior to removing to the High Street.

The 'Half Moon.' No. 58.

The period during which the 'Half Moon' was occupied as an inn cannot be traced. The premises were owned, and the inn perhaps kept, by members of the Steed family in the early seventeenth century. John Steed, the younger, was fined as an offending tapster in 1626, and the name of John Steed, without the qualification of younger, is found with much regularity in the lists of ale penalties down to 1634. John Steed, the younger, appears to have devised the property to the Billinghamursts by his will of 1639 (p. 171). Passing over intervening ownership we find in 1742 that John Billinghamurst sold to William Cobden and his brother Edward Cobden the messuage then divided into two tenements, formerly called the 'Half Moon,' with the shop and cellar under one of the tenements, the upper and lower barns, &c., two shops adjoining the lower barn, &c., and sundry lands attached thereto, of which full details may be found in an enrolled deed of September, 1742.*

The 'Fox,' afterwards the 'Red Lion.' No. 59.

The earliest reference to this house as an inn is in a grant by John Billinghamurst and his eldest son (both of Haslemere, yeomen), to William Billinghamurst, a second son, in 1691. It was then described as a messuage, &c., lately called, &c., or bearing the sign of the 'Fox'; but had become the 'Red Lion' by 1718. In 1753 the property was described as two messuages; theretofore the 'Fox,' since the 'Red Lion.'

The eastern parcel was pulled down between 1752 and 1759, and in a deed of the latter year John Arnold was stated to have erected a dwelling-house and shop where a very ancient house and shop before stood fronting the market-place, adjoining the dwelling-house and shop which then, and for many years, had been occupied by John Spencer on the west. The latter, though restored and modernised within the last few years, still bears marks of antiquity; the former (the new house of the eighteenth century) has been converted into a stationer's shop. The fine stack of chimneys between the two houses, as seen from Lower Street, is worthy of observation.

* King's Bench, Mich. Term. 16 Geo. II., No. 482.

The 'Swan Inn,' &c., Nos 11, 12, and 13.

The modern 'Swan' is the direct descendant of an earlier inn which bore that name, and occupied a position on the west side of the market-place in 1601. It had then been lately erected or converted out of an older building, and the business had probably been carried on from a much earlier date by one (or more) of the name of Robert Haward, as indicated by the fines for offences against the ale assize laws towards the end of the previous century. In 1601-2 John Wood, of Eastergate, Chichester, husbandman, sold to Robert Sherlocke, of Kerdeford, gentleman, the messuage, then being a common inn bearing the sign of the 'Swan,' called Owton's highefeildes and Neale lands, and one other messuage wherein Robert Harwarde lately dwelt; one field lying at Shepherd's Hill, and all lands, &c., belonging to the messuages, &c. (40 acres), occupied by John Shotter and William Rogers.* The property passed through various hands during the next twenty years, and by 1623 the 'Swan' premises in the market-place had been separated from the outlying lands; and were themselves split into two main parcels by the middle of the seventeenth century, when William Corfe, of Hedley, and John Ede, mercer, respectively, held the northern and southern parcels.

By his will of May 3rd, 1650, William Corfe, dealing with the northern parcel, devised the south end of his house, bought out of the 'Swan' with its slaughter-house, &c., occupied by Thomas Maine, to his daughter Elizabeth (one of two bearing that name), then, or after, the wife of Robert Bridger; and the north end of the house, with a hey-house, &c., late in the occupation of the Widow Yalden, to his wife Margaret; afterwards wife of John Kitchine. It is sufficient to add that the north end of the house, &c. (except a hey-house sold to one John Ede †), was subsequently held by the Holts, Hardings, and Tanners; and was purchased by Thomas Upfold in 1833. The other end of the northern parcel (omitting brief ownerships) came into the successive possession of the Shotters, Boxalls, and Uptons; and to the Briants in either a leasehold or freehold form.

* Original deeds, and fine, Tr. Term, 40 Elizabeth.

† John Ede, the mercer, owned the inn as part of his parcel. In October, 1658, he seems to have obtained from the trustees of the waste a long lease of some ground in front of his premises, on which he is supposed to have built sundry little shops.

The southern parcel, including the inn, was owned for a time by the Wroths, of Farnham; and about 1700 was sold to John Sayers, who had kept the 'Swan' at least as far back as 1688. He and his descendants seem to have been the innkeepers for the first six decades of the eighteenth century, but John Valler kept it in 1768-9. The present 'Swan' inn was erected in the latter part of the nineteenth century.

The 'King's Arms.' No. 38.

An inn of this name stood on the east side of the market-place at least as far back as 1673 (p. 236), but it is doubtful whether any part is incorporated in the present buildings.

The inn was kept by the Uptons in the late seventeenth century; Noah Bromham, Richard Chitty, and his widow Elizabeth in the second and third quarters of the eighteenth; and Peter Scovell and his representatives in the second quarter of the nineteenth.

The 'White Horse.' Nos. 51 and 37.

There was undoubtedly an early 'White Horse' on the south side of East Street (No. 51 on plan), but the period of its occupation as an inn or alehouse bearing the name cannot be stated definitely. In 1657 Thomas Overington conveyed his messuage, &c., lately known by the sign of the 'White Horse,' to Matthew Holbeart, Howcart, or Hobbart; the latter aliened the premises to William Baxter, of Haslemere, barber, in April 1660, and on the next day Baxter granted, or mortgaged, the messuage, &c., called the 'White Horse' to Francis Jackman. The name seems to have fallen out of use in subsequent dealings with the property, although it was still referred to in 1672 as one of the boundaries of the adjoining premises.

The 'White Horse' in the market-place (No. 37) was built on the site of a barn, &c., formerly part of the property called Chounshams, which had been purchased by Richard Holloway from John Boxall in 1709. After Holloway's death in 1715-16 his widow, Frances, took down the barn, and erected a messuage, &c., in lieu thereof. She died in 1723, having previously married Edward Ride, who kept the 'White Horse' as the Post house in 1735 and died in 1736. William Valler, his widow Ann, and her second husband, John Luff, successively kept the inn for the next

thirty years or more. Mr. William Harrison purchased the property from Lord Lonsdale in 1833, and he and his widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Harrison, were the successive innkeepers down to 1867.

The 'Angel Inn.' No. 8.

Nothing is known of the 'Angel' prior to 1650, when William Corfe, of Hedley, devised to his daughter Susan and her issue his inn in Haslemere known by the name and sign of the 'Angel.' In 1669 Susan and her husband, William Osborne, of Fernhurst, granted to George Osborne, of Haslemere,* gent., their messuage, &c., called and known by the sign of the 'Redd House' and the 'Angell' in the occupation of Jane Snelling, widow.

The Baxters acquired the property in 1684, and owned it for some sixty years. The Rides long occupied it, combining their trades with inn-holding. William Ride, the elder, was occupier in 1676; Thomas Ride in 1708; Elizabeth, the widow of Thomas, in 1735; but although she was described as Elizabeth Ride at the 'Angel' in the burial register of 1744, the inn-keeping must have come to an end. In 1740 Moorey Baxter devised his messuage, lately called the 'Angel,' in the possession of James Keen, to his wife, Deborah, for life. A few years later it had certainly become two dwelling-houses.

For many years in the nineteenth century the premises were occupied as a private house by Edward Hoad, one of the Haslemere patriarchs.

*Thursley End (Thursley Parish) and East Garden
(Haslemere Parish). (Plate V.)*

Thursley End is the more distant of the two groups of buildings visible in the plate. A large part, if not the whole, dates from the early seventeenth century. By deed of August 26th, 1639, John Steede leased to Francis Jackman half an acre of land, upon which Jackman had erected a new dwelling-house and a new barn, and had converted the rest of the ground into a garden and orchard; and by his will of 1639 (p. 171) Steede devised the freehold to his cousin and godson Francis, son of the aforesaid Francis, the lessee.

The nearer block of buildings (46 and 47 on plan of 1735)

* Described as of Odiham in 1680-1.

was in Haslemere parish, and sometimes treated as within the borough, at other times excluded. It was usually known as East Garden, occasionally as Bramble Garden.

By deed of 1605 Thomas Chalcraft and Elizabeth his wife (in Elizabeth's right) * granted to Edward Ede the messuage or tenement with garden and orchard adjoining (half acre) called East Garden, in the borough or town of Haslemere; between land sometime of one Thomas Steede on one part, and a garden sometime of Richard Mapulderwell on the other; late in the tenure of Richard Aylinge or his assigns. Reference was made therein to a feoffment of April, 23 Henry VII. [1508] for fuller information, but the deed is unfortunately not forthcoming. It was possibly connected with the presentments relative to Mapylderwell holdings in 1504 or 1505 (p. 95). The road from East Street, leading up to the Educational Museum, seems to occupy a large part of the garden. The building depicted in the plate was modernised within recent years.

Collards House and Barn, No. 45; and Philps, &c., Porched Building, Nos. 44 and 43.

The building described as the Court House (Plate VIII.) has been supposed to represent Collards in 1822, but the only feature suggestive of its twentieth century state is the curiously shaped window in the centre.

The history of the Philps, &c., building (Plate XII.) prior to 1679 cannot be discovered. It was undoubtedly within the borough, while Collards was debateable land, sometimes trodden within, at other times left outside. Whether it was one of the early tenements held by the payment of a fractional part of the burgage rent, or was, perchance, part of the Collards holding, is uncertain; and it is an open question whether the two dwelling-houses, comprised in the building, were one original whole with a projecting central porch, or were separate buildings to which the porch † was added by the Philps owners of the eastern end, who affixed thereto the date 1683, flanked west and east by the initials T. P. and A. P., and surmounted by R. P. below M. P.

* Apparently also the owners of the "George" (p. 244).

† A ground plan of Haslemere in 1757-8 shows that the porch stood partly in front of each house.

Land called Collegges was held or occupied by William Boxfold, and land called Dunsceddes by Henry Boxfold, *circa* 1490-5, and Robert Boxfolde perhaps occupied both, *circa* 1551; but in 1541-2 the quit rent of Collards was received from Thomas Billingham, and of Dunstedes from William Yealden (see p. 106); and, in the Survey of 1548, they were described as respectively held by William Yalden and John Billingham; presumably the John Billingham at Townes-end, who was buried in 1577.

Collards was held and sometimes occupied by a succession of Billingham down to William (d. 1778), who devised (*inter alia*) Collards and Philps house to his great-niece Mary Mitchell. Subject apparently to the conversion of the freehold within the borough into long leasehold, for electoral purposes, both passed to the Sibthorpes by Miss Mitchell's marriage (1790) to Thomas Sibthorpe, the younger, of Guildford: and, in 1833, both were transferred to the Rev. Richard Okes, of Eton College (afterwards Provost of King's College, Cambridge), who had married their daughter Mary Elizabeth. Soon after the middle of the century both were purchased by the Rev. J. L. Hesse, and the houses now known as Heatherbell Cottage and Crofts have since been built on the respective sites of the east end of the porched building and the Collards barn.

Philps's house (No. 44), or the east end of that porched building, was demised by John Billingham, the elder, to Thomas Philps (Phillipps, according to the record), brick-maker, in May, 1679, for a thousand years, and was then occupied by Philps; and in June, 1679, Mr. Billingham granted the freehold thereof to his son John, from whom it descended in the same manner as the freehold of Collards. Robert Philps was occupier, and perhaps also the holder of the leasehold term in 1710. In 1760 and 1761 Daniel Budd was the occupant; in 1774 and 1779 William Lewis; in 1792 James Coombes; and Charles Bridger in 1861, when the Rev. J. L. Hesse was the owner. The fate of the lease of 1679 is unknown.

The western end (No. 43) was occupied by Nicholas Bridger in 1679, and still in 1689 when the above John Billingham conveyed the freehold to Roger Jackson (d. 1698); and Jackson's grandson, William Wiggins, aliened it to Richard Holloway in 1707. Through the Underhills, James Challen, Moorey Baxter, and John



A SEVENTEENTH CENTURY HOUSE, FORMERLY IN COW STREET.
From a sketch by J. Wornham Penfold, 1851.



THE "PARSONAGE," OR HASLEMERE HOUSE.
From a sketch by J. Hassell, 1822.

Paine, &c., the freehold passed to the Lowther family, and was conveyed by Lord Lonsdale to George F. Gordon, the Haslemere doctor, in 1833. It was acquired by the Rev. J. L. Hesse before 1861; and the most westerly of the three new houses, since erected, stands upon the site.

Haslemere House (described on Plate XII. as "The Parsonage").

The description of Haslemere House as "The Parsonage" is attributed to its supposed temporary occupation by one or more of the curates in charge of the parish.

The building depicted on Plate XII. was described in 1616 as having been lately erected on part of a close called Crookedham (one acre) which, with an adjoining half acre called Crosse Garden, and three detached closes called Smithfields,* was conveyed by Richard Covert to one Laurence de la Chambre † as trustee for Anne the wife of Richard Leonard. Sir John Jaques, one of the members returned by Haslemere to the Short Parliament of 1639–40, owned and resided on the property for a few years. Sir Poynings More purchased the little estate about 1648; and in 1649–50 his trustees granted a seven years' lease to his brother-in-law, Mr. James Gresham, who was already in occupation, and resided there down to his death in 1688–9. *Circa* 1663 he was assessed for 7 fire hearths therein (6 a few years later); and an inventory of his effects, taken a few days after his death, recapitulates articles in the parlour (1 pendulum clocke, 1 table, 17 chaires, and some other small things), kitchen, parlour chamber, hall chamber, kitchen chamber, grey chamber, two garretts, cellar, and brewe house; curiously enough not mentioning any hall. Thomas Molyneux, Esq., and Margaret his wife, the representatives of the Mores of Loseley, sold the property to William Fielder about 1696; and under his will it passed to his kinsfolk, the Chalcrafts, Margaret Woods (*née* Chalcraft), widow, and her daughter, the first wife of William Overington. Mary Ann Overington, his daughter by his second wife Elizabeth Warner, carried the property by marriage in 1812 to Isaac Nalder; and *circa* 1826–8, the old house was pulled down during the tenancy of William Aylwin; and the existing white slate-roofed house, now

* Approximately Nos. 254, 281, 284, and 285 on the Tithe Map.

† Close Roll, 14 Jas. I., No. 2310.

called the Laurels, was erected in its stead. The property was subsequently purchased by Mr. Aylwin.

New House, otherwise the Manor-house of Imbhams, formerly known as Berkhurst, alias Penicods. (Plate VII.)*

The date of 1531 and the initials P. A. K. are, respectively, marked on two stones let into the wall of a building formerly known as the brew house †; but whether this was

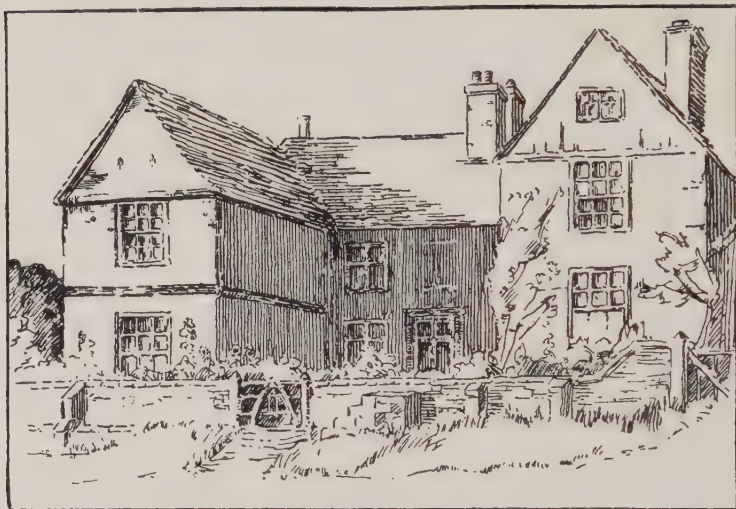


Fig. 24.—Manor-house prior to 1873.

their original position, and what names are indicated by the letters, cannot be satisfactorily explained. The initials P. and K. may possibly stand for Penicod and Kilby, two former proprietors, but the intermediate A. cannot be accounted for. All that can be said is that, *circa* 1495, William Kilby was liable to pay a quit rent of 8d. as owner or occupier of land called Berkhurst; and Stephen Penycode 1d. for a gate at Kilby's; that in 1541–2 Stephen Penycode paid the quit rents for Berkhurst, late in the tenure of William Kilby, and for the gate there; and that the well-known Survey of 1548 records that Stephen Penicod held the tenement called Barkehurst and lands (30 acres) appertaining thereto, and also a parcel of land taken out of the waste,

* Burghurst, Berkhurst, Burkhurst, Barkehurst, &c.

† See building on left. Plate VII.

where a gate called Kilbyes Gate had been lately built. John Penicod held the property at the beginning of the next century, and was perhaps followed by the Osbornes; but Thomas Burdett became the owner a few years later, and his widow and sons conveyed the Messuage Farm and lands called Barkhurst Farm (100 acres) to Edmund Yalden, of Compton, clerk, in 1652.

One John Peto, of New House, who was excused from attendance at a Godalming view of frank-pledge in 1644, was possibly resident here; but other references to the house under that name are wanting at this period.

A few years later, *circa* 1677, Edmund Yalden purchased the Manor of Imbhams from the Quennells, and in the



Fig. 25.—Manor-house in October, 1875.

following year Imbhams and the messuage, &c., called Barkhurst, *alias* Penicods, was settled prior to the marriage of his son William Yalden with Mary Nye. New House then became the residence of the Yaldens for upwards of a century, but was purchased from them by George Oliver, of Brentford, surgeon, about 1797–8. His son George succeeded to the estate, and soon after his death his trustees (in 1873) sold the property to the late Mr. J. Stewart Hodgson, who made considerable alterations, as may be seen by a comparison of a view (fig. 25) taken in October, 1875, with an earlier sketch (fig. 24). Mr.

Hodgson spent the last few years of his life (1894-99) at the Manor-house, as also his widow, who died in 1907. It now belongs to their daughter, the Marchioness of Sligo. The house contains two good iron fire-backs, of which one (not local) has been photographed with the fine Crane brought from the Prestwick Farm, near Greyswood (Plate XIII.). The other bears the same arms and quarterings as the fire-back (Plate VI.) preserved at Whitwell Hatch, but originally at Cowdray. Another back of the same design is said to have been found at a cottage on the Killinghurst estate. The large iron gates have been already referred to (p. 153).

Denbigh, now Lythe Hill. (Plate X.)

The house called Denbigh was erected about the beginning of the nineteenth century by the Rev. James Fielding; and so called from Lord Denbigh, whose family name was Fielding. He died in 1817, having by his will given his wife Elizabeth the use of the house, garden, and pleasure grounds in which he lived, called Denbigh House, for life if so long unmarried. Subject to this devise, his son, James Fielding, had the estate for life, and on his death in 1852, the house descended to — Smith, a minor, grandson of Mr. George Smith, a Haslemere doctor, by Sophia, one of the daughters of the elder James Fielding. During the minority the house was for some years occupied by Mr. William Rothery, a Proctor in the old Doctors Commons; and from 1864 by Mr. J. Stewart Hodgson, who purchased the house, &c., in 1868, pulled down the old building, and erected the present mansion called Lythe Hill. Towards the end of the century, the property was purchased by Mr. (afterwards Sir) Richard Garton, the present proprietor.

Lythe Hill Farm-house. (Plate VII.)

This fine old-timbered house, standing on the right-hand side of the Chiddingfold road, about two miles out of Haslemere town, lies in the parish of Chiddingfold, but it was closely connected with Haslemere lands. It was formerly the home of the Quennells (p. 151), and must have formed part of the estate called Lythe Hill, which they aliened to Thomas Newton, of Stoke, about 1677. By his will of 1688 Mr. Newton entailed the property on the descendants of his niece, the wife of Edmund Smith, and, in default, the descendants of



CHIMNEY-CRANE AND FIREBACK AT MANOR HOUSE,
FORMERLY NEW HOUSE.

another niece, Mary, the wife of Nicholas Smith. One of the descendants, Mary Smith, who died in 1757, carried the estate into the Grenville family, and Lord Grenville (created Baron Glastonbury in 1797) was the owner in the early nineteenth century. In the latter part of the nineteenth century (1867) it was acquired by Mr. J. Stewart Hodgson, who subsequently sold it to Mr. (afterwards Sir) Richard Garton.



Fig. 26.—Panelled room at Lythe Hill Farm-house.

The half-timber work is of two periods. The later, as seen in the square and circle patterns of the gabled wing, is probably *circa* 1580, and contains panelling; also a good Queen Anne mantelpiece.*

Valewood—formerly Felwool or Felwood. (Plate V.)

Felwood Farm, in Lurgashall, was part of the estate of the Yaldwyns of Blackdown House. In January, 1697–8, Jane Yalden, widow, and others executed a deed which (*inter alia*) put this farm, &c., at the disposal of her son William Yalden; and in the next month some term was created therein by the marriage settlement made prior to the marriage of the said William and Anne Alcock. The property was still held by the family in 1829.†

The present name of Valewood is possibly a corruption of the old name of Felwool or Felwood. (See p. 65.)

* Vict. Hist. Surr., iii. p. 10.

† Sussex Arch. Coll. vol. 39, pp. 183 & 195.

CHAPTER XXII.

THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW.

THE parish church is not described by Aubrey.* In 1802 a contributor to the 'Gentleman's Magazine' † stated that its style appeared to be of the time of Henry VII., that it consisted of a nave and north aisle with a low tower at the west end containing five bells, and further that the pillars which supported the arches were of oak and of large dimensions. The Rev. L. M. Humbert, formerly Rector, in a paper on Chiddingfold Church, ‡ remarked that the Haslemere chapel was by no means new in 1363, when the faculty for consecration was obtained (see p. 74). Considerable restoration and addition must have taken place during Henry VII.'s time; for, about 1494, John Gase left legacies for the reparation and building of a new chancel, and the building and reparation of one tower called a stepyll for the bells (see p. 78).

In the middle of the sixteenth century the church was new covered with Horsham stone, the parishioners selling a chalice to defray the expense (see p. 108).

There are from time to time references to repairs under legacies of small sums for such purposes. In 1571 Thomas Qwenell, of Chidingefolde, gave towards the reparations of the parishe church of Hasilmore xx^d. Robert Chandler bequeathed 5s. in 1590; Robert Billingham left a similar sum in 1609 "to the use of the amendinge of the sayde church"; John Pennicott bequeathed 10s. in 1616; and Richard West, the elder, left 10s. in 1653; but whether any of these legacies were given for special repairs or all were merely contributions towards the ordinary expenses is not apparent.

* Aubrey's Surrey, ed. 1718.

† September, 1802.

‡ Surrey Arch. Coll., vol. v., p. 171.



Sketch by Henry Petrie, F.S.A.

THE CHURCH OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW, 1808.

Sharpe Collection.

Two oak chests, dated 1574 and 1670 respectively, which presumably were made for the safe custody of the plate, registers, and other church documents, have been already alluded to (see p. 111). They were sketched by Edward Hassell in 1828, and at that time were standing in the chancel. In the same year Hassell sketched a carved panel,



Fig. 27.—“Front of the Pulpit, Haslemere Church, E. Hassell, 1830.”

which, according to him, was in front of the pulpit, but in one of his sketches of the interior of the church (see Plate XV.) it is at the back. The initials at the top are perhaps those of a member of one of the Billinghamhurst * families long resident in this district, the others may be of the churchwardens, possibly Robert Lusher and Francis Teeling. This panel disappeared during subsequent alterations.

In a petition signed by many Haslemere people (*circa* 1640–2) that better provision should be made for the curate in charge, Mr. Thomas Burges, by the separation of Haslemere from Chiddingfold, or otherwise, it was stated that

* John Billinghamhurst at Townes End was buried on Feb. 1st, 1623–4, Parish Reg., Penfold's ed., p. 73.

the church had been lately enlarged "as much in bignes as it was formerlie builded." *

In 1641 Richard West, the younger, bequeathed £3 towards the new ceiling of the new part of the church.

According to Aubrey,† there was painted on the south wall of the church near the south door the following inscription :—

This Church was sieled and beautify'd at the Charges of the Parish, and the Wall at the East End of the Chancel was new built at the Charge of Mr. John Layfeild Rector, in the Year of our Lord, 1675.

Peter Hall,† Gent. } Church Wardens.
John Newland, }

If the date be correctly given, the ceiling of 1641 seems to have soon required attention. It is possible, however, that the repairs in 1675 concerned the older parts of the church.

In 1714 a gallery was erected at the west end, at the expense of Thomas Onslow, Esq.§ (afterwards Lord Onslow); it cost £30. Other galleries were subsequently erected; and the late Mr. J. W. Penfold stated that one containing four pews at the west end of the north aisle was put up by the families of Parson, Penfold, Mitchell, and Close (of Meadfields); another, the "men's gallery," *circa* 1801 (?), by subscription during Mr. Baker's curacy.

Some, at least, of the old-fashioned square pews remained in the middle of the nineteenth century, and there is evidence that seats at Haslemere, as in other parishes, were transferable by deed when the properties with which they were associated changed hands.

It would seem that in some sense the right of sittings was appurtenant to those properties in return for services rendered. During the Commonwealth, and under order of a Committee sitting at Guldeford, John Smyth of Ryall, Esq. (Royal, Peperharow), and William Yalden, of Blackdown, viewed and surveyed the several pannels of rails about the churchyard, and they found that two seats belonged to Houndless Water Farm; and, inasmuch as

* Loseley MSS. 757 A.

† Aubrey's Surrey, ed. 1718, vol. iv., pp. 34, 35.

‡ Probably Peter Hull.

§ Mr. Onslow was returned as one of the members for Haslemere in 1708 and 1713; but on each occasion elected to serve for Bletchingly.



ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, SOUTH FRONT.
From a sketch by J. Hassell, 1822.



ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, WEST FRONT.
From a sketch by J. Hassell, 1822.

John Varnden, the owner of the house belonging to the farm, had taken upon him to repair the two first pannels of rails as they should stand needed, he was to have the use of the seats in the church. Witnessed at Kingston, July 19th, 1652, by Jo Goodwyn, Robert Holman, Jo Smyth, and Ja Pitson.

In 1742 John Billinghamurst conveyed to William and Edward Cobden, with the "Half Moon" property, his moiety of the great seat in the north aisle, adjoining the pulpit, wherein the said William Cobden usually sat, and all other seats and seat rooms belonging to the "Half Moon" inn and estate.

In 1728, after the sale by Edward Ride and his mother Elizabeth to Thomas Clement of a house, &c., in East Street, it was agreed that Edward Ride (of the 'White Horse' in the Market Place) and his then wife Jane should have the use for life of the seat or pew in the Parish Church which belonged to the premises purchased by Clements.

A correspondent of the 'Gentleman's Magazine' stated, in 1801, that through the liberality of a lady of ample fortune* several curious fragments of painted glass had been placed in the eastern window, and that they represented in various compartments:—(1) St. Matthew. (2) Our Saviour's Ascension. (3) St. Mark. (4) Adam and Eve in Paradise. (5) The Nativity. (6) Noah going into the Ark. (7) Saint Luke. (8) Saul thrown from his horse, his attendants offering him assistance. (9) Offering of the Wise Men. "Among the numerous presents I distinguished some fine hams, poultry and mutton." (10) St. John.

It is doubtful if there were ten quarries, Nos. 5 and 9 appear to be identical; for Manning and Bray, soon after, described the east window "of painted glass, brought by Mr. Sanderson from his house in Kent," as consisting of nine compartments.

"At the four corners are the four Evangelists; at the top is the Resurrection, on the South side is the Ark; on the North Adam and Eve at the forbidden tree; at the bottom St. Paul's vision, Saul, Saul, quid persequeris me. In the centre are the Virgin and Child, and Joseph in the Stable."

* Stated by Mr. L. Hawkins Johnson to have been Mrs. T. Sanderson ('Homeland Handbook,' Haslemere, &c., ed. 1906).

Edward Hassell's sketch of the window, in 1828, shows nine compartments.

It is stated that this glass is not likely to be earlier than 1520-30. The letters T. C. which occur at the right-hand bottom corner of the Adam and Eve quarry may give some clue. In 1870 the quarries, No. 4, depicting this last scene, and No. 6 Noah going into the Ark, were removed to the window in the west end of the tower, and six were placed in the west window of the north aisle. The fate of the ninth (the Resurrection [? Ascension] scene) is unknown.

It is stated in the 'Gentleman's Magazine' (Aug. 1801)

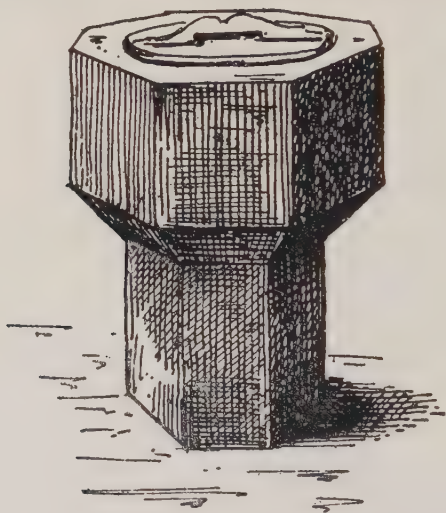
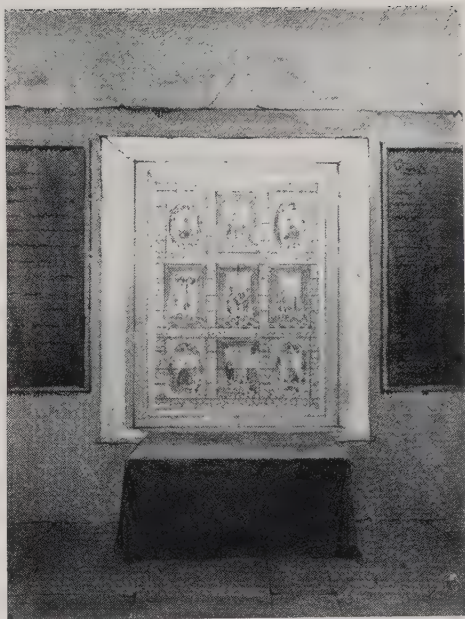


Fig. 28.—The Font, after a sketch by — Hassell, 1828.

that the font was a large octagonal stone supported on a pillar corresponding with it. Manning and Bray described it in 1804 as a very rude octagon on a rude round pillar. The earlier description, however, agrees with a sketch of it made by one of the Hassells, *circa* 1828. This font was replaced in 1870 by the present one, which was given by the late Mr. J. Stewart Hodgson.

Prior to about 1827 a pitch pipe * was used to give the initial note for the singing ; during the twelve years following the musical part of the service was conducted by a band

* Now in Lord Sligo's possession.



EAST WINDOW, ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH.
From a sketch by E. Hassell, 1828.



CHURCH OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW, *circa* 1868.

of local musicians. It appears from Mr. Penfold's notes that a grinding organ, which cost twenty-five guineas, was fixed on April 21st, 1839. According to information in the possession of Mr. James Edgeler the salary of £2 10s., hitherto paid to the organ grinder (William Bridger), was discontinued on September 15, 1842. The writers of the very interesting reminiscences entitled 'Of Bygones in Haslemere' allude to that organ:—

"Once in a while, a whispered message to the organ-grinder—or must we dignify him with the title of organist?—reached our ears also; 'Turn on Arabia,' the whisper said. That meant, we knew, the longest hymn in the book. Something, probably the sermon, had been forgotten, and while it was being fetched the time must be bridged over and the congregation kept employed in singing. In those days we sang Tait and Brady's Metrical Psalms; and we turned to the west to sing—why, I don't know. For a little while, once, a hymn book was introduced, but it was dropped again, and we returned to Tait and Brady."

A few notes on the bells may be given here.

There were three bells in the steeple in 1553.* By his will of February 1st, 1558–9, Peter Quenell, of the parish of Chiddingfold, husbandman, left to the Bells of Hasylmare for the reparation of them xx^d.†

By his will of August 31st, 1639, John Steed (see p. 172) left £30 for and towards the charges of buying a new church bell, to be hanged up and made tuneable, and to be rung with other the then bells within the steeple of the Church of Haslemere, on condition that the inhabitants bore the residue of the cost, and that it should be hung within two years, but by his codicil of the same date, he directed that the whole cost should be paid.

Whether a fourth bell had been added between 1553 and 1639, or a fifth was hung before 1710 (see over), we know not; but Aubrey (ed. 1718) stated that Sir John Clark, of Buckinghamshire, gave £80 towards the new casting of the five bells, which the Parish made up to £100, by which it was completed. At the commencement of the nineteenth century there were five bells in the tower, on one of which was inscribed "Peace and good neighbourhood."‡

* Inventories of church goods in Surrey. Surrey Arch. Coll. iv. 16.

† Prob. Arch. C. of Surrey, Dec. 18, 1559. [Tully, 167.]

‡ 'Gentleman's Magazine,' Aug. 1801 and Sept. 1802.

The inscriptions on the five bells in the tower in 1867 were copied by the late Mr. J. W. Penfold. They indicate the subsequent history of the bells noted by Aubrey.

No. 1. "These 5 Bells and frame, new made A.D. 1710. Sir John Clark, Bart.,* Benefactor. R. Phelps fe."

No. 2. "Sir John Clark, Bart., Benefactor, 1710. New cast 1726. William Briant Ch. W. R. P. fecit."

No. 3. "Pack and Chapman of London, fecit 1776. Peace and good neighbourhood."

No. 4. "Thos. Mears, of London, fecit, 1799. John Wiggins and Martin Tims, Church Wardens."

No. 5. "W. Upton, Ch. Warden, R. P. fecit 1731."

Presumably either R. Phelps was a bad workman, or there must have been an unusual amount of bellringing in the eighteenth century, to necessitate the recasting of four bells. The five bells were removed on May 13th, 1882, and replaced by six cast by Messrs. Mears & Stainbank. Each bears the names of the founders and the date. The largest has, in addition, the old motto "Peace and Good Neighbour hood," and the names of the Rector (Rev. Sanders Etheridge) and Churchwardens (H. E. Vale and H. Steptoe). The cost of the new peal was £383 16s. 9d., which was reduced to £265 12s. 9d. by the makers' allowance for the old bells.

The present treble and second bells were added in 1907. They were cast by Messrs. Mears & Stainbank. The treble is inscribed "E. C. † A.D. 1907. Ring out the darkness of the land." The second bears the inscription "G. A. H.‡ A.D. 1907. Ring in the Christ that is to be."

Edward Hassell's sketches of the interior of the church in 1828 (Plate XV.) indicate an unpretentious, if not ugly, nave, &c., much encumbered with large pews, also the galleries already alluded to. Certain features mentioned by Mr. Hugh Peters in 1801 § are indicated, *viz.* the pointed arches between the nave and north aisle, and "part of a wooden screen remaining under the chancel arch." The

* Elected an M.P. for the Borough, Oct. 4, 1710.

† The initials of Mrs. Collingwood who presented it.

‡ The initials of the donors, *viz.* the Rector and Mrs. Aitken.

§ Gentleman's Magazine, vol. lxxi., p. 709.



ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, EAST.
From a sketch by E. Hassell, 1828.



ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, WEST.
From a sketch by E. Hassell, 1828.

screen, however, appears fairly complete, but some alterations or additions may have been made. It is noteworthy that the piece on the south side is of inferior and less intricate design than the other part.

A sketch by J. Hassell in 1822 agrees in the main with one by Henry Petrie of the south-east in 1808 (Plate XIV.). J. Hassell's sketch of the west front in 1822 shows an entrance into the north aisle immediately under its west window; and another sketch of the doorway (fig. 29) by the



Fig. 29.—West door (north aisle) of St. Bartholomew's Church, 1824.
After a sketch by J. Hassell.

same artist allows a glimpse of the high-backed pews within. With the exception of the lowest stage of the tower the west front was rebuilt in 1870. Both Petrie and Hassell depict a sundial high up on the south wall of the tower. It is shown in a photograph of about 1868, therefore it must have disappeared during the subsequent "restoration." It was a wooden one.

About 1836-7, during Mr. Chapman's curacy, the oak pillars between the nave and north aisle were removed and iron pillars substituted. The late Mr. Penfold stated that, on the removal of the old arches and pillars, it was found that the

arches were formed of oak struts, and the spandrels were filled in with lath and plaster. A new pulpit and reading desk, with a clerk's desk, were then erected a little to the south of the position of the former pulpit. Mr. Penfold's sketches (Plate XVI.) show that the chancel ceiling was raised, and the



Fig. 30.—Oak pillars and struts, with spandrels *a, a*, that were filled in with lath and plaster.

east window enlarged by the addition of a pointed arch. According to Mr. Penfold a piece of the old chancel screen remained on the south side up to the time of these alterations; there were two large seats beyond it, both consequently within the chancel, one on each side of the processional way.

An old inhabitant of Haslemere has given a good description of the church as it was prior to 1870:—

"As I first knew it, it had only a nave, with an aisle on the north side divided from it originally by square* wooden pillars, but these I do not recollect, only those that replaced them, which were light iron shafts (see Plate XVI.), doubtless considered very elegant by the taste of the day. There was no chancel, the space for the altar projected into the body of the church and railed round; with the pulpit, reading desk, and clerk's desk one under the other on the left or north side. The main entrance was, as now, a south door, but there was also a door at the north-east end by which, as you entered, you faced a small staircase leading up to a gallery, running half-way down the aisle, called the men's gallery At the west end were two other small galleries, reached by a crooked little staircase between the two, which branched half-way up to the right and left: on the left

* The pillars, as already noted, were round.



ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, EAST.
From a sketch by J. Wornham Penfold, 1858.



ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, WEST.
From a sketch by J. Wornham Penfold, 1858.

to the singing gallery, where stood the barrel-organ to which we sang, where also the school children sat; and on the right to the gallery where some families . . . had . . . seats: underneath this gallery stood the font. On the front of the singing gallery the Royal Arms were blazoned in colours. The floor of the church was partly filled with square pews. Now-a-days, when even our gas must stand on its defence, it seems strange to look back to days when we were content with tallow candles stuck in sconces on the pews, but that was all the light we had in church when I first remember it. During service the wicks would want snuffing, and the



Fig. 31.—The church as rebuilt in 1870. From a drawing by the late J. W. Penfold, F.R.I.B.A.

old clerk would proceed leisurely up the church with a large pair of snuffers, trimming them one by one, watched with the liveliest interest by us children, anticipating, with eager if stifled joy, the accidental snuffing out of a candle. We in the gallery had to bring our own snuffers to church, and pass them along to our neighbours who had none.”*

The last Rector of Chiddingfold-cum-Haslemere was practically the Rev. James Legrew Hesse, but it is stated

* ‘Of Bygones in Haslemere,’ pp. 8, 9.

that his successor, at Chiddingfold, the Rev. L. M. Humbert, was appointed to the double charge on the understanding that there would be a division. Mr. Hesse was instituted in 1838; ten years later he placed a curate at Chiddingfold, and came to reside at Haslemere. Some time prior to his death in September, 1868, the patronage of the living "had passed to the Bishop of Winchester who, on the vacancy occurring, presented, as the first Rector of the separated parish of Haslemere, the Rev. Saunders Etheridge, M.A."*

Soon after the arrival of Mr. Etheridge the complete restoration of the church was decided upon, and on Monday, July 25th, 1870, the work of demolition commenced. The entire edifice—excepting a small part of the north wall of the north aisle and the base of the tower—was taken down and rebuilt under the superintendence of the late Mr. J. W. Penfold, and in accordance with his designs.

Some of the old woodwork was replaced in the roof of the nave and of the porch. The addition of a chancel, the lengthening of the north aisle at both ends, and the throwing open to the nave of the lower part of the tower, which was formerly the vestry, more than compensated for the loss of gallery accommodation. The church was reconsecrated by Bishop Samuel Wilberforce on July 28th, 1871. Its subsequent history, including the addition of the south aisle in 1888, is fully described in recent handbooks.

Nonconformity in Haslemere dates from about the close of the eighteenth century. In Aubrey's time there was not a Dissenter of any kind, all the inhabitants being members of the communion of the Established Church of England, on whose service they all attended.†

In 1802 it was recorded that for some years past there was but one family in the town whose members were not of the Established Church, but at that time the Methodists were gaining ground in a rapid manner.‡

It appears that to one Christopher Lee, an inhabitant of Shottermill, must be awarded the distinction of having inaugurated (*circa* 1792) Nonconformity in the Haslemere district.§ Richard Densham was the first pastor of the

* 'Parish Registers,' Penfold's ed., pp. x., xi.

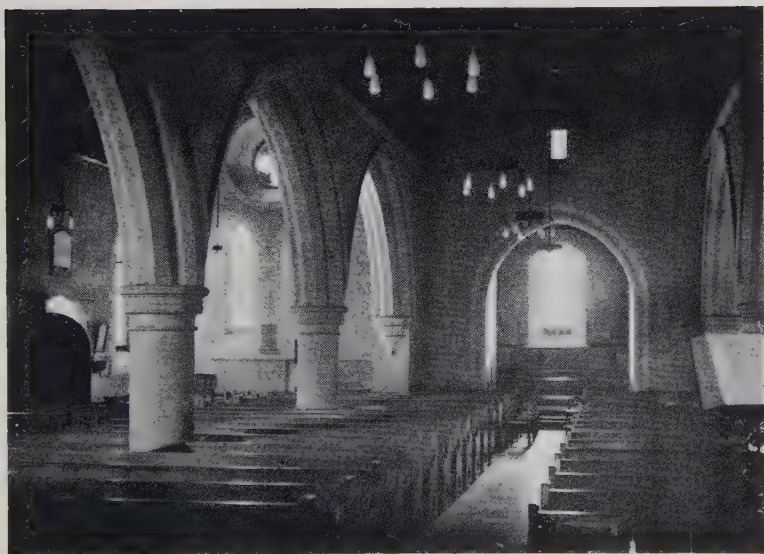
† Aubrey's 'Surrey,' ed. 1718.

‡ 'Gentleman's Magazine,' 1802.

§ Charles Pannell, 'The Story of the Congregational Church at Haslemere,' 1908, p. 13.



CHURCH OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW.
Interior, looking East, 1913.



CHURCH OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW.
Interior, looking West, 1913.

Petersfield and Haslemere branch of the Independent church. He died, the result of an accident, in July, 1803, whilst driving into Haslemere to make arrangements for the erection of a chapel there. The first chapel was built in 1804. The Rev. Charles James Morgan, who held the pastorate from 1838 to 1872, was a familiar figure in Haslemere; he was interested in secular as well as religious progress, for he took an active part in the introduction of gas into the town, lighting his chapel with it in 1869. He died, at the age of 70, on December 26th, 1878.

In 1880 "the available accommodation for worshippers was insufficient, and it was decided to erect a new building." In the following year the present Congregational church was built, the old one converted into a classroom, and the old schoolroom into two classrooms. The buildings were opened in 1882.

There are other places of worship in the town, but they are not associated with the bygone history of Haslemere.



Fig. 32.—Piscina in Haslemere church. From a sketch by — Hassell, circa 1828.

CHAPTER XXIII.

IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

IN an introduction to the *Homeland Handbook*, Haslemere, &c., 1903, the late Mr. J. W. Penfold stated that he remembered that twenty-four coaches ran every day on the Portsmouth Road, and that two of the Chichester coaches ran through Haslemere, providing the principal means of communication with London. "When the railway station at Woking was opened, the coach went so far by road; it was then put upon a truck, and the passengers into carriages, and all were taken on to Nine Elms, then the railway terminus: on arrival four horses were again put in, and we drove up to the 'White Horse Cellar'* in Piccadilly in fine style, as if we had just arrived from one hundred miles away in the country."

When the Chichester coaches ceased to run through Haslemere, people had to go up to Hindhead to meet the Portsmouth coaches, until the direct Portsmouth railway was opened on January 1st, 1859. The twenty-four daily Portsmouth coaches were given up long before that year. The only survivor was Faulkner's coach, called the 'Rocket,' of light blue or grey colour, which made its daily trip between Godalming and Petersfield. Another coach communicated between Petersfield and Portsmouth.

Haslemere maintained its character of a somewhat sleepy market town during some twenty years subsequent to the coming of the railway. There was an Agricultural Association and a well-attended market as late as 1884, in which year the name of Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson appears in the Association's list of prize-winners.† On Feb. 28th of the following year the 'Surrey Advertiser' stated that the forthcoming Haslemere Market was exceptionally strong in

* It used to be a great coaching place—now Hatchett's Hotel.

† 'Surrey Advertiser,' Nov. 22nd, 1885.

the increased number and quality of beasts, and offered good opportunities for purchasers. At the close of the century the market had fallen into abeyance.

In 1887 the growing popularity of Haslemere was the subject of comment in the Parish Magazine (October), but its notoriety was not viewed with contentment by all the inhabitants. In 1894 the Rector alluded to "these caleidoscopic days of shifting population."* At that time many improvements had been effected, *e.g.* the town was lighted by gas, and a public water-supply had been inaugurated by Mr. J. Stewart Hodgson.

Allusion has already been made to the Town Well at the end of the Well lane leading from the High Street. Other wells and springs are alluded to in the pamphlet by "Two K.'s":—

"In former days we got our water in Haslemere from draw wells and 'dip and deve,' or dipping wells, of which latter the Pile well was one. There was another good one below the Almshouses, and one or two unfailing wells belonging to some of the houses in the High Street. There was a draw-well in Cow Street, and an excellent spring in the meadow off Tanner's Lane. Three-halfpence a bucket used to be paid to those who fetched the water from the wells to the houses: old Hannah Oakford [Plate XXII.] was one of the last of these water-carriers, and she did it as long as her strength lasted, holding her buckets away from her petticoats across a wooden hoop."†

An adequate water-supply was introduced in 1907, the Parish Council waterworks on Blackdown being opened on November 2nd of that year.

The remarkable modern growth of Haslemere and the surrounding villages is chiefly due to causes which are not economic:—

"The beauty of the surroundings, the purity of the air, the healthy and invigorating character of the highlands, are the present inducements, and the railway gives access to them. It is still geographical forces which are at work, but they are of an æsthetic nature. Artistic, literary, and scientific considerations all have their share in the

* Parish Magazine, September, 1894.

† 'Of Bygones in Haslemere,' p. 12.

modern development of Haslemere, Witley, Chiddingfold, and Hambledon.”*

As may be gathered from the appended biographies, the names of Allen Chandler, James Stewart Hodgson, Jonathan Hutchinson, and J. Wornham Penfold were closely associated with the progress of Haslemere.

ALLEN CHANDLER (b. 1817; d. 1886).

Allen Chandler, the eldest surviving son of George Chandler, of Marshall Vale, in Bramley, though of Witley descent, and of his wife Mary, a member of the family of Smyth, at one time of Royal in Pepperharrow, was born in 1817. He was educated at a school at Wandsworth, but was of delicate constitution, and is said to have led a somewhat unhappy school life; thereby perhaps acquiring a sympathy with others in their misfortunes, which was one of the strong characteristics of his mature age.

He was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn in 1840, and practised on the Home Circuit for the next eighteen years, but his position as the prospective owner of the Witley Park and other farms and lands freed him from the necessity of struggling for wealth; and, although a sound chamber counsel and capable of impressive speech when deeply moved, he took no leading part in his profession.

In 1846 he married Maria, the youngest daughter of Stratford Robinson, of Jermyn Street, and had two sons and two daughters, *viz.* Allen, his successor in many public duties, Arthur Stratford, Mary, and Rose Maria.

The earlier years of his married life were spent at Campden Hill, Kensington, broken by annual visits to Witley Park and Haslemere during the shooting season; thereby coming into close touch with the neighbourhood in which he was thereafter to take so active a part.

The misfortunes and perversities of near relatives and old friends became the cause of much anxiety and pecuniary loss, and about 1858 he gave up his professional career and removed to Haslemere, to the immediate benefit of those whose tangled skeins he endeavoured to unravel, and of younger men whose lives were influenced by his example of uprightness and unselfishness.

* E. C. Matthews, 'The Highlands of South-west Surrey, a Geographical Study in Sand and Clay,' 1911, pp. 106, 107.



Allen Chandler

Thenceforward, Mr. Chandler devoted much of his time to public works in the county: as a Justice of the Peace taking an active part at the Guildford Bench, and, for some thirteen years, holding the office of chairman of the Guildford Petty Sessional Division. He was also a member of the Godalming Highway Board and the Hambledon Board of Guardians.

In judicial matters duty to the commonwealth and sympathy with the delinquent were sometimes in conflict; and at an early stage in his magisterial career it is said that the former motive led him to inflict a fine; the latter to provide the cash to meet it: with the unsatisfactory result that the delighted offender promptly celebrated the event at the ale-house.

As a young politician, Mr. Chandler is believed to have taken his part in the fun as well as the more serious procedure of old-fashioned elections; and in later life he mentioned, without due magisterial expression of regret, the defacement or overpasting of the adversaries' placards by night or in the early morning. As a Liberal of what were regarded as advanced views, he did much work for his party during a long period of office as honorary secretary of the West Surrey Liberal Association, and although many claims upon his purse prevented large contributions towards local enterprises, much of the success of the Haslemere Liberals was due to the part which he took in their councils.

About 1870 he removed to the Stroud, previously the residence of his uncle, the late Mr. G. C. Haines.

The last few years of Mr. Chandler's life were clouded by anxiety on account of the ill-health and, ultimately in 1884, the death of his wife; but he continued his public services, and spent much of his time in advising and assisting his poorer brethren who came from far and near to consult him; and thus, overstrained by work, yet dreading to sit down and rest, his active career was brought to a close by a complete breakdown. Partial recovery enabled him again to take interest in the councils of his old friends, the Haslemere Liberals, but for a short time only. He died somewhat suddenly at the Stroud in 1886. So ended the life of an honourable, God-fearing man whose memory should be enrolled amongst other Haslemere benefactors.

JAMES STEWART HODGSON (b. 1827; d. 1899).

James Stewart Hodgson came to Haslemere in 1864, and made it his home by buying the Lythe Hill Estate in 1867, and Denbigh House in 1868. The latter he pulled down, and in its place built Lythe Hill in Tudor style, after designs by his friend Fred Cockerell, A.R.A. He continued to buy land annually, and by 1889 had acquired some 3000 acres, becoming the largest landowner in the immediate vicinity. He also acquired the manors of Godalming and Haslemere, and at once planted the "Wastes" with large numbers of ornamental conifers, scarlet maples from Canada, and other trees, by which act of prevision residents in, and visitors to, Haslemere benefit to this day in the unusually beautiful aspect of the extensive Lythe Hill Woods, The Chase, Haste Hill, Grayswood, Weydown, Houndless Water, Scotsland, Shephard's Hill, Halfmoon, &c. He soon developed into a public benefactor. Being a lover of flowers, he devoted much trouble to his own gardens, and assisted many people to improve theirs. From the first he associated himself with the welfare of the village (as he always liked to think of it, and as he called it to the end), and its interests became his.

By his sympathetic generosity he, so to speak, aroused Haslemere from the lethargy into which it had sunk since the first Reform Bill disfranchised it. He started the lighting of the town and the fire brigade, and gave a public water-supply free of cost. No charity, nor individual, if the case was deserving, appealed to him in vain. In his generosity, however, he exercised a wise discretion, of which no better example can be given than that of the Workman's Club.

Soon after he settled down in Haslemere he made up his mind that there was need for something better than the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Society, and in 1883 he bought two houses and shops in the centre of the High Street, and, with the help of his friend J. W. Penfold, set to work to build a house that would be suitable. In 1886 it was opened as a Workman's Club. He left the entire management of the club to its members; but, realizing that such institutions sometimes develop political, religious, or partisan tendencies, become disorderly or otherwise unsatisfactory, he granted an annual tenancy only. He also



Samuel May

provided that, after his death, the building should pass to his heirs unhampered and unfettered in any way, in order that its tenancy could be determined at short notice, should the owner for the time being either disapprove of the methods by, or the manner in, which the club was being conducted, or think that it was no longer necessary or even desirable—a far-seeing discretion not always exercised by philanthropists.

With his usual generosity he started the subscription for the restoration of the church in 1870 with £500, and subsequently gave the organ, screen, all the chancel windows and their shafts, the font, the east window of the north aisle, and the lych gate; also paid for the reconstruction of the wall of the churchyard, &c. In 1888 he again started the subscription of the further restoration with another £500, gave the east window of the south aisle, bore most of the cost of the rebuilding of the rectory, and for twenty years paid the stipend of the curate.

He was a progressive farmer, establishing a herd of "Red Sussex" and of "Shorthorn" cattle, a flock of South Down sheep, and a stud of Clydesdale horses—all from the best blood in the country.

Although not a scientific he was a practical naturalist, with a great love of outdoor life and all that it taught; a keen sportsman, a very good shot and fisherman, he was ready to assist others in games and athletics of all kinds; made and maintained a cricket ground in his park for the village, and reorganized the cricket, football, and recreation clubs.

That he had a very artistic temperament can still be seen in the almshouses, many farmhouses, and cottages he built, restored, repaired, or altered, and he ever strove to retain for Haslemere the rural simplicity of a Surrey village. The mural decorations in and about Lythe Hill, a hunting scene, red brick in high relief by his friend S. Pepys Cockerell; the "sgraffito" under the porch by another friend, the architect of the house, Fred Cockerell, containing portraits of his family and friends; the frescoes and paintings by Sir W. Richmond, R.A., Stacey Marks, R.A., the ceilings, walls, mantelpieces, and pictures by S. Pepys Cockerell; the additions to the original house and bookcases by G. Aitchison, R.A.; pictures by Titian, Kneller, Constable, Lord Leighton,

P.R.A. (amongst others the famous "Daphnephoria"), Stacey Marks ("Ye Merrie Jests"), Rossetti, Holman Hunt, George Mason, J. C. Hook ("Luff Boy"), Costa, Decamps, Diaz, Holland, David Roberts, Lewis, Whymper, Mrs. Allingham, Herbert Marshall, Phil. Norman, and many others; innumerable objets d'art, plate, and furniture with which he surrounded himself, helped to stamp him as artistic. He had the "flair" of a genuine collector, buying for beauty only and not for fame, notoriety, or advertisement.

With a very keen sense of humour he was the kindest of men; his genial smile of greeting and warm welcome made the most reticent and shy people confide in him without hesitation. What his residence in Haslemere during the last thirty years of his life has meant to the place and its people few realize, for in the hustle and bustle of modern days memories of kindnesses received are often lamentably short.

Overtaken by adversity late in life, when the mercantile house of Baring of which he had been for many years a partner failed, he faced the disaster boldly and honourably; parted with his cherished collections, sold his flocks and herds and stud, Lythe Hill, and nearly all his estate, and retired, with fine philosophy, to end his days in the beautiful little sixteenth century manor house, beloved by all who came in contact with him, and sustained by the companionship of his devoted wife, who, in sickness and in health, in adversity and prosperity, had ever been his mainstay.

SIR JONATHAN HUTCHINSON (b. 1828; d. 1913).

Jonathan Hutchinson* was born at Selby, in Yorkshire, July 23rd, 1828. He was the second in a family of eight sons and two daughters. His grandfather was Jonathan Hutchinson, "the good man of Gedney," who, we are told by one of his biographers, Joseph John Gurney, inherited a small estate of rich pasture land from ancestors who had possessed and occupied it for about two hundred years, and who had, moreover, been Friends since the rise of the Society. His father, also named Jonathan, was in business in Selby in connection with the flax trade.

* The following notes are largely taken from Sir George Newman's "Appreciation" in the 'Friends' Quarterly Examiner,' July, 1913.

Jonathan Hutchinson received his early education in his native town. He chose medicine as his calling, and to this end was, at the age of sixteen, "apprenticed" to Dr. Caleb Williams, of York. There, under Professor Laycock, and at St. Bartholomew's Hospital in London, under Sir James Paget, he received his medical training, qualifying as a member of the College of Surgeons in 1850.

For the first three or four years after qualification he wrote for the medical journals (including a weekly hospital report in the 'Medical Times and Gazette'), and began those immense collections of data in regard to clinical cases for which he afterwards became famous. Prosperity came slowly, but knowledge, experience, and a broader view of life rapidly. He first met his future wife, Jane West (daughter of William West, F.R.S., of Leeds), at Hitchin, and was married in 1856. He then took a house at Reigate, where he lived for three years, travelling up to Finsbury Circus daily to see his patients. On his appointment as Assistant-Surgeon to the London Hospital, in 1859, he resided at Finsbury Circus, which he did not leave until 1875, when he removed to his well-known house at 15, Cavendish Square, where he received patients from all parts of the world. From there his influence went out over the profession, and there Mrs. Hutchinson dispensed a warm and genial hospitality. She proved herself a helpmeet, social and spiritual, not only to her husband and family, but to a wide circle of Friends.

Sir Jonathan Hutchinson was Fellow, Prizeman, Professor (1879-1883), Member of Council, Examiner, and President (in 1889) of the Royal College of Surgeons, and, ultimately, one of the trustees of the Hunterian Collection. He became Assistant-Surgeon at the London Hospital in 1859, and Surgeon in 1873, being appointed Emeritus Professor of Surgery on his retirement in 1883. He was also on the Surgical Staff of the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, the Blackfriars Hospital for Skin Diseases, and the Royal Lock Hospital. He was an active member and, ultimately, President of the Hunterian (1869), the Pathological (1879), the Ophthalmological (1883), the Neurological (1887), the Medical (1890), and the Royal Medical and Chirurgical (1894-1896) Societies. From 1859 to 1907 he was the Hon. Secretary of the New Sydenham Society,

which issued upwards of one hundred and ninety volumes of medical literature. The final volume of *Indices*, issued in 1911, contained his *Retrospective Memorandum*. In addition to his work for the New Sydenham Society, he was a prolific author, writing innumerable medical and surgical papers, a well-known text-book on Syphilis (1887), the 'Atlas of Clinical Surgery' (with coloured plates), the 'Smaller Atlas,' and the 'Archives of Surgery' (eleven volumes, 1889-1900).

In pursuance of evidence for or against his creed that the fundamental cause of leprosy is "the eating of fish in a state of commencing decomposition," he visited Norway in 1869, Cape Colony and Natal in 1901-02, and in the following winter (in his seventy-fifth year), India and Ceylon. His volume 'On Leprosy and Fish-eating' appeared in 1906. He edited, in connection with his Educational Museum at Haslemere, 'The Centuries' (1897), designed as a study-table companion for readers in biography or history; the 'Home University' (1898), and the 'Museum Gazette' (1906). He was President of the Haslemere Natural History Society (1893-96), of the South-eastern Union of Scientific Societies (1902), and of the Museums Association (1908).

Hutchinson was a naturalist, a clinician, and an educationist. In the first place, he was a naturalist, after the type of Gilbert White of Selborne. That is to say, he was an acute and accurate observer of Nature in all her ways, a lover of Nature, a collector of her products, and a searcher into her mysteries. His strong belief in the importance of country air in the healthy upbringing of children, his strenuous life as an operating surgeon, and his practice of not taking holidays for more than a few days, necessitated a house in the country. At first he obtained this at Reigate, then at Frensham, in Surrey, and ultimately in the beautiful district of Haslemere. There, somewhere about 1875, he made a country home for his wife and children, where he usually spent the week-end, and round about it he found ample scope for the study of Nature in various forms. He opened the Mrs. Hutchinson Memorial Home at Weydown, in 1888, as a summer holiday-place for poor children from London.

Another characteristic of his naturalizing propensities was his association of the scientific with the historic sense.



Genl. Hutchinson

He was a naturalist-historian. He cultivated a large conception of time. How long had it taken to produce this, that, and the other? "What we want," he wrote in 1898, "in order that we may feel rightly and reason soundly concerning the past and the future, is that we should, with full soul and unalterable conviction, recognize the almost infinite vastness of time." Now it was this vast extent of time necessary for the greater works of Nature which he realized, and, whenever he could, represented in objective form. He saw that small causes if acting persistently over long periods produced great results; that the hills and valleys surrounding his garden at Haslemere were moulded by raindrops in the laboratory of time; that æons of ages passed over the earth to prepare it that it might give seed to the sower and bread to the eater. Thus geology had a fascination for him, and he applied its lessons to history and charted out human affairs on what he called a "Space-for-Time" method.

All this sort of thing he illustrated at enormous expense of money and time in his museums at Haslemere, in Park Crescent,* and at Selby, by large collections of specimens, biographical and historical charts, and other means of bridging time; and so he gave to others the wider vision of Nature, a window in which had been opened for him by Darwin.

He began his experiments in museum education with a series of objects arranged in some barns adjacent to his residence at Inval. There, on Sunday afternoons, he gave informal lectures on various subjects, these attracted large and appreciative audiences, and it soon became evident to him that there was scope for a museum on a more pretentious scale.

Staunch advocate of simplicity, Jonathan Hutchinson erected no palace of bricks and mortar, but a plain wooden building (now the Zoology Room, see Plate XX.) around which all the present rooms, following the same style, have grown up as the need for them arose. The first lecture in the new museum was given on Saturday, September 14th, 1895. The library was built in 1896. Mr. E. W. Swanton

* This Clinical Museum at the back of a house which he took for the purpose in Park Crescent, Portland Place, was subsequently incorporated with the Medical Graduates' Polyclinic in Chenies Street, in 1899.

was appointed Curator in November, 1897. The Museum at that time consisted of the Zoology Room, Historical Gallery, and two or three open sheds. One of the sheds contained a Space-for-Time diagram of the geological periods.

The Museum became closely connected with the revival of local archæological enquiry, and the presentation to it, in 1905, of Romano-British relics discovered in the town, necessitated the provision of a room to accommodate local exhibits. In 1912-13 further improvements were made by the addition of the Geological Gallery, the covered way between the upper and lower rooms and the extension of the History Room. The later improvements were never seen in their completed state by Sir Jonathan; he passed away in June, 1913.

It is of interest to note that in the early days of his museum work Hutchinson foreshadowed the new methods that he demonstrated later with great success at Haslemere. In 1885 he declared that "in the development of that objective teaching which will be the great gain of the future, the formation of educational museums and the improvement of educational examinations are two of the most important features." He then looked forward to the time when every town, however small, would have its educational collection of objects illustrating the history of man and the natural sciences. He considered that these objects could be helped "in the best possible manner by photographs and drawings; the museum would thus become a richly illustrated book, which those who would might read. It would be a place to which teachers would take their pupils, not once a year as a holiday-outing, but frequently and as the best means of serious study." He maintained that "never until something of this sort is accomplished will museums take their proper place, and never till they do will the natural sciences become attractive to the young, and a knowledge of them be easily got, and well retained."*

Those who sat at the feet of Jonathan Hutchinson caught something of his enthusiasm, and carried it to the ends of the earth. He co-operated with princes and noblemen; he taught generations of students; he was the friend

* "An Address on the Uses of Knowledge," 'British Medical Journal,' October 3rd, 1885.



HISTORY ROOM, EDUCATIONAL MUSEUM, 1915.



ZOOLOGY ROOM, EDUCATIONAL MUSEUM, 1913.

of working men and the denizens of the slums; he loved the company of children—and through it all he remained the same simple, great-hearted man, always humble, always learning, always teaching, always helpful. At his zenith he lived days of tremendous labour, and though he was never idle he was never too busy to be patient and gentle; a great surgeon; more than that, a great and good man, “a helper and friend of mankind,” as Matthew Arnold would have called him; or, best of all perhaps, as he chose to describe himself, “a man of hope and forward-looking mind.”

JOHN WORNHAM PENFOLD (b. 1828; d. 1909).

John Wornham Penfold was born at Courts Hill, in the Thursley district of Haslemere, on December 3rd, 1828, and was a schoolboy successively at Petersfield, Rogate, and Wandsworth Common. His forefathers were evidently of Sussex origin (see Pedigree next page), a branch of the Penfold yeomen of Kirdford which crossed the border into Chiddingfold and Haslemere; and there, as well as in more distant towns, largely employed themselves in the business of tanning in the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, not, however, altogether neglecting agricultural pursuits. The late Mr. Penfold's grandfather and father more strictly limited themselves to farming in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries—Thomas Penfold at Church Hill and John Wornham Penfold at Courts Hill, Hunger Hill, and elsewhere.

The subject of this memoir chose another occupation. He studied architecture and surveying in London, and commenced his independent career in Charlotte Row, near the Mansion House, subsequently removing to Parliament Street, ultimately to Great George Street, Westminster. In the course of time he was appointed surveyor to the Goldsmiths' Company, and rendered important service in connection with the rebuilding of a vast property in Cripplegate which had been destroyed by fire towards the end of the last century. He also took an active part in the foundation and development of the Surveyors' Institute, holding the office of hon. secretary for some thirty-six years, retiring to a vice-presidency in 1904, and ultimately to an honorary membership. Many interesting details of these and other phases of his professional life may be gathered from an

PENFOLD OF HASLEMERE, &c.

— PENFOLD = AGNES —. Described as Agnes Penfold, of Chiddingfold, widow, in her will of 19 March, 1628-9. Codicil 21 April, 1629. Prob. Arch. C. of Surre. 10 Sept. 1629.

EDWARD PENFOLD, of Shillingey Park, marr. Elizabeth Martiner, of Ringwood, in 1612 (a)	ROBERT PENFOLD, of Kirdford, marr. Katherine, daugr. of Stephen Peyto, of Tugley, 19 June, 1614 (a) [of Chidd. Yeom. in 1627]	THOMAS PENFOLD, of Shillingey Park, 1615, and 30. Tanner 1616 and 1627. Will 1651 (d). Prob. P. C. Cant. 1653	=	MARY, daugr. of Stephen Peyto, of Tugley, marr. 1615 (a)	KATHERINE PENFOLD, of Shillingey Park, marr. Nicholas Peyto, of Tugley, Jan. 1613-14 (a)
THOMAS JOHN, bapt. 1618 (a), youngest child in 1622 (c)	FRANCIS PENFOLD, of Petworth (1650), latterly of Thursley (Haslemere), born 1623 or 1624 (c), d. 1708. Will 27 Oct. 1708. Prob. Arch. C. of Surrey, 15 Oct. 1709				
HENRY ROBERT, bur. 1635-6 (a)					
FRANCIS P., of Thursley, = bapt. 1651 (b) Will Jan. 1691-2. Pr. Arch. C. of Surre. 28 March, 1692	THOMAS PENFOLD, of Chertsey. = ELIZABETH, daugr. of John Wornham, of Long Ditton Cant. 3 May, 1695				
	ANN P. (d. 1713-30), marr. Richard Weaver (d. 1705-13)				
FRANCIS P., of Thursley, = bapt. 1691-2. Pr. Arch. C. of Surre. 28 March, 1692	THOMAS PENFOLD, of Kingston-on-Thames. Will 26 Nov. 1713. Prob. Arch. C. of Surre., March, 1713-4				
	HANNAH, daugr. of James Pearce. Will 2 Dec. 1756. Prob. P. C. Cant. 14 Nov. 1761				
FRANCIS P., the par. of Frensham, and bur. 1710 (b)	THOMAS P., of York, 1739; living, 1756				
	JOHN WORNHAM PENFOLD, of Kingston-on-Thames, marr. sett. Feb. 1744-5, d. 17 Dec. 1784				
Others	MILES POOLE P., of Kingston-on-Thames, afterwards of Hampton Wick, d. June, 1820				
	SARAH P.				
Others	JOHN WORNHAM PENFOLD, of Haslemere, d. 24 April, 1827, aged 79				
	MILES POOLE P., of the Goldsmiths Compy., b. 31 May, 1746; d. 21 Oct. 1837 (Latterly of Farnham)				
Others	ANN SIMMONS, bapt. 2 May, 1744 (b); marr. 26 April, 1787 (b); d. 10 Aug. 1810, aged 67				
	WILLIAM SIMMONS, bapt. 7 Dec. 1780 (b). He d. 1801; she d. 1842				
Others	JOHN WORNHAM PENFOLD, of Haslemere, bapt. 3 Feb. 1789 (b), d. 11 Dec. 1878, aged 84				
	MARY SIMMONS, bapt. 20 Nov. 1790 (b), marr. 30 Jan. 1828, d. 17 April, 1872, aged 82				
(a) Chiddingfold Ch. Reg. (b) Haslemere Ch. Reg. (c) John Peyto of Bramshot, by will of 30 Sept. 1622, left legacies to (inter alios) Nicholas, eldest son of his brother Stephen Peyto, and to the two daughters of his said brother, being the wives of Thomas Penfold and Robert Penfold, and to John the youngest child of said Thos. Penfold. Pr. P. C. Cant. 28 Jan. 1627-8. (d) Thomas Penfold, in will of 5 Dec. 1651, made reference to his four sons, Thomas, John, Henry, and Francis, to his eldest daugr. Mary, his daugr. Joane, and his wife Mary. (e) Francis Penfold made declarations at ages of c. 67 in 1690, and 70 in 1695. The latter related to the collection of tithes in Chiddingfold, which his father (not yet 30) had been related to.					

appreciative and very interesting biographical notice written by Mr. Julian C. Rogers, at one time secretary to the Institute, and published in the forty-second volume of its 'Transactions.'

During this period of activity Mr. Penfold's life was mainly spent in or near London, but the opening of the direct Portsmouth Railway in 1859 facilitated access to his old home at Courts Hill; and after the death of his father in 1873 he was very frequently there, treating it as his home or headquarters. This name of Courts Hill was borne by a little estate held by members of the family of Court in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, upon which one or more houses were built. In 1650 a messuage thereon and two adjoining closes, &c., were purchased by Francis Penfold, then of Petworth (d. 1708), and were held by him and the descendants of his eldest son Francis for some eighty or more years, and then by strangers for about the same period, but were repurchased by Mr. Thomas Penfold in 1814, descended to his son, John Wornham Penfold (d. 1873), and so to his grandson, the last John Wornham Penfold.

Towards the close of the nineteenth century considerable alterations were made in the building, and the grounds were enlarged, thereby converting the place into that pleasant and picturesque residence in which Mr. Penfold mainly spent the latter part of his life with his sisters.

In the restoration and alteration of his own home and other old houses in Haslemere and the neighbourhood, he was specially happy in his preservation of the original character of the buildings. His principal local work—the reconstruction of the parish church—was, however, unavoidably a work of destruction, but a destruction of little that was either picturesque or interesting. The lower part of the tower and the north wall were, however, saved, and incorporated in the new building, and the memorials of the dead were carefully preserved.

Another important work, the hospital on Shepherds Hill, was necessarily of modern character. It was generously built and presented to Haslemere by Mr. Penfold and his sisters in 1898 in memory of their father and mother.

Apart from his antiquarian work in connection with architecture, Mr. Penfold was a diligent collector of Haslemere history. With much careful labour he copied

the church registers down to 1812, and liberally contributed towards the cost of their publication by the Parish Register Society (vol. lvii.). He more than once gave lectures upon "Bygone Haslemere," and amongst minor papers wrote an account of the "Curates of Haslemere" for the parish magazine (1896), and a picturesque introduction to the 'Homeland Handbook on Haslemere,' &c.

During the last few years of his life he was especially interested in collecting details of the Haslemere political struggles of the mid-eighteenth century, with a view to the reproduction of the once well-known political squib known as "The Cow of Haslemere," to be accompanied by explanatory notes and the likenesses of some of the principal actors in the strife. Unfortunately he did not complete the undertaking; or, apparently, come to a final decision as to the form in which it should be produced; and an effort to utilise his materials has developed into the present work on 'Bygone Haslemere.' This, though largely expanded, lacks the hand of the master, whose "memory was stored with much local lore and tradition, which he touched with a quiet humour of his own." * And it has unfortunately not been found practicable to utilise a reduced facsimile of the story of the "Cow," or the blocks of a few likenesses prepared by Mr. Chalfont of The Gables Press.†

About 1907 Mr. Penfold had a very severe attack of illness, and subsequently led a more or less invalid life. His end came somewhat suddenly at Sheringham, Norfolk, on July 5th, 1909, and he was interred in the new portion of the Haslemere churchyard on the 9th of that month.

* 'Times,' July 8th, 1909.

† It is hoped to publish them separately.



J. W. Menfold 1888

CHAPTER XXIV.

FOLK-LORE, LOCAL CUSTOMS, AND FOLK-SONG.

A RECENT writer on folk-memory warns his readers that we are swiftly approaching the time when folk-custom and folk-memory will be so utterly vitiated by books and lectures as to be worthless. He points out that there are still waifs and strays of custom to be collected and correlated, but the work must be done quickly.

“The local antiquary who will make a precise record of all discoveries which connect the present with the past will do great service. The muniment room, with its deeds and charters, sometimes gives us timely help. The old chest with its wills, leases and covenants, may in a few scattered sentences throw light on some ancient custom. The ballads and folk-songs which are now being sedulously collected and studied still safeguard many curious fancies and superstitions.”*

Unfortunately, their desire to be modern is so great that many villagers think it retrogressive to discuss the sayings and doings of their grandparents. One young man, when approached for information, gravely remarked that “such trumpery” was not worth talking about! It is not surprising, therefore, that very little can be gleaned in Haslemere concerning folk-lore and local customs.

In Aubrey's time it was traditionally reported that Haslemere formerly had seven churches; it would be profitless to speculate upon the origin of that story, but it may be noted that until quite recently there were folk-tales associated with two churches here. In many parishes where the church is not in a central position, its isolation is attributed to the malignity of the Evil One. It is so at Haslemere, where, to this day, old people believe that Town Meadow (in the neighbourhood of West Street, beyond the

* Walter Johnson, ‘Bypaths in British Archæology,’ p. 494.

present post office) was originally selected as the site for the parish church, but the Devil came by night and pulled down what had been erected during the day, continuing to do so until the builders gave up in despair and erected it further to the north! An old man employed at Redcourt during the building of the house is reported to have said that in his boyhood he was told an attempt had been made, hundreds of years ago, to build a church thereabouts, but it was given up because of the Devil's interference. The spot that he pointed out is now a corner of the kitchen garden.

Mr. Walter Johnson considers that traditions of this kind are, in whatever way we may choose to explain or interpret them, valuable records of true folk-memory. His general conclusion respecting the sites associated with them is that in many instances they are of pagan selection, although no existing building can be produced which exhibits as a structure undoubted continuity from the days of heathendom.* It is significant that the kitchen garden at Redcourt is not far from the churchyard, or lidden, of Old Haslemere alluded to in Chapter V., that flint implements and fragments of ancient pottery have been found on land adjacent to that field, and that the Late Keltic urn field described in Chapter II. is near the parish church.

The flints and the fragments of pottery were found in the Little Field, No. 563 on the plan given at p. 39. Mr. John Madgwick remembers that human bones and supposed remains of a coffin plate (? a fragment of bronze) were turned up about 1850 whilst ploughing the field No. 558 on the same plan. The presence of bones and metal so near the surface is suggestive of a Late Keltic interment.

About fifty years ago it was customary to attribute sudden and mysterious ailments of cattle to witchcraft. We are told that the farmers of this district sometimes went to Plaistow to consult a wizard or "wise man" about such diseases. It was thought that the wizard could change himself into a hare or a rabbit. The fact that he went about with both his legs bandaged up the day after an elusive hare had been wounded by some farmers gave rise to much comment.

* Walter Johnson, 'Bypaths in British Archæology,' p. 488.

An old woman living at Anstead Brook at that time was accounted a witch. On one occasion some horses failing to move a waggon that had stuck in the clay, the leading horse was purposely hit across the mane with a whip because it was thought that the witch was concealed there. The story goes that the old woman was seen next day with her arm in a sling!

Some inhabitants of the town remember the ceremony of wassailing the apple trees at Anstead Brook on New Year's Eve. The wassailers met in the orchard, stood around a favourite tree, rapped it with sticks, and shouted—

“ Here stands a good old apple tree, stand fast root;
Every little twig bear an apple big,
Hats full, caps full and three score sacks full.
Hip! hip!! hurrah!!! ”

A loud blast, three times repeated, was then blown at the base of the tree.

After the performance had been repeated at a few other trees, the company adjourned to the farmhouse, where, we are told, the farmer gave them elderberry wine, cake and small coin. The wine must have been a modern innovation, for the correct wassail drink of two centuries ago was ale, with roasted apples, sugar, nutmeg, and toast in it.

A few old people may still have a dim belief in the value of cork and wood as safeguards against cramp. Certainly as late as 1880 it was thought that a bung or large cork between the sheets at the bottom of the bed was a “wonderful” preventive. An even better one was a cramp-ball—“cramble” in the vernacular. A cramble is a little tumour of the kind not infrequently seen on oak and beech trunks. Tumours from the former tree were the more highly prized. There may be seen in the Educational Museum specimens that were carried for many years in the waistcoat pockets of men still living in Haslemere.

Throwing at a puppet was a well-known Lenten diversion in olden times. There are many references in seventeenth century literature to the custom; *vide* the poet Quarles:—

“ How like a Jack a Lent
He stands, for boys to spend their Shrove-tide throws,
Or like a Puppet made to frighten crows.” *

* ‘The Shepherds’ Oracles,’ 1646, p. 88.

A curious variation of the custom survived at Haslemere into the latter half of the past century :—

“ A custom prevails here, on Easter Monday, of riding a Jack-o’-Lent. It consists in setting up a figure on a stray horse, which is allowed to run about the town, and is afterwards led from house to house and contributions levied, the boys shouting, ‘ Jack ’s up! hurrah! hurrah!’ The figure is made to represent, as near as the garments at command will admit of the resemblance, some townsman who has offended the popular will. But it sometimes happens, when no delinquent can be found, the last newcomer has a ride (by no means a flattering welcome), or an old inhabitant, for no other reason than that he has never had a ride before. The custom is falling into disuse, which cannot be regretted, for very obvious reasons; but the writer remembers, soon after the last election in Haslemere, nearly a dozen mounted in the course of Easter Monday and the day following. We have been particular in noting this practice, because it differs very materially from the Jack-o’-Lents of other places, which appear to have been puppets thrown at, in Lent, like the Shrove cocks on Shrove Tuesday, a custom which Ben Jonson thus alludes to :—

“ On an Ash Wednesday
When thou didst stand six weeks the Jack-o’-Lent,
For boys to hurl three throws a-penny at thee.” *

The custom, as remembered by an old inhabitant of the town, is described as follows :—

“ One custom, purely local, I think, was the Jack-o’-Lent. This was a figure representing some local person unpopular at the moment, which was mounted on an old horse or donkey and taken round the place on Easter Monday, with a placard fastened in front detailing the offence. The figure was shown at the different houses, and contributions towards expenses expected, and it was finally put to some end considered appropriate to his crime, such as hanging or burning. I can see them now—a crowd of men and boys running down over the rough ground of Shepherds Hill, shouting and singing, and

* ‘ The Tourist’s Guide to Blackdown and Hindhead, from Haslemere,’ 1862, pp. 16, 17.



HIGH STREET, LOOKING SOUTH, *circa* 1887.



HIGH STREET, LOOKING SOUTH, 1913.

leading the donkey on which was seated the rocking figure. The custom naturally gave much umbrage, and was eventually put an end to; but I remember once the perpetrators were made ashamed. They had gibbeted in this way a harmless old gentleman, for some fancied offence, and presented themselves after their usual rude custom before his house. He came out and walked round his effigy, examining it very carefully, and, perfectly unruffled, pronounced it 'Good, very good, and here's half-a-crown for you'—and, like whipped curs, they slunk away."*

The story will be best appreciated by those who remember the Rev. Charles Candy, of Shottermill.

According to tradition, it was customary in the early part of the nineteenth century to appropriate the best horse in the town to carry the effigy. Men were stationed in the roads at the outskirts of the borough to turn the horse back when it galloped towards them, and the frightened animal would be kept racing for a considerable time from one end of the town to the other.

We are informed that *circa* 1850 a ringleader of the Jack-o'-Lent diversion was fined £5 for disorderly conduct, which sum was at once subscribed and paid by his friends. For several years afterwards extra police were drafted into Haslemere on Easter Monday to endeavour to stop the performance, and it gradually languished. Attempts were made from time to time to revive it, but public opinion was greatly averse to its perpetuation, and it died out long before the close of the century.

In Haslemere, as in other places, the Guy Fawkes carnival was regularly carried out. It was presented in 1819 that the custom of having a bonfire in the Market Place on the 5th of November was dangerous, and that melancholy consequences had actually arisen. It was decided to suppress it, and in 1820 the presentment was continued. In 1821 the constable was ordered to bring offenders before the magistrates, but the carnival did not die out. About 1850 it was observed "by carrying Guy Fawkes round the town, singing the regular doggerel, calling at houses for money, and burning him publicly on Market

* 'Of Bygones in Haslemere,' pp. 10, 11.

Hill in the evening.”* About that time the effigy of a neighbouring magistrate—Mr. Cuming, of Grayswood—is believed to have been selected for combustion.

On one of these occasions the merry-makers counted without their host. A well-known member of the Society of Friends was squibbed or otherwise assaulted in driving through the town. He had, however, learnt the art of wrestling in his boyhood, and on this occasion, leaving his horse, &c., in safe charge beyond the town, turned back, laid his assailant on the ground, and resumed his journey.

The ceremonial known as “Rough Music,” performed before the homes of wife-beaters up to the close of the past century, was one of those old-time punishments in which public ridicule was the ruling factor. As practised at Haslemere, it consisted of marching up to the delinquent’s house three nights in succession, and making as much noise as possible by banging old trays, kettles, &c. The custom varied a little in different parts of south-west Surrey. Miss Jekyll observes† that the wife-beater was first warned by laying a train of chaff at night from the roadway up to the cottage door. If the offender took the hint, and treated his wife better, nothing more happened. We have not been able to ascertain whether Haslemere offenders received any kind of warning that they would be “rough musicked” if they did not mend their ways.

We are indebted to Mr. Iolo A. Williams for the following notes on local folk-song:—

It is rather difficult to say anything definite about the folk-songs of Haslemere and the surrounding district. As far as the present writer is aware, they have been very little studied. In the past eighteen months, however, about a hundred songs have been collected, and it has become obvious that many fine traditional ditties linger in the minds of the older men and women of the neighbourhood. As far as can be judged from the songs already collected, tunes in the mediæval modes‡ are not very common in this part of the

* ‘Of Bygones in Haslemere,’ p. 10.

† ‘Old West Surrey,’ p. 230.

‡ Many folk-song tunes, and these usually the finest, are not in a modern musical key, but in one of the mediæval “modes.” These tunes are called modal. A full explanation of the term will be found in Mr. Cecil Sharp’s ‘English Folk-Song, Some Conclusions.’

country, though a few—some of them extremely beautiful—have been taken down. Songs of the earliest, or ballad, type are, apart from the widespread “Unquiet Grave,” rare. “Lord Bateman,” “The Death of Queen Jane,” and “The Outlandish Knight,” for instance, have not yet been found. Indeed, “Robin Hood and the Forester” is almost the only real ballad that has so far been noted, and this is, possibly, not one of the oldest.

Folk-songs are much the same all over England, and songs of a purely local character are not at all common. We are lucky enough, in this district, to have one amusing local rhyme, sung to a pleasant tune, which may still be heard in the inns and cottages of Haslemere. This production, of no surpassing literary merit, is called “The Old Donkey,” and deals with an old man’s journey from Steadham to Chichester to fetch oysters. The first verse runs thus:—

“It’s of an old man in Steadham, you know,
Off to oystering he did go,
With his two knives and his hamper too
Off to oystering he did go.
Fol-the-riddle-oh! Fol-the-riddle-oh! Right-
fol-of-the-riddle-i-ee-do.”

The old man goes past Easebourne, Midhurst and Cocking to Chichester, where he lodges with “his daughter Mary,” procures his oysters, and turns homeward again. The tale, however, ends upon a tragic note, as may be seen from the two final verses:—

“When he came to Easebourne lane,
His old donkey he fell lame;
By chance the old man stepped to one side,
And his cart overthrewed, and his donkey died.
“Now to conclude and finish my song,
It’s a roguish action as ever went on;
Fifteen and sixpence the old man give,
And his donkey died when he ought to live.”

When and by whom this masterpiece was composed is, seemingly, “Wrop up in a mistery”; but it is amusing, and gives an excellent picture of the old life of the countryside. It must not be assumed that all our folk-songs are of this doggerel kind, for, indeed, the words have often an extraordinary beauty quite their own. Few things are more touching than “The Seeds of Love,” in which the maiden sings—

" Oh, the willow tree will twist,
 And the willow tree will twine,
 But I wish that I were in that young man's arms
 That once had the heart of mine."

And there is a charm, in spite of metrical imperfection, about—

" Once I was as fair and as fresh as a rose,
 But now I am as pale as a lily that blows.
 Like the flowers in the garden my beauty is all gone ;
 You see what I've come to by loving a man."

In many cases, of course, the words are collected in a very corrupt form, sometimes so corrupt as to be meaningless. It may amuse the reader to give some of these corruptions. In the ballad of " Robin Hood and the Forester " Little John is described as dressed all in " his reg'mental green," and the bold outlaws are made to hunt " those magistrates' deers." If reference be made to an old copy of the ballad these passages will be found to read respectively " rich mantle of green " and " His Majesty's deer." As an example of an apparently meaningless corruption, we may quote two lines from " The Box of Eggs." They run :—

" And I'll take you to yonder's chapel
 And there shall he rap, tol and tie."

The reader would probably be a long time in guessing that this was a corruption of " Where bands of wedlock shall be tied."

As has already been said, modal tunes are apparently not common ; nevertheless, some very beautiful ones have been found. Among these we may mention " The Royal Oak," " The Hills and Dales," " Botany Bay," " Taking an Evening's Walk," " The Bonny Bunch of Roses," and " The Seeds of Love." Good bold airs, though not modal ones, are sung locally to " Green Broom," " I'm Seventeen Come Sunday," " Bold Reynolds," " Ground for the Floor," and many other sets of words.

Not many songs have turned up in Haslemere itself, but a fair number have been collected within a mile or two of the town at Almshouse Common and at Hammer. The majority came from further afield at Churt, Thursley, Elstead, and Fernhurst.



William Oakford at the age of 90 (born 1806, died 1905).

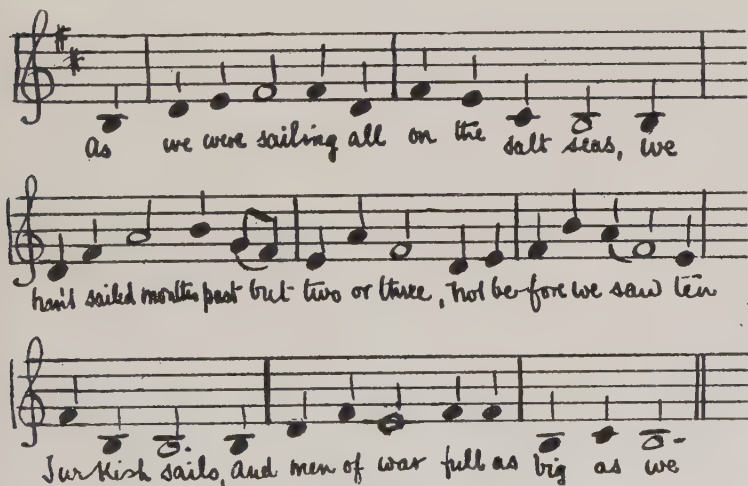


Hannah Oakford, the water carrier (born 1819, died 1898).

TWO OF A PAST GENERATION.

These old songs, which seem to us so beautiful, are not often sung at the present time. The old country melody has given way before the onslaught of music-hall ditties, suitable to the fickle and quick-witted Cockney, but in no way fitted to the slower but more faithful minds of country folk. Lately there have been signs that the countryside is beginning to realize this. May the reaction come before it is too late!

We finish this brief note by quoting one song in full, "The Royal Oak." The words are rugged, but not, we believe, without merit, and the tune (which was noted by Mr. Clive Carey) is a very fine one.



THE ROYAL OAK.

I.

"As we was sailing all on the salt sea
 We han't sailed months past but two or three
 Not before we saw ten Turkish sails
 And men of war full as big as we.

II.

"Pull down your colours, you English dogs,
 Pull down your colours, do not refuse,
 Oh! Pull down your colours, you English dogs,
 Or else your precious lives shall lose.'

III.

“ Our captain being a valiant man
And a well-bespoken young man was he,
‘ Oh ! it never shall be said that we died like dogs,
But we will fight them most manfully.’

IV.

“ ‘ Go up, you lofty cabin boys,
And mount the mainmost topsail high,
For to spread abroad of King George’s flag
We must run a risk for to live or die.’

V.

“ The fight began ’bout six in the morning,
And out to the setting of the sun.
Oh ! and at the rising of the next morning
Out of ten ships we cou’nt see but one.

VI.

“ Oh ! three we sunk, and three we burnt,
And three we caused to run away.
Oh ! and one we towed into Portsmouth harbour
For to let them see we had won the day.

VII.

“ If any one then should enquire
Or want to know of our captain’s name,
Oh ! Captain Wellfounder, our chief commander,
And the Royal Oak is our ship by name.”

One or two words in this sea-song have been altered to make sense. Possibly the Admiralty might be able to reveal who is meant by “ Captain Wellfounder.” The tune varies slightly from verse to verse.



THE OLDEST INHABITANT.
(Kiffold's Yew, 1900.)

CHAPTER XXV.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES ; HASLEMERE CRICKET.

THERE are incidental references to old-time sports and games in certain statutes enacted in Plantagenet and Tudor times for the encouragement of archery ; also in Edward III.'s epistle to the Sheriffs of London in 1349, which advised that men could be better employed at the butts than in throwing of stones, wood or iron, hand-ball, foot-ball, bandy-ball, cambuck, cock-fighting or such-like vain plays which have no profit in them. In 17 Edward IV. it was enacted that no person shall use unlawful games as dice, coits, tennis and such-like, but every person strong and able of body shall use his bow, because defence of the land standeth much by archery. Penalty £20, and imprisonment for three years. Whosoever playeth clossh, kailes keelpins [? nine pins], half bowl, hand in and hand out, and queke-board [? shovel-board] was liable to a fine of £10. It was possibly for contravention of this Act that Thomas Woodyer and John Wells, apparently Innholders of Chiddingfold, were presented at Godalming in 1538, the former for allowing persons to play at painted cards, dice (*talos*), and other unlawful games ; the latter for allowing them to play at Tryming and other unlawful games : and in 1539 Richard Smither and others, of place unstated, for playing at balls called bowles and other unlawful games. A presentment at Godalming in 1541 concerns a quarrel during a game of football at Haslemere. William Hayward, Thomas Court, and others unknown struck John [* * *] in playing at pilam pedalem, contra pacem, and were fined. The game itself does not appear to have been illegal.*

* François Misson, who travelled in England in 1698, described football as a useful and charming winter exercise. "It is a leather ball, almost as big as one's head, filled with wind. This is kicked about from one to t'other in the streets, by him that can get at it, and that is all the art of it." (Ozell's translation of Misson's 'Travels in England,' p. 304.)

An Act concerning the maintenance of artillery, passed in 1541, was also directed against unlawful gaming. No artificer or craftsman, husbandman, apprentice, labourer, servant at husbandry, etc., mariner, etc., shall from term of Nativity of St. John Baptist play at the tables, tennys, dyce, cardes, bowles, clashe [? closhe, a game played with pins thrown at with a bowl], etc., or other unlawful game out of Christmas, under penalty of 20s. In Christmas to play any of said games in their masters' houses or masters' presence. No person to play at bowle or bowles in open place out of his garden or orcharde under penalty of 6s. 8d.

It would appear, however, as regards bowls, that the Acts of Tudor times were chiefly directed against the under-cover or alley game which gave special facilities for gambling, though all bowling-greens were taxed. In 1586 John Anthony was presented at Godalming for keeping a bowling-alley in his garden without licence. It was also presented at the same court that John Jagger, "innkeeper," had allowed the use of playing cards [*cartas pictas*] in his house.

There was rigorous suppression of gambling games during the Commonwealth. Local references to bowling alleys of that time are not forthcoming, but we find another gambling game referred to in 1652, when the Bailiff of Haslemere and his successors were to forfeit 5s. if they permitted any person to set up a certain game called Nynholes within the Borough on Fair days. This game was apparently a rustic imitation of the table game known as Merelles or Ninemen Morris,* holes in the ground taking the place of the black dots on the table.

The restoration of the Monarchy and return of Charles II. on May 29th, 1660,† were followed by a resumption of open-air sports and exercises, and Haslemere was soon provided with a new or improved bowling-green near the top of Shepherds Hill, somewhere within the triangular space bounded by the Midhurst road, leading up the hill, the disused road branching off to the left, and the Shepherds Hill common.

* Strutt, 'Sports and Pastimes,' p. 237.

† The custom of wearing an oak-apple on the 29th of May still survives in this district. The "apple," it may be noted, is an overgrowth caused by the presence of the larvæ of a gall-wasp in a bud; the larvæ of the alternate generation inhabit hard, spherical galls on the rootlets of the oak (see 'British Plant Galls,' pp. 34, 35).

In February, 1660-61, the surviving lessees or assignees of the Borough waste, in consideration of the expense of laying out and levelling, granted to Thomas Mayne, butcher, for 2800 years, a piece of ground lying between the two cartways at Shepherds Hill, and the garden of the said Thomas Mayne, lately taken out of the waste ground of the said Borough and the parish of Thursley, containing six perches in breadth between the ways. Whether the ground lay between the garden and the parish of Thursley, or the garden had been lately taken out of the waste of the Borough and the parish of Thursley is not quite clear, but there are other references to show that, sooner or later, the site of the bowling-green extended beyond the Borough boundary. Mayne undertook to make the bowling-green and keep it in repair, to mow, roll, sweep, and keep it as a bowling-green ought to be kept for bowling. The trustees or assignees of the Borough waste, and the freeholders of the Borough, were to be allowed to enter, stay, walk and play at bowles therein.

In what manner Mayne proposed to profit by the undertaking is not stated. It is not unlikely that he intended to provide refreshments, inasmuch as his name, or that of a contemporary Thomas Mayne, occurs more than once as that of an offender against the Excise laws in the matter of selling ale by unlawful measures; perhaps not more culpably than by using one kind of drinking cup instead of another. Whether the venture was profitable or otherwise is not known, but so far as can be gathered from somewhat ambiguous descriptions and incomplete notes, Mayne must have aliened his interest in the gardens or bowling-green, or both, to one Olive Gase in 1668, for the not inconsiderable period of 1900 years, possibly only by way of security for money. Ten years later (1678) Olive Gase obtained a lease for 1000 years from the trustees of the waste, of two enclosed garden plots, part of their waste, and adjoining to other waste grounds formerly granted to Thomas Mayne, and also that part of the bowling-green which lay within the Borough at Shepherds Hill.

How long the bowling-green was kept up is not known, but its name survived until the middle of the next (eighteenth) century. The words, "Part of the Bowling green," are marked outside the Borough boundary line, upon a rough

sketch of the locality which bears the date of 1742. Mention is made of the Bowling-green House and its garden, in an undated perambulation of the Witley manor, of, perhaps, somewhat later date.

CRICKET.

Cricket as now played may have evolved from the fourteenth century game of "Club-ball."* There is an incidental reference to sixteenth century cricket at Guildford in an old history of that town.† The evidence concerning a plot of ground that was wrongly enclosed in 1598 includes that of a witness who deposed that, when a boy at the Grammar School, he and others of his "fellowes did runne and play there at crickett and other plaies."

Reference has been made (Chapter XVII.) to a cricket match at Thursley that was attended in 1753 by a political agent, who hoped to meet with some of the enemy from Haslemere and to win them over to his party, but no records of Haslemere cricket of those days are at present known. About the close of the eighteenth century cricket bats were made by a Haslemere schoolmaster, by way of recreation for the use of his pupils (see p. 222). In the early part of the nineteenth century the game was played in a field known as the Rack field, at the north end of the town, between the Rectory and the high road to Godalming. It was described as the Rack field or Cricketing field in 1827, in which year it was purchased by Mr. James Sadler from the inheritor of the Shudd estates.

We are indebted to Mr. Roger Hutchinson for the following notes on village cricket and the local history of the game:—

THE HASLEMERE CRICKET CLUB. 1873-1913.

"Racket and niblick and bladder-filled ball
Bow to the bat, to the monarch of all!"

So sang the poet in the past, and at that time he sang truth.

The soul of a village is as much reflected in its recreations as in its politics and more sober work. We see in its lighter side a more natural representation of its life than in

* Strutt's 'Sports,' p. 83, pl. 8.

† J. & S. Russell, 'History of Guildford' (1801), p. 202.

those more artificial movements such as elections, and the manifold educational advancements of recent years, though it may at once be granted that the latter may be the more important. When one hears of a crowd of thirty thousand men assembling every Saturday to see their eleven paid men, not one of them of their own soil or maybe even their own blood, battle against a team of another eleven paid men; when very large sums are gambled on the result of such a game, so called, and when money rewards are offered to the individual players as an inducement to win, one may be perhaps excused for a deep longing for the good old days when our games were ordered otherwise. Of all games village cricket has succeeded in bringing into intimate friendly relations squire and schoolboy, tradesman and aristocrat, labourer and holiday-maker, in a way no other game can possibly do, and in the old days the village cricket club was considered worthy of support by the whole parish, as a sort of national institution. We read that on November 18th, 1873, at a committee meeting of the Haslemere C.C., "it was reported that the Secretary had communicated with the Gentlemen in the neighbourhood who had not subscribed to the Club this season but had not received replies from all of them," a minute that plainly means that all were in the habit of subscribing.

Again, in 1895, the subscriptions to the cricket club were £72 and the number of members eighty-six; and this in a year when the ground was provided rent free by Mr. James Stewart Hodgson.

It is said that, recently, a gentleman travelling out of London said, on passing some recreation grounds, "What! do they still play cricket?" and in this year of grace, 1914, it implies no great pessimism to predict that in not a few villages there will shortly be no cricket played. For divers reasons village cricket in Surrey is not in nearly such a healthy condition as it used to be, and in more than one old nursery of cricket the noble game is practically extinct. The causes of this melancholy fact probably are many, and it would be impossible to limit them to one or two; the growth of golf, motoring, and lawn tennis on the one hand, and perhaps a growing lack of local patriotism and, may we say, youthful energy, on the other, are probably the most important. Whatever the causes, the fact remains.

So it is with the more courage that I venture to chronicle the deeds of Haslemere cricketers in the past, compiled from records very imperfect, and if reminiscence figures too largely in the tale, the excuse must be those imperfect records.

LORD'S JULY 12, 1824.

Artillery Club with Saunders and Caldecourt against the Mary-le-bone Club with Powell.

MARY-LE-BONE.

	1st Inns.		2nd Inns.
T. Vigne, Esq.	10	c Claridge	
<i>back of</i> <i>against</i> <i>Saunders</i> R. Ponsonby, Esq.	6	Run out	
W. Ward, Esq.	162	b Dyke	40 Not out
J. Brand, Esq.	46	b Ditto	10 c Palliser
Powell	20	b Caldecourt	
T. Nicoll, Esq.	2	b Dyke	15 b Dyke
H. Lloyd, Esq.	36	b Caldecourt	
— Williams, Esq.	25	b ditto	
T. Dyke, Esq.	8	Not out	14 b Caldecourt
Byam, Esq.	2	b Caldecourt	
F. Nicholas, Esq.	40	b Ditto	
Byes	4	Byes	5
	361		81

ARTILLERY.

	1st Inns.		2nd Inns.
W. C. Dyer, Esq.	0	Run out	
Col. Sewell	12	b Ward	
P. Dyke, Esq.	20	c Vigne	
Caldecourt	38	c Powell	
<i>back of</i> <i>against</i> <i>Saunders</i> Saunders	156	Not out	
Ommanney, Esq.	14	b Powell	
Palliser, Esq.	19	b Nicholas	
G. Claridge, Esq.	9	b Vigne	
Cumberland, Esq.	2	b Powell	
Lieut. Luard	1	b Ditto	
H. Hoare, Esq.	2	b Ward	
Byes	2		
	275		

In a little book dated 1823, in the possession of Mr. J. S. Edgeler, entitled 'An Account of the Principal Cricket Matches played in the year 1823,' the inscription on the title-page is "Thomas Gibbs, given him by Miss Bethia Saunders."* The book belonged to J. Saunders, the All

* Both Haslemere residents.



THE LYTHE HILL CRICKET GROUND, 1898.
After a painting by Charles Whymper.

England cricketer, a great batsman, who was born and lived in Haslemere. His descendants only left the High Street a very few years ago. He must have been a wonderful batsman to obtain a record of 2721 runs with an average of 21, made in 71 matches and 156 innings; and these runs not made on our present-day turf. He made 34 for Sussex v. Mary-le-bone, 0 and 65 for England v. Eleven players beginning with B, 89 for Sussex v. Mary-le-bone at Brighton, 5 and 57 for England v. Mary-le-bone at Lord's. His greatest performance was on July 12th, 1824, at Lord's, when he was backed against Mr. William Ward playing for Mary-le-bone, while Saunders played for the Artillery. Ward made 162 and 40 not out, Saunders 156 not out, two truly wonderful performances out of totals of 361 and 275. History does not say who won the bet.

Another well-known cricketer in his day was Mr. Allen now of Kimbers, Chandler, J.P., who, about 1872, was Captain of the Surrey County Cricket Club for some years. Twelve years later he was a most popular and successful Captain of the Haslemere Club.

Apart from Saunders and Allen Chandler the town has not given many players to cricket fame, but it may safely be said that for many years there was not a stronger or keener village club than Haslemere in this part of the county, and we can point to several notable performances.

A ground was made on Haste Hill Common (East Street) about 1850, where the farmers of the district levelled a piece of the hillside, lending the waggons and labour for the purpose. We sigh again for the good old times when we think of such patriotism. In these days there are neither farmers nor horses, however. There are no available records of play on this ground and, indeed, the size of it would, I fear, lead to many lost balls in the heather.

In 1868 we have the first records of the Club, when the late Mr. James Stewart Hodgson levelled the Denbigh Park ground and permitted the town cricket club to play on it. Probably the most beautiful ground in Surrey or in England, it was for thirty-one years the delight of spectators; whether the game interested or not, there was always the lovely view. And the game did generally interest, for it was a type of wicket where 100 in an innings was a winning score and matches were very rarely drawn.

It required more than ordinary pluck to stand up to really fast bowling, and many were the players "laid out" at one time or other; but in spite of balls kicking on the uncertain turf, it was a ground beloved by players always.

There were occasional little surprises, as when on one occasion G. Wardle allowed a bye, so that the opposing side should not follow on 60 runs behind, Haslemere being dismissed in a few minutes for 27 and our opponents winning "hands down." On another occasion Mr. Basil Watson* clean bowled the four best men of Lyss in his first over of five balls. We pass over the occasion on which our best-looking member had all his front teeth loosened and it took years to get them right. He is now, however, a handsome and gallant major.

Centuries were rare in those days. I only remember two, one by Hugh Chisholm of 'The Times' fame, and one by the writer, of 140, against Lea Park. None were ever scored against us.

On a handbill of June 29th, 1869, of a match between Shalford and Haslemere, at Denbigh Park (now Lythe Hill), we have the names of the team, which comprise J. S. Hodgson, Esq., W. Lucas, Esq., James Edgeler (sadler), S. Marden (innkeeper), W. Oliver (miller), Jas. Bridger (blacksmith), Thos. Newman (farmer), G. Wardle (carpenter), W. Maides (ironmonger), a truly representative side of the village. We miss the clergy, but in later years we rarely were without a worthy representative, and for most of the history of the club a curate has been secretary and oftentimes one of our finest bats or bowlers.

There were regular committee meetings in the early days, and minute-books faithfully kept. Thus we have on May 27th, 1873, the entry, "A Committee meeting was called, but as there were no members present, no business was done." December 2nd, 1873, "That W. Barber be presented with One Pound as an acknowledgment of his services to the Club during the last season." W. Barber was a bootmaker, and later in life a local preacher, a real good sportsman, who lived in Selborne and who would walk over from there, a distance of thirteen miles, to play for Haslemere, and in the evening walk back again. For many years he regularly assisted the club, being paid to

* Now a well-known barrister.

HASLEMERE CRICKET CLUB.

THE OPENING MATCH

WILL BE PLAYED ON



FRIDAY NEXT, APRIL 23, 1869.

By the kind permission of S. HODGSON, Esq.,
ON THE

DENBIGH PARK CRICKET GROUND.

The Sides will be Chosen from the Friends and Members
of the Club.

WICKETS TO BE PITCHED AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

WILLIAMS and STRAHAN, Machine Printers, 74 New Cut, Lambeth, London.

play. A medium round-arm bowler and a keen, steady bat, he was one of the most useful members of the team.

In 1875 we find the Rev. S. Etheridge in the chair, the Rev. O. Walford resigning the secretaryship, and the Rev.

E. Bray taking it up in his place; a truly ecclesiastical flavour. June 22nd, 1875, "The Secretary wrote, declining to play the Clown Cricketers." We find two "Tennysons" selected to play against Eashing. May 26th, 1876, "That the Secretary decline to pay S. Pulling £2 10s. to playing." May, 1885. "That the Secretary engage J. Lockyer. of Milford, to play for the season at 10s. a match and expenses."

It was customary in the 'seventies and 'eighties to pay several members to play, in addition to their expenses, and sums of from ten shillings to half-a-crown would be paid to four or five players, so that matches would cost from £1 to £3 each in payment to players alone. All the matches were whole-day ones. The custom of payments has practically ceased throughout the district, and for twenty years no one but the umpire has received money for his services.

The history of Haslemere cricket naturally resolves itself into two periods—that at Lythe Hill until 1900, when the Recreation Ground was started, and that on the Recreation Ground in Church Lane after 1900. In the following brief records only the most notable events are chronicled.

1869. On May 10th Haslemere went to Shalford and dismissed the local team for ten runs, James Edgeler taking seven wickets with his slows. This year cricket began on April 30th and ended with the last match on September 29th. A long season, showing twenty-eight totals under 60 and only eleven over that number. Our grounds were not so good in those days and the bowling was better.

1870. The names of Allen Chandler, Arthur (?) Mott, J. Purkis, and A. Fagent appear as players.

From 1870 to 1881 there are no records available.

1882. We have Allen Chandler, captain, James S. Edgeler, the mainstay of bowling, and George Wardle scoring many runs. On one occasion, against Northchapel, he actually made 40 out of a total of 48, when Haslemere won by 9 runs. In the return match A. Chandler and Wardle scored 78 between them out of a total of 95.

1883. We have William Furlonger, a mighty hitter of the old style, and Upperton, one of the tall and big-boned men, a very fast bowler with that wide sweeping

round-arm delivery below the shoulder which has long ago become extinct. Alfred Sadler also bowled in the same style, with as much cunning as in later years he led the hounds to kill foxes with the Chiddingfold Hunt. On June 18th Haslemere succumbed to Witley for 7 runs in the second innings, eight men retiring without scoring. This is the lowest score recorded. About this period there appeared upon our ground two schoolboys, embryo captains of county sides, H. W. Bainbridge and K. J. Key. Later on C. J. M. Fox experienced the difficulties of our wicket.

We have no records for the ensuing seven years. Dr. Winstanley acted as secretary from 1885 to 1890, Llewellyn and R. J. Hutchinson as joint captain and secretary from 1891 to 1899. The Surrey Club and Ground sent sides down to meet us twice, in the vain hope of discovering county talent. On the first occasion scoring was very low, and as Tom Richardson, Bowley and Beaumont appeared for the Club, our own failure in batting may perhaps be excused. On the second visit "Bobby" Abel and Spring "looked after" our bowling, and insured our defeat.

In 1893 we entered for a Village Cup Competition which had been "farmed" by Milford for some years. After one failure we succeeded in winning the Cup and keeping it for two years. The number of protests and the amount of bad feeling created caused us to abandon the contest after a few years, a free fight amongst the spectators on one occasion having considerable influence in the decision, amusing as it was at the time. The following lines from the Witley 'Parish Magazine' will give a clue to the cause of some, at least, of the "protests," a portion of Thursley parish being situated in East Street, Haslemere:—

"That Haslemere played ineligibles there's not the slightest doubt,
But Witley, strictly honest, George Bryant did have out.
To settle satisfactorily 'twould puzzle Lincoln's Inn
Where Haslemere's playing boundary ends and Thursley's
doth begin."

Amongst the well-known men in various walks of life who have played in our matches may be mentioned Sir A. Conan Doyle, H. Hesketh Pritchard, A. H. Wood, Captain Trevor, E. W. Hornung (who nearly lost his life from a full pitch sent up by one of our fast bowlers!), and C. E. Brisley.

The Gentlemen of Holland also honoured us with a match in 1906, and Haslemere was particularly proud of winning it.

Certain families have for many years been energetic in their endeavours for the game—Madgwicks, Bridgers, Bicknells, Hutchinsons, Fagents and others, having taken the keenest interest, both on and off the field, as captains, secretaries, treasurers, &c., and amongst individuals who should be mentioned are the late G. P. C. Lawrence, Rev. R. F. Cardale, A. L. Gaskin, T. E. Bromley, F. A. Oldaker, C. J. C. Browne, and Hugh Browne, all of whom worked hard at different periods, and did remarkable performances with bat and ball.

In recent years the quality of the opposing teams has not been so high as formerly, and the Haslemere Eleven frequently averaged in age nearer forty than twenty years. The interest taken in cricket has waned with the young generation. Has League football killed it? or is it simply that "The old order changeth, yielding place to new."

Long may the grand old game hold its place, bringing men of all sorts together in one common aim!

It is the finest village game existing, for—

"Men may seek emotions,
Taste them by the million,
But to leap and meet her,
Meet the flying ball,
Grandly then to lift her
Over the pavilion,
Gives a thrill that's sweeter—
Sweeter than them all."



Fig. 33.—Shooting at Butts, *circa* A.D. 1340 (Luttrell Psalter).

CHAPTER XXVI.

NOTES ON SOME LOCAL RELICS IN THE MARQUESS OF SLIGO'S COLLECTION.

THE following notes, kindly supplied by Lord Sligo, concern certain objects in his collection at Whitwell Hatch which he selected for illustration in this volume because of the special local interest that attaches to them.

A Fireback (see Plate VI.) which was originally at Cowdray. The quarterings and other heraldic devices on it include the helm of a lesser Noble, with the crest, an eagle displayed (the crest still borne by the Sligo and Kilmaine Brownes) over a Viscount's coronet. Sixteen quarterings as under :—

1. Browne	2. Albini, Earl of Arundel	3. FitzAlan of Bedale	4. FitzAlan of Clun
5. Warren	6. Maltravers	7. Nevill	8. Montacute
9. Monthermer	10. Inglethorpe	11. deBurgh	12. De la Pole
13. Bradeston	14. Tiptoft	15. Charlton (Powys)	16. Plantagenet (Edmond of Woodstock)

Motto under escutcheon in a riband, "Veritate Duce."

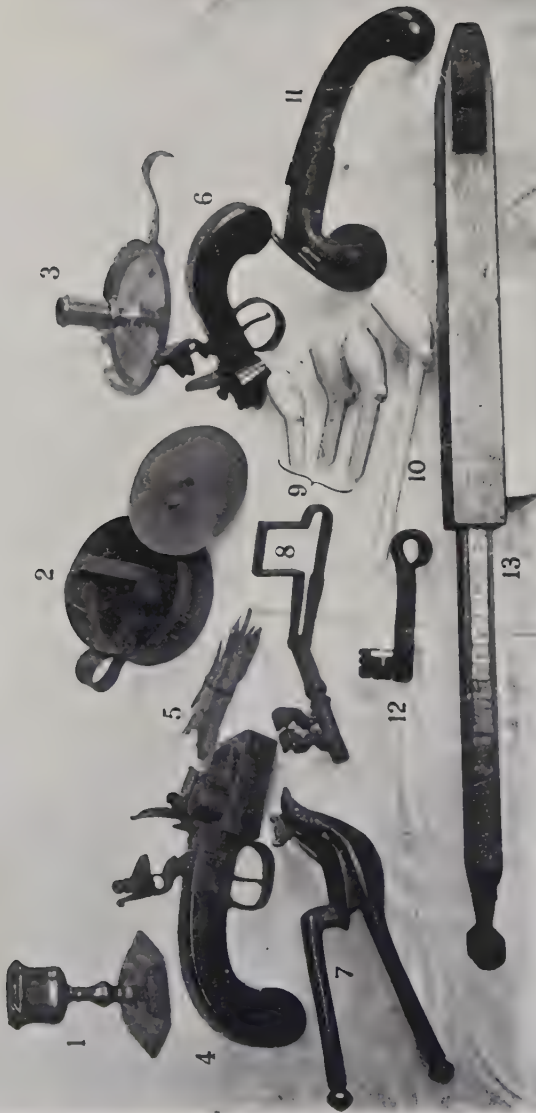
On seals of deeds, on the marble slabs, and on the settees that were in the Buck Hall at Cowdray, now at Whitwell Hatch, is the equivalent of the above Latin motto, *viz.* "Suivez Raison," the motto still in use by the Brownes as above (Sligo and Kilmaine). The supporters are Lynxes.

The Firedogs came from Benham's Farm near Anstead Brook. They were made at the "Furnace" close by. Note the spit-hooks and mug-carriers. The remains of the dam to hold up the water which worked the "hammer"

for smelting the iron can still be seen close to the "Furnace" cottage at Anstead Brook.

ARTICLES ILLUSTRATED ON PLATE XXIV.

1. Brass snuffer-holder, early seventeenth century.
2. Tinder-box, flint, steel and tinder.
3. Brass hand candlestick.
4. A "Flash-in-the-Pan," with an arm so that it could be attached to a fixed object, such as the side panel in a coach. If held up by a highwayman when driving at night, the flash made by it enabled the man to be clearly seen in order that aim might be taken at him with a pistol.
5. Eighteenth century matches, *i. e.* dry chips.
6. A "Flash-in-the-Pan," smaller and handier than No. 4, for pocket use.
7. A pair of sugar nippers, brass.
8. Key of a house in Lower Street, Haslemere.
9. Three clay "Plague" pipes, seventeenth century; so called because this shape was first known about the time of the Plague. One of these was dug up on the Rifle Range, Haslemere, and two in the grounds at Whitwell Hatch.
10. A clay pipe of later date than No. 9, eighteenth century; dug up at Whitwell Hatch.
11. An "Eprouvette," a machine for testing the power of gunpowder. The explosion turned the wheel round; the strength of the powder was shown by divisions, numbered on the side of the wheel: seventeenth century; used in the powder factory near North-chapel.
12. Key of a house in East Street, Haslemere.
13. The Haslemere "Pitch" pipe, used in the church before the Band was instituted, seventeenth century. This "Tune" or "Pitch" pipe was used by William Tidy, schoolmaster and parish clerk, up to the year 1827 (approx.) to give the initial note for singing the Psalms. In the year 1839 a barrel organ was introduced. Before that date there was a Band containing a Bass Viol, Clarionet (played by the late J. W. Penfold's father before he married), and other instru-



PITCH-PIPE AND OTHER INTERESTING OBJECTS IN THE POSSESSION OF THE MARQUESS OF SLIGO, F.S.A.

ments. Saunders the butcher was leader and conductor. He stood in front of the Gallery and beat time with hands and arms, so that he could be seen both by the congregation and the Band. The "Pitch" pipe was used before the Band was formed, and also subsequently when the Band was not in attendance. From its appearance the Pitch-pipe was made in the seventeenth century. W. Tidy "succeeded" to it in 1822; he was born in 1801, schoolmaster and parish clerk 1822, died 1864.

ARTICLES ILLUSTRATED ON PLATE XXV.

14. A rushlight stand, iron; contains a holder for a "candle" made of plaited rushes dipped in hot tallow, and a carrier for the single rush, also dipped in hot tallow, with which to light the "candle." It can be raised and lowered by the spring appliance.
15. A double "candle" hanger, brass, for two candles and two "lighters."
16. Rushlight stand of wood and iron, with holder and carrier as above; telescopic.
17. A brass hanger somewhat similar to No. 15.
18. Iron meat roaster or toaster.
19. Rushlight candle stand; the holder for "candle" and for "lighter" are on opposite sides of the rod.
20. "Nightlight" holder. The candle was placed inside, the whole put on a brick in a vessel of water. (In Cruikshank's illustration of Mr. Pickwick in the bedroom of the middle-aged spinster one of these is admirably depicted.)
21. Brass shovel for taking a small piece of burning wood from fire to light a pipe.
22. Iron tongs of kinds for similar purpose as No. 21.
23. A brass back scratcher.

With the exception of Nos. 4 and 6 all the objects depicted on Plates XXIV. and XXV. were in the possession of people who lived in or near Haslemere; the majority are said to have been made locally.

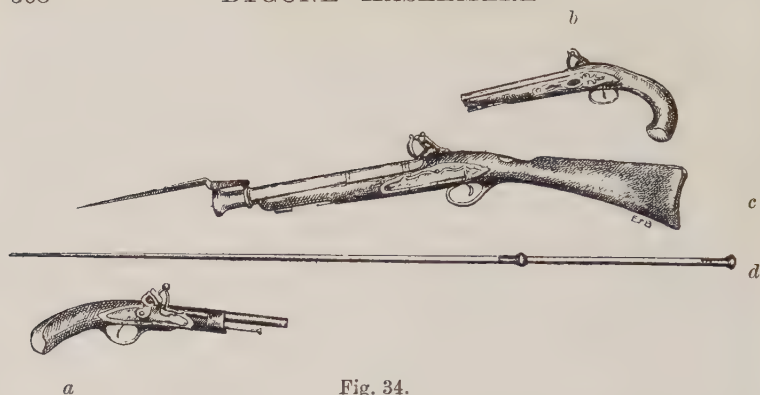


Fig. 34.

- a. One of a pair of pistols carried by the guard of the London and Portsmouth coach.
- b. Pistol carried by the coachman of the London and Portsmouth coach.
- c. One of a pair of brass-mounted blunderbusses, with spring bayonets, carried by the guard of the London and Portsmouth coach.
- d. One of the staves which were the official emblems of the Bailiff and Constable. The Bailiff attended Parliamentary elections in lieu of the Sheriff, who was usually barred from entry into the Hundred by the special privileges of the men of Godalming (including Haslemere).

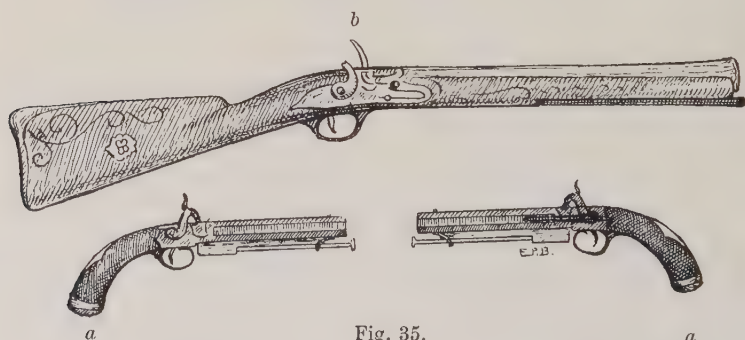
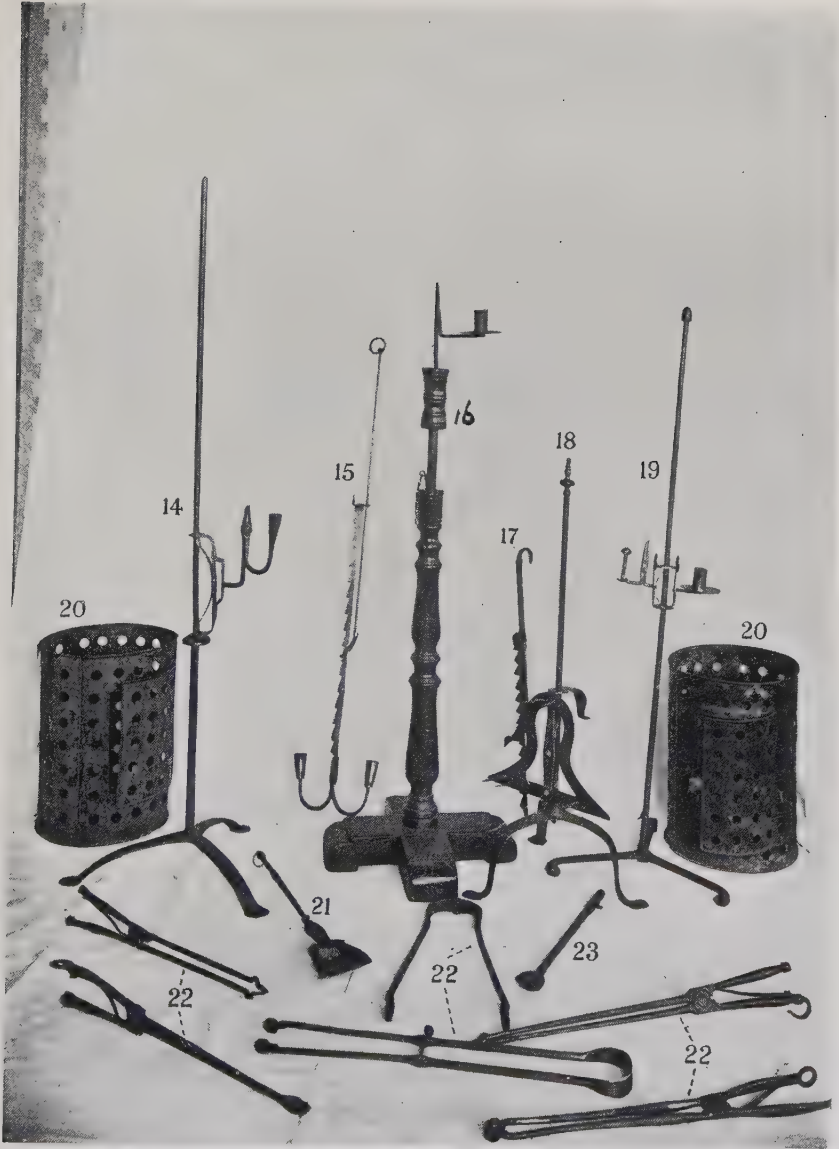


Fig. 35.

- a. Pair of duelling pistols that belonged to the Fieldings of Denbigh.
- b. Silver-mounted blunderbuss (seventeenth century, Will. III.) that belonged to the Fieldings of Denbigh.



DOMESTIC OBJECTS IN THE POSSESSION OF THE MARQUESS OF SLIGO, F.S.A.

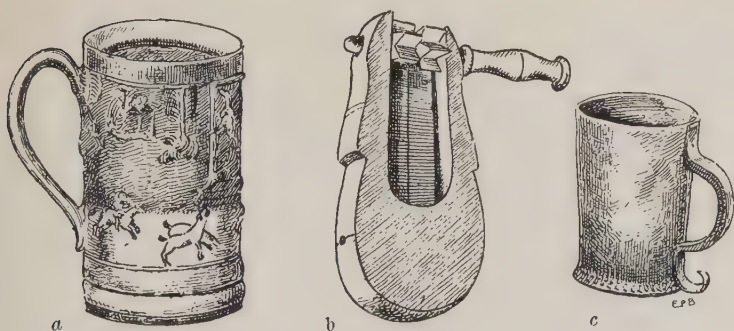


Fig. 36.

- a. Cup, of earthenware, with the usual domestic scenes in relief, dark brown in colour at the top, fading away to dirty white at the base. On the base is a silver plate stating "for y^e Hunters to drinke out of when they come home, Sussex Bell, Farnhurst Lane, 1684."
- b. Rattle used by the constable of Haslemere, who was also the village watchman. When Peel instituted police, the village constable was abolished, and the rattle ceased to be used. This one was used by Clark, the last constable, and was obtained from his descendants. Some of the old people can remember the fact that when they were small children they used to hear the rattle at night. *N.B.—Constables of this class were elected by the vestry.*
- c. The leather black jack here shown, and two others somewhat similar, came from the Lythe Hill Farm Brew-house.

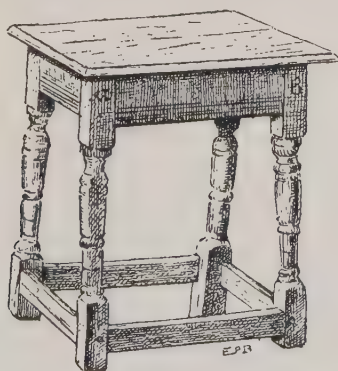


Fig. 37.

The coffin-stool shown at Fig. 37 is supposed to have belonged to William Billinghamurst. It came from the Manor House, and is seventeenth century work. It has the initials W. B.

CHAPTER XXVII.

“ OPEN-HALL ” FARMHOUSES: HAZELHURST
AND ITS HISTORY.

THE house of the mediæval farmer or yeoman was built in bays, following a mode of construction of very early origin, in which the width of the bay was based upon the standing room required for two yoke of oxen, a survival from the time when the ox-houses were continuous with the dwelling-house.

The hall was the principal room. At its lower end were the kitchen and domestic offices (the “buttery,” as they were termed), with one or two rooms above; at the upper end a room (the “cellar”), having a separate entrance, and a chamber known as the “solar,” or sun-room, above it. The solar served either as a private sitting-room or a best bedroom. In the early part of the period, at least, the servants slept in the hall. This type of house prevailed until the latter half of the sixteenth century. No rule seems to have been observed in selecting the site. Some of these ancient buildings are near to old highways, others are remote; some are on exposed hilltops, others nestle in sheltered valleys. The aspect appears to have been equally a matter of indifference.

We are indebted to Mr. Herbert Hutchinson for the following notes and plans (see Plates XXVI. and XXVII.) concerning some of the old yeoman habitations of this district:—

“Among the most interesting relics of Old Haslemere are our ‘Open-Hall’ Farmhouses. It has only recently been realized that we still have several ancient houses built on a fairly uniform plan, all of oak timber, of which the characteristic was a central hall open to the roof, with an open hearth fire. They were built before the time of chimneys, and also before tiles or bricks were made. It is difficult to give a date to them; but probably we may say

they go back to early Plantagenet times. Moreover, they are of a very distinct type, and probably represent a general arrangement which prevailed about the country for centuries.

“We find the beams formed for one storey only, and no provision made for an intermediate floor. The whole of the timbers are smoked, as if exposed to the slowly rising fumes of a wood fire on the hearth. Sometimes even we find soot half an inch thick deposited on a lath and plaster partition in the roof, apparently part of a ‘*louvre*’ intended to convey it to the outer air. In one case the roof timbers are actually cut for such a *louvre*, which is entirely gone. It is probably owing to the impregnation of the timbers with soot that they are so perfectly preserved. A two-storey annexe to such a hall may have rotted away on account of the timbers not being impregnated, while the hall remains.

“Some of the most interesting examples of these old farmhouses are Hazelhurst, Moses Hill, Puckshott, Valewood and Colmar, and the ‘White Hart’ at Witley. There are many others. Wherever we see bedroom windows *very* low, or as dormers quite above the eaves, and roofs hipped all round, we may be fairly sure they date back a very long way. There are, however, many houses and cottages built after chimneys were introduced, with bedroom floors put in from the first, which yet in the shape of the timbers and general arrangement follow much the same type.

“To take Moses Hill farmhouse as an example: we find four ‘bays’ about twenty feet across, the two centre ones forming an open hall with doors opposite one another at the north end. This hall is spanned by a massive ‘cambered’ oak beam, supported by great brackets moulded on the edge so as to form a kind of arch across the centre of the room. The whole of the walls are of oak, resting on stone foundations built sloping; in fact, sloping foundations are a characteristic of the style. At the north end of the hall are kitchen and offices, probably with a second open fire for cooking, as the rafters are smoked here also. At the south end are rooms in two storeys, where the oak is not darkened with smoke. The timber framework was filled in with clay about four inches thick, supported by

hurdles of hazel or withy, or by a framework of oak 'spleats' about 4 in. by 1 in., tied together with withy. There are no nails, but wooden pins or withy bands to fasten the timbers together. Rye straw appears to be mixed with the dried clay. The timbers showed both indoors and outdoors, and were very large. In one case a tie-beam is eighteen inches deep, and generally the framework is seven to nine inches thick.

"There are long struts, curving up from near the ground to the roof-plate, which often seem to have no proper function to perform. The tie-beams which divide the building into 'bays' of ten to eleven feet wide also seem to have no sufficient reason for their existence or massive character. Their ends rest on the tops of posts which are enlarged to receive them, as in the sketch annexed. They are always higher than the roof-plate, and consequently the eaves at the end are higher than those at the sides.

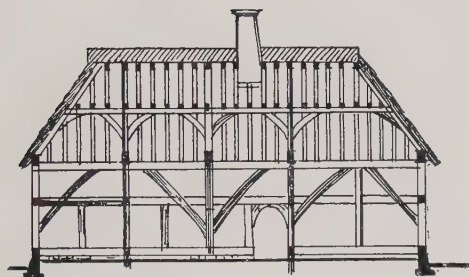


"There is always a little gablet at the top of a hipped roof; in fact, this and the higher end eaves are two invariable characteristics of these old houses.

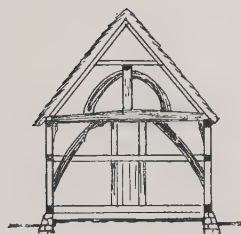
"The pitch of the roof is steep, and that of the end steeper than the sides.

"The rafters, about 6 in. by 4 in., are generally placed flatwise 15 in. apart, and have no ridge-piece. Often there are no purlins, but a collar to each rafter, and a timber along the centre supporting the middle of the collars. The support of this timber is all the purpose served by the massive tie-beams besides tying in the roof-plates. The roofs were covered with oak shingles or thatch. Shingles were a very common roof covering in old days before tiles. Some old tiles, larger than those in use now, have been found at Moses Hill, but do not belong to the original building.

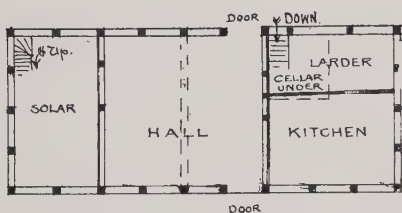
"The floor of the rooms was probably the natural earth, and of the upper floors, oak boards a foot or more wide. Of doors and windows very little remains. There is a fine round-headed doorway in Hazelhurst. The windows



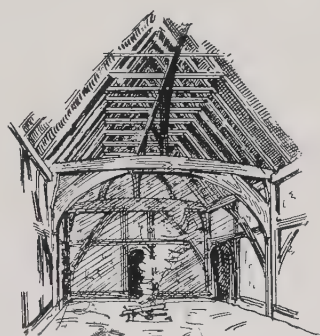
LONGITUDINAL SECTION



CROSS SECTION



PLAN



INTERIOR OF HALL



MOSES MILL FARM, HASLEMERE

were small, and formed of 2-inch square oak bars set anglewise, about six to eight inches from centre to centre, framed direct into the oak framework. Wooden shutters took the place of glass.

"One can judge of the position of the doors and windows by their present position, but they have nearly all been superseded. There is little but the framework left of the old; for bedroom floors, fireplaces, and modern conveniences of all sorts have been introduced; and in nearly every case brickwork or weather-tiling has superseded the clay 'wattle-and-dab,' and tiles have replaced the shingles on the roof. The timber has rotted from the lower part of the walls except sometimes where covered by outbuildings or additions, where we can see many interesting survivals of the original structure.

"The carpenter's marks are curious, reminding one of the mason's marks on the face of Norman masonry.

"It is also noteworthy how closely the arrangement of hall with its doors opposite at one end, its offices at the same end and withdrawing-rooms at the other, and centre fire, has been continued in our Elizabethan and college halls.

"At Moses Hill is also a fine old barn, closely approximating in structure to the farmhouse, and probably nearly as old. It shows the same massive tie-beams and struts, and the features of foundations and roof are much the same.

"The study of the mediæval carpentry of these buildings is well worth following up, and Surrey and Sussex are rich in examples of contemporary and later date. To follow up the modifications in the case of town houses and shops involving overhanging storeys, but still with the massive tie-beams and posts and great carved struts, would make an interesting chapter in the history of mediæval architecture."

It has been noted in Chapter IX. that the reduction of houses consequent upon the craze for sheep farming which prevailed in the fifteenth century was so great that in 1489 it was felt desirable to pass an Act to prevent "the pulling down of towns." Within a century there was an exact reversal of things; sheep farming was given up and corn farming came in. With the return of the plough more labourers were needed, and houses had to be erected for them. In 1589 an Act was drawn up "for avoiding of the great inconveniences which are found by experience to

grow by the erecting and buyldinge of great nombers and multitude of cotages which are daily more and more increased in many parts of this realme." It enacted that four acres had to be set apart for each cottage, excepting in towns, mines, factories, &c., the cottages of fisher folk, under keepers, &c.

Many of the old cottages of the Haslemere district date either from the second half of the sixteenth century or the first half of the seventeenth century, and in his very interesting work on Cottage Architecture, &c., published many years ago, Mr. Ralph Nevill remarked that

"it was in the 16th century that the great change of ownership of land took place, and also the great change in the mode of life. Previously to this, many of the labourers on an estate had lived in the farmhouses and mansions, eating, and at least in very early times, sleeping also in the large halls which were the principal feature of the house. About this time the old common hall life was done away with, and we almost invariably find the hall itself cut into two by a floor converting the upper part into bedrooms."*

Mr. Nevill thought that a great majority of the old South-west Surrey cottages were built between 1558 and 1625. He observed that "often it will be found that a prosaic-looking modern brick front is only the casing to the old building. It appears, however, that the custom of building timber-frame cottages continued certainly as late as A.D. 1700."†

Hazelhurst.

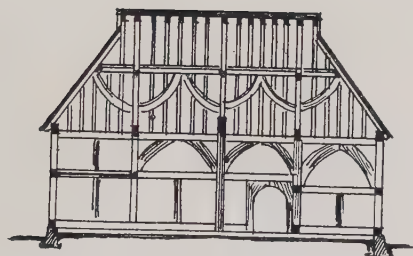
The farmhouse known as Hazelhurst is one of the oldest houses in our district; parts of it may have been in continuous occupation from Plantagenet times to the present day, hence special interest attaches to the following outline of the history of the Hazelhurst estate.

The name of Hazelhurst seems to be of Saxon origin. A place called Hasulhurst is mentioned in a description of the boundaries of Chobham, &c., when granted to Chertsey Abbey by a charter (not altogether above suspicion) attributed to an earlier date than 675; ‡ and the existence of an

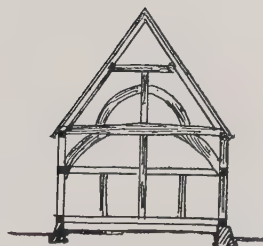
* 'Old Cottage and Domestic Architecture in South-west Surrey.'

† *Ibid.*

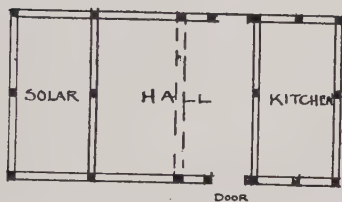
‡ Kemble's 'Codex Diplomaticus,' vol. v. p. 15, No. 987.



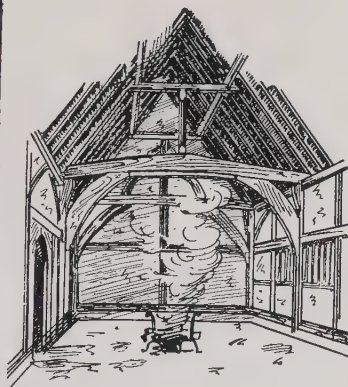
LONGITUDINAL SECTION



CROSS SECTION



PLAN



INTERIOR OF
HALL



HAZELHURST FARM, HASLEMERE.

estate called Hasselhurst, somewhere in the near neighbourhood of the present Hazelhurst, as far back as 1295, is revealed by a deed* whereby Robert of Hasselhurst, of the parish of Thoresle, granted to Richard le Curt, of the same parish, a lease for three years from the feast of the Purification, 24 Edward I. [February 2nd, 1295] of his four fields called le Smalefeld, Brodefeld, Olecumbe [? Oldcombe] and Nerneham [? Verneham].

The place-name of Hasselhurst or Haselhurst reappears in the form of “Hasellours” in the parishes of Haslemere and Witley in 1510; and the family name of Haselore † or the like, which is found scattered through such records as survive to tell the tale of the 14th and 15th centuries, may be fairly assumed to be a like abbreviated form of Hasselhurst. Whether or not these Haselores were descended from Robert Hasselhurst of 1295, and whether or not any of them occupied or owned the estate from which their name was derived, are open questions.

In an assessment (*circa* 1332) for an aid granted by Act 6 Edward III.‡ the name of Roger Haselhore is entered between those of Robert of Stoteyle and Alice of Pokshudde; and although the absence of the descriptive “de” (*Anglice* “of”) at this date throws doubt upon Roger’s ownership or occupancy of Hasselhurst, the sequence of the names suggests that he had at least lately been closely connected with the property.

One Richard Haselore held the office of aletaster of the Haslemere tything in 1357, and a Richard Haselor was fined 2d. for non-attendance as a resident in that tything at a court leet held in the following year; and in 1377–8 Richard Haselore and others were fined for not having Matilda Boxall in the Hundred Court in a suit then proceeding between her and John Hunte.

Again, *circa* 1380–1, Richard Haselour, Matilda his wife, and Is[abella] the mother, were assessed in the Villata of Hasulmere for the purposes of poll tax under Act 4 Richard II.§ In 1383 and 1385 one Richard Haselore,

* Add. Ch. Brit. Mus. 27,736.

† ? from A.S. *hæsl*, and *ora*, a margin or mark.

‡ Exch. Lay. Subs. Surr. $\frac{184}{4}$.

§ Exch. Lay. Subs. Surr. $\frac{184}{29}$.

a resident within the hundred of Godalming, was excused from attendance at certain views of frank-pledge; as also was one John Haselore in 1382 and 1385.

Half a century later the name of Richard Haselore is found among the jurors at sundry views of frank-pledge held 1440, 1441, 1448 and 1452, and in 1441 a Thomas Haselore was one of a jury which made presentment (*int. al.*) that Nicholas Hunt and Thomas West had fished in the private water (*in sepali aqua*) of Thomas Haselore and others; had taken the fish there found, and had illegally and against the peace carried them away: for which offence Hunt and West were each fined 2d.

Sooner or later Hazelhurst, with the neighbouring Puckshot, came into the possession of one of the many branches of the family of Billingham: and, *circa* 1487, the name of Henry Billingham occurs several times in a draft assessment to Xths and XVths for lands, &c., in Haslemere, Chiddingfold, Witley, and Thursley.*

He was perhaps the Henry Bilynghurst who was fined at a view of frank-pledge of Godalming in April, 1483, for not scouring his ditch, and thereby causing the king's way at Estfolde's brugge to be submerged, &c.; † for, *circa* 1548, ‡ 50 acres of land called Estfeld were held of the Manor of Witley by John Byllynghurst, late by his father of the same name; and interlineations of later date, or by way of correction, convert the entry into a statement that John Byllynghurst of Puckshott held 50 acres of land in Witley called Estfeld and Comesfold, late of John Billingham his father. There is also an original entry that the same John held 30 acres called Combesfeld in Thursley. Combesfeld is not unlikely to have included Combeswell in Thursley parish, as part of a large area known by various forms of the name pronounced as "Coomsel."

This Henry of 1483 was, not improbably, identical with Henry Byllynghurste of Pukkyshud in the parish of Chydyngfold, in pursuance of whose last will John Boxfold of Huntys, by sundry deeds dated 2 Henry VIII., § transferred to John Byllynghurste, the son of the testator, one

* Loseley MS.

† Add Ch. Brit. Mus. 26,892.

‡ Land Rev. Misc. Book 190.

§ See Plate XXVIII.

tenement called Hasyllours, and one parcel of land called Combelonde, and another parcel of land called Balamsredon, in the parishes of Hasymler, Wytle, and Thursley, to have to the said John Byllynghurste and the heirs of his body, &c.: and, in default of such heirs, to the right heirs of the said Henry Byllynghurste for ever.

The date of the death of this Henry Billinghurst is not known; but, according to the rent roll of Thomas Purvock, revised on the morrow of Lady day 22 Henry VII. [26 March, 1507], one John Byllynghurste then held a tenement called Pukshud, by fealty and service at the views of frank-pledge of the Manor of Coumbe [usually known as Combe Brabes, in Chiddingfold], apparently without liability for any quit rent.

Henry, the father, was almost certainly the earliest ancestor from whom one John Billinghurst of Chichester, the vendor of Puckshot and Comesfold, to Sir Edward More of Odiham, deduced his title in 1606: * and by inverting the order of succession set forth in the deed of conveyance, it is found that Henry left a son and heir John (1) who was followed by a son and heir John (2), and he by his son and heir John (3). This last John was succeeded by his son and heir Robert, whose son and heir was the above John (4) of Chichester.

The grant of Hasyllours, &c., in 1510 was perhaps made with a view to settlement, sale or otherwise of some portion of John Billinghurst's estates; because, within a few weeks, *viz.* in Trinity Term 2 Henry VIII. (1510), he levied a fine to William Westbroke, Peter Queynell and Thomas Stynt, of a messuage and lands in Hasylmere and Witley; the lands being described, in the usual round and probably exaggerated quantities, as 60 acres of land, 2 acres of meadow, 40 acres of wood, 10 acres of furze and heath, and 16 acres of moor. John was presumably a widower or bachelor, because no wife is mentioned in the fine; and the absence of reference to Chiddingfold excludes Puckshud from the transaction.

Although Puckshod and Hazelhurst received different treatment, both probably continued in the same beneficiary ownership for many years. In 1522,† Westbroke, Queynell

* See p. 320.

† Common Pleas, Mich. T. 14 Hen. VIII. m. 342.

and Stynt, presumably as trustees, sued one Richard Jowre for breaking into their closes and houses in Haslemere [and Witley], which Jowre described as a messuage and 100 acres of land in Haslemere, called "Haselers." His defence was that the property belonged to Agnes, his wife, as daughter of one John Wheler and his wife Joane (called Isabell in early Chancery Bill, 529, No. 55), and heir of the latter. On the other hand, the plaintiffs set up the fine as a bar to the claim of ownership.

There is no doubt that Puckshot descended from Henry of Pukkyshud to John of Chichester, the vendor of 1606; and it is at least likely that Hazelhurst followed in the same line for a considerable period.

John (1) was certainly the party to the fine and probably identical with one John Belynghurst who granted Pukshorde to his son John by deed of 10 January, 20 Henry VIII. [1528-9].*

John (2) was presumably the son who presented the deed at a Court of Combe Brabes on Wednesday in Whitsun week, 38 Henry VIII. [1546]: and, rather than John (1) the owner and occupier of land called Hasylyherst, in Haslemere, who sued Ralph Jour, son of the above Richard and Agnes, for seizing, &c., 6 of his cows, which had been feeding therein in July, 1537:† and John, the father and son, have a strong resemblance to John the father and son who successively held Estfold, &c., according to the Survey of 1548.

After 1548 there is a deficiency of record for many years, but the continued existence of Billinghamursts of Puckshot is attested by the will of one Thomas Chandler, dated November 11th, 1568, bequeathing the residue of his personalty to his sister Joan, the wife of John Byllynghurst of Puckshott, and appointing her executrix.‡ He and a brother Robert were the sons of one Robert Chandler, of the Parish of Haslemere, who had died in 1560, and who bequeathed his lease of Peperhams farm, then in his hands, to his son the said Robert:§ and Robert the son, by his will of January 11th, 1570-1,|| requested that his brother in

* Presented in 1546. Draft Min. Combes Brabes.

† Common Pleas, Mich. T. 30 Henry VIII. m. 652.

‡ Prob. Arch. C. of Surr., 2 April, 1569.

§ Prob. Arch. C. of Surr., 2 Feb. 1560.

|| Prob. at Winchester, 15 Jan. 1588-9.

law John Byllinghurst would "kepe one of my wenches [daughters], and he to have the stoke [money, &c.] wythem." All the testator's children were minors in January, 1570-71, and John the brother in law was more probably John (3) than (2) or (1).

It was perhaps John (2) whose burial was registered at Haslemere on March 2nd, 1577-8, and under the description of John Billingham of Puckshott.

Assuming the date in the Register to be correct, the deceased cannot have been identical with John Byllynghurst of Puckeshide, whose will was made two days, or a year and two days, after the burial; that is to say, either March 4th, 1577-8 [20 Eliz^h] or 1578-9 [1578 old style].

The following is a *précis* of the will* :—

fourth Marche, 1578, regn 20th . .

John Byllynghurst of puckeshide . . . parryshe of Chydingfolde . . . in good health . . . to be buried in the Churchyard of the parishe of Hasselmer . . . to the Cathedral Church of Wyncton 2d. . . . the reperations of the parishe church of Hasellmer 3 sheape . . . the poore of the same parishe 12d. . . . every one of my Godchildren (if they do aske yt) 2d. . . . my sonne William byllynghurst of goddelmyne [£6 13s. 4d. to the use of his sons John and William at 21] . . . my sonne Thomas lodsworth [£6 13s. 4d. to the use of his two eldest children Thomas & Mary at 21 and 18 respectively] . . . Alice my daug^r £20 . . . Elyzabeth my daug^r, now wife of John Varnden [£10 to the use of her 3 eldest children Jorge, at 21, Jone and Tomsyne at 18] . . . my sonne Nicolas £30 . . . my sonne Robarte the elder 2 yew sheape . . . all other goods (my debts, &c., being paid), unto my youngest son Robarte, whom I make executor . . . neyghburs John bryger and John Humfry of the parishe of Haselmer, yeamen, overseers . . . for their paynes I do give to every one of them 3s. 4d. . . . signed by the mark of the testator and sealed. Witnessed by Richard Gawton, the mark of William Byllynghurst, Peter bollsome, with others.

The will was proved in the Surrey Archdeacon Court on March 17th, 1580 [1580-1].

The names of a Robert Billingham, Senior, Robert

* Original filed with Surrey Archdeaconry Wills.

Billinghurst, Junior, and Nicholas Billinghurst, corresponding with those of three of the testator's sons, had already appeared in a list of Jurors [Coombe Brabes, November 11th, 1578], and a Robert Billinghurst made presentment there as tithingman in November, 1580, but it was not until November, 1590, that there was a presentment that John Billinghurst, who held freely a tenement and land called Puckshod in Chidingfold and Hasilmere had died since the last court, that a bull worth 53s. 4d. had been seized as a heriot and delivered into the lord's stable; and that Robert the son and nearest heir was of full age. He being present did fealty. The information is, however, derived from a draft minute only, and the fair copy may have differed: moreover, the descriptions of "deaths since last courts" are by no means invariably trustworthy. Be this as it may, John (3) had died before the court of 1590.

Of the history of Robert Billinghurst, who did fealty in 1590, further details are wanting. He must, however, have died and been succeeded by his son John (4) when Puckshot was sold to Sir Edward More in 1606.

The following is an abbreviated statement of the details of one of the deeds of sale:—

[1606] 23 May, 4 James I.*

John Billinghurst of Chichester, Sussex, yeoman, the son & heir of Robert Billinghurst, the son & heir of John Billinghurst, the son & heir of John Billinghurst, the son & heir of Henry Billinghurst deceased, of one part, & Sir Edward More of Odiham, Knight, of the other part.

In consideration of £470 grant to Sir E. More of all the lands, tenements, meadows, leasurs, pastures, woods, underwoods & heredit^s called Puckshudd, with the appurt^s, Surrey, abutting upon the Common or Marshe commonly called Grayes Wood to the East, upon the heath called the lowe heath towards the West, the land then or late in the tenure or occupⁿ of one Humfrey † towards the South, and upon a peece of land called Kyffold land ‡ then or late in the tenure or occupⁿ of one Buckle, and a peece of land called Woodhawse land then

* Close Roll, 4 James I., No. 1842.

† John Humfrey held Piperham about this time.

‡ Kiffolds then belonged to the Penfolds of Kerdford.

or late in the tenure or occupⁿ of one Mylles towards the North, and all other the lands, &c., which then were or at any time had been the inheritance of the same John Billinghamurst or of Robert Billinghamurst, his father, called Puckshud, lying together, near adjoining to the house called Puckshud House, within the towns, parishes, villages, hamlets or fields of Puckshud, Chedingfold and Hasilmer, or any of them in said County of Surrey.

And all lands, meadows, leasurs, pastures, &c., called Combesfold alias Comersfold, Surrey, which abutted upon the land commonly called Whitley Parke towards the East, the comon heath called Windigate and Butterwedge Hill towards the West and North West, the King's Highe Waye called hynde head lane leading between Hasilmer and Thursley towards the South a botome called Creedhole towards the North, and a Comon heath commonly called Infeilds hill towards the South East, and all other the lands, &c., called Combesfold alias Comersfold, lying together in Combesfold alias Comersfold and Thursley or any of them in the County of Surrey, which then were or at any time had been the inheritance of the said John Billinghamurst or Robert Billinghamurst with the appurten^s, &c., &c.

The Billinghamursts do not seem to have altogether deserted Puckshot after the sale of 1606, for the Haslemere registers record baptisms of children of Robert Billinghamurst of Puckshott and Mary his wife (1642-51), and the births of other children in 1653 and 1657, without the addition of Puckshott. And the name of a Robert Billinghamurst of Puckshott occurs in an assessment, *circa* 1671-6, as occupier of land of Symon Bennett, Esq., the maternal ancestor of Earls of Salisbury, and the purchaser of several estates from Sir Edward More's descendants.

The records relating to Hazelhurst from 1510 to 1609 are almost a blank, but some casual entries in draft minutes of the Godalming and of the Combe Brabes courts (1534-1542) suggest that it may have been inhabited by a William Billinghamurst. There was almost certainly some individual of that name in the background. In 1534 the absence of William Billinghamurst and [blank] Cowrt, his servant, is noted on the draft minutes of the Combe Brabes court: perhaps erroneously, because a like note of the absence of a

[? ROBERT] BILLINGHURST

JOHN BILLINGHURST
 Brother of Robert, 1609
 Uncle of Robert, 1615

ROBERT BILLINGHURST = Wife living,
 the elder of Hasselhurst. 1609
 Will 1609. Probate 1609.
 Buried 9 Nov. 1609

ROBERT BILLINGHURST = ANN FULVIN = JOHN FIELDER
 of Hasselhurst, yeoman. Daug. of of Haslemere,
 Will 10 Feb. 1615-16. Richard yeoman. Will
 Prob. Arch. C. of Surrey, 9 Jan. 1621-2.
 20 Aug. 1616 Prob. Arch. C.
 of Surr.
 7 June 1622

JOHN COMBES = JANE BILLINGHURST
 of Pittfold,
 yeoman

(RICHARD BILLINGHURST
 RICHARD BILLINGHURST = JANE
 Bapt. 30 April, 1609

JOHN, bapt. 15 Oct. 1634
 THOMAS, bapt. 1 May, 1637; burd. 11 May, 1637
 ANN, bapt. 6 June, 1638
 RICHARD, bapt. 28 May, 1640; burd. 1 June, 1640
 THOMAS RICHARD, bapt. 22 Feb. 1643-4

(ROBERT BILLINGHURST
 ROBERT BILLINGHURST
 of Puckshot, 1649;
 bapt. 24 Feb. 1610-11

= MARY BLACKWELL
 of Haslemere.
 Marr. 11 Feb. 1641-2
 [Reg. of St. Mary's,
 Guildford]

ROBERT, bapt. 5 Feb. 1642-3
 Son, stillborn; burd. 26 Oct. 1646
 MARY, bapt. 11 Nov. 1647
 RICHARD, bapt. 25 Oct. 1649
 ROBERT, bapt. 11 Dec. 1651 or 1652
 ELIZABETH, born 2 Jan. 1653-4
 THOMAS, born Whitsunday, 1657

THOMAS
 BILLINGHURST

ANN

John Billingham and [blank] of said John Billingham is found in 1537. In like manner the memoranda of Godalming courts held in 1539, 1542, and 1544, make puzzling references to a John and William Belynhurst of Hasyllers. In 1539 the name of John is erased, while William remains. In 1542 the reverse occurs, and in 1544 William only is both entered and erased. Whatever may have been the descent, the Billinghursts held Hasselhurst in the early seventeenth century, and the pedigree on p. 322 may assist in explaining their subsequent history.

The thirtieth October, 1609.

Robert Billingham, the elder of Hasselhurst, P'ishe of Hasilmere, Yeoman . . . sick of body . . . to be buried in P'ishe Church or Church-yarde of Hasilmere. And as concerning my wife wth whome I coupled my selfe in the sense of God, refusinge all oth^r women, and althoughe I am assured of y^e greate blessinges that God will bestowe uppon her, yet in regard of her true love w^{ch} I have alwayes fownd in her towards me as well in my healthe as nowe in (this) my longe tyme of sickness, I therefore give & bequeathe unto my saide wife all & ev'y suche goodes, catles, chatles, implements of howse and howsehold stuffe as she had & brought unto me at the time of her marriage wth me. And if it shall happen that there be any part or parcell of any of them missinge, wanting, or worse then they were at the time of our marriage, Then my Will is that there shall be soe much supplied & allowed of other things & stuffe or in money, w^{ch} she shall best like of, as the value of suche thinges & stuffe soe missinge & wantinge shall amount unto, accordinge to the indifferent valuation thereof sett down by honest and indifferent men, and to be alsoe made up to the value of three and twenty pounds either in stuffe or money as my wife shall best like of, To be paid & deliv'd by my Executor of this my last will whoe hereunder written shall be nominated unto my saide wife or her assignes w^{hin} sixe weeks next after my decease, And alsoe that my saide wife shall have & enjoye the saide chamber unto her appointed and mentioned in a certeyne deede indented made betweene me & my sonne Robert Billingham in all respects & to all intents and purposes as it is in the saide deede expressed, wth free accesse, benefitt

& use as well of the fire and chimney in the hall or elsewhere & y^e oven, as she nowe hathe & heretofore hathe had for to use, come unto & doe all suche buisness there as she att all or any time shall have occasion to doe duringe her naturall life wthhowte any lett trouble or deniall of any p[']son or p[']sons whatsoev^r. Item I give unto my daug^r Jane Billinghamurst for her . . . advancement . . . thirty poundes . . . to be paid . . . by my execut^r w^hin one halfe yeare . . . after my saide decease . . . to be paid at or in the nowe dwelling howse of Thomas Payne the elder . . . w^hin the Burroughe of Hasilmere . . . unto my brother John Billinghamurst . . . tenn poundes . . . unto my godsonne Robert Billinghamurst sonne unto William Billinghamurst one lambe or three shillings . . . unto my Servant, William ffoster one other lambe or three shillings . . . unto the church of Hasilmere . . . 5s. . . to be payed unto the Church wardens then beinge to the use of the amendinge of the sayde Church . . . unto the poore of the Towne & parishe of Hasilmere . . . 5s. . . to be paid unto the Collectors and overseers for the poore there to be equally distributed unto them accordinge to theire discretions. . . . My sonne, Robert Billinghamurst . . . sole execut^r [to have] for his own good, &c. & p[']formance of . . . will . . . also for payinge, &c. debts, &c. all . . . goodes . . . moveable and unmoveable as well wth in doores as w^hout . . . not before bequeathed. Thomas Payne of Hasilmere and James Purdey to be Supervisors . . . unto whom 20s.

Mark of Robert Billinghamurst, sen^r.

in presence of Fra Teeling, mark of John Laborne,

Proved 20th Dec. 1609, by oath of Robert Billinghamurst, son and exec^r [Arch. of Surrey, Berry 54d.].

The will is abbreviated towards the end by leaving out sundry directions as to periods of payment and other phraseology of an uninteresting character.

Robert Billinghamurst of Haslehurst was buried November 9th, 1609.*

Robert Billinghamurst, the son, married Ann the daughter of Richard Volvan or Fulven; and a son Richard was baptized April 30th, 1609. Other children followed. [See pedigree, p. 322.]

* 'Haslemere Registers,' Penfold's edition, p. 71.

In his will of February 10th, 1615-16, he described himself as Robert Billingham of Hassellhurst, yeoman, and he thereby devised his mansion [dwelling] house with the land, &c., called Hassellhurst, in the parishes of Hasselmere and Thorsley, to his eldest son Richard at the age of 22 years. There were also legacies to (*inter alia*) his other children, Robert, Thomas, and Anne; to his sister Jane, the wife of John Coombes of Pitfould, his uncle John Billingham, &c. He appointed his wife Anne executrix. [Proved by her 20 Aug. 1616. Arch. C. of Surr. Stoughton, 169.]

We may note that one of the overseers appointed to assist the executrix was a Richard West of Hasselmere, clothworker, and it would seem that his grandson, another Richard West, afterwards occupied the property (1659).

Before long Mrs. Ann Billingham, the widow, took to herself another husband, one John Fielder, and again became a widow in January, 1621-2. About 1626-7 (Hilary Term 2 Charles I.) proceedings were taken in the Exchequer by one Maynwaring against several defendants, including Mrs. Fielder, and relating to several properties which, if thoroughly investigated, would possibly throw much light on the history of Hazelhurst in the sixteenth century. In some one or other of the records connected with the case, there was a reference to Haslehurst as the property in which Mrs. Fielder was concerned, and it was stated to have been granted by John Boxfold to John Billingham; evidently the grant of 1510 before referred to as made in accordance with the Father's will. The suit was evidently protracted, and so far as investigation has been made no more details of Mrs. Fielder's holding have been discovered than that it was a messuage in Haslemere in her tenure, sometime in the tenure of John Billingham or his assigns.

Mrs. Fielder was probably the Anne Fielder, widow from Stoteley, who was buried on January 29th, 1647-8,* and it may be assumed that she had some life interest by way of dower or otherwise in Hazelhurst.

Robert Billingham, the testator of 1615-16, devised his dwelling house and lands in Haslemere and Thursley to his son Richard at the age of 22; and, as Richard was baptized in 1609, he would have attained that age about 1631. Shortly

* 'Haslemere Registers,' Penfold's edition, p. 82.

afterwards (1634 to 1643-4) there are entries of the baptisms of children of a Richard Billinghamurst and his wife Jane in the Haslemere registers, and (notwithstanding the many Billinghamursts dwelling in the neighbourhood) it would seem likely that this Richard was the son and devisee of Robert of Hasselhurst.

Some barring of entail for the sale, mortgage or otherwise of the Hazelhurst property apparently followed after the burial of Anne Fielder in 1647-8. At any rate, a fine and a recovery were respectively levied and suffered in Michaelmas Term 1649, relating to some lands in which Richard and his wife Jane were interested, *viz.* a fine in which Richard Aylwin claimed from them 1 messuage, 2 barns, 1 stable, 3 gardens, 1 orchard, 40 acres of land, 4 acres meadow, 60 acres pasture, 5 acres wood, with appurtenances in Haslemere, Thursley and Witley.

A recovery* in which 1 messuage, 3 gardens, 40 acres land, 4 acres meadow, 60 acres pasture, 5 acres wood in Haslemere, Witley and Thursley, was demanded by Henry Peckham against Richard Aylwin the tenant, and vouched by Richard Billinghamurst. Whether Hazelhurst was part of the property affected is of course guesswork, but it is not unlikely.

Ten years later one Richard West, described as of Hazelhurst, gentleman, was party to a deed of May 19th, 1659,† relating to some property at Guildford. He was probably identical with Richard West who inherited Wheydown and Southland from his father, Richard West (d. 1642), of Haslemere, and whose grandfather, another Richard West, of Haslemere, died 1653. He was himself described of the parish of Lurgashall at his death in 1673. There is, however, nothing to show that he owned Hazelhurst. Under the name of "Haslett" part or the whole of Hazelhurst was held by Mathew Boxall in or before 1684; and, at a subsequent period, by Edmund Yalden, clerk, who died *circa* 1746. His widow, Hannah Yalden, of Newton [Valence], Hants, claimed Haslett under settlement; and sometime before 1760 aliened the property to Israel Jalabert, a merchant of London.

By his will of 1761 [Prob. P. C. Cant. 1768] Mr.

* Recovery Roll ix. Mich. Term, 1649.

† Close Roll, 1659, Part 17, No. 7.

Jalabert entailed upon his cousin, Francis Jalabert, of Geneva, and his male issue, that which he described as his Manor of Haselhurst, with the farms, lands, &c., belonging thereunto; and, in 1792, one [blank] Jollyburt was owner of Haselhurst, occupied by William Hampshire.

Later on Hazelhurst passed to William, Lord King (the ancestor of the Lords Lovelace) who by his will of September, 1832, devised his farm and lands called Hazlehurst, in the parishes of Haslemere and Thursley, occupied by John Bridger and — Snelling, to his son Peter Locke King. Some doubt, however, arose as to lands covered by the description; and in 1834 Lord King's successor in the title, and the dowager Lady King, were joined with the son Peter in a conveyance to Richard Preston Prichard, Esq., of King Street, Cheapside, of the farms, &c., called Haslehurst, Combland and the Burgates in the parishes of Haslemere, Witley and Thursley (106 acres 0 roods 34 poles) formerly occupied by Robert Overington, since by Robert Newell, and then by John Bridger; also a piece of land (1 acre) in Haslemere parish adjoining in part to Wheydown Common and to the Gateroom of Haslehurst, &c.

Mr. Prichard seems to have died in or before 1836, and his family held Hazelhurst for a time, but apparently sold it to the Bakers, James Baker held it at the time of a survey of the Haslemere parish by Mr. J. W. Penfold, *circa* 1860-65, the occupier was Thomas Thompson. In some rough pencil notes Mr. Penfold describes the homestead as "Cottage, 4 bed ro., 3 rooms down, pantry & dairy, wood & tiled cart lodge; Cattle shed, wood & tiled barn, stone & tiled stable."

About 1872 Hazelhurst as part of the Inval estate was purchased from James Baker by Mr. (afterwards Sir) Jonathan Hutchinson, who made considerable additions in 1888, taking care that the appearance and character of the old farmhouse were but little interfered with. Shortly afterwards he presented it to his eldest daughter, Mrs. T. P. Newman.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

THE MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS IN THE
CHURCH OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW AND ITS
CHURCHYARD.

THE preservation of sepulchral monuments is unfortunately not regarded in this country as a national duty, and the desirability of making careful transcripts of the inscriptions on monuments, tombstones, and other sepulchral memorials, though very obvious and urgent, is seldom attempted in the majority of parishes.* Here at Haslemere, however, the late Mr. J. Wornham Penfold made a transcript, and prepared a detailed plan of the positions of the memorials in the church and churchyard that should win the approval of other workers in this neglected branch of archæology. They form the basis of this chapter.

There are no sixteenth century monuments remaining ; one recorded by Aubrey has disappeared since 1802, when it was noted by Manning and Bray, the historians of Surrey. The oldest existing inscribed stone is that to the memory of Richard West, of Rundhurst, dated February 27th, 1673.

Some of the missing stones may be concealed beneath the ground or under floors, and ultimately may be recovered in a legible condition, as was No. 28 on the plan, a stone erected in 1689 to the memory of Mrs. Fines Gresham, which Mr. Penfold noted was missing in 1867, and presumably was discovered during the subsequent restoration of the church.

* The occasion is opportune to direct attention to the work of the English Monumental Inscriptions Society:—"It only requires to be known to be appreciated by Englishmen of all tastes and classes, as well as by many of our fellow-countrymen in our overseas Dominions and American kinsmen, who remember that the sacred dust of their ancestors lies sepulchred in the 'old country,' and that our object is to preserve both their graves and their memories." The Hon. Sec. is the Rev. T. W. Oswald-Hicks, 9 Linden Road, West Green, London, N.

Others having become quite illegible, may have been removed to use as paving-stones; probably the large slab of Sussex marble now at the threshold of the south porch was at one time a gravestone. Sussex marble was quarried from early times about Kirdford and Northchapel, and there is historical proof of its being known to the Romans.* It is a durable stone, but after long exposure in damp places the surface becomes broken up through the decomposition of the freshwater shells (*Viviparus sussexensis* and *V. fluviorum*), of which it is largely composed.

The majority of the old headstones and altar tombs are of Portland stone, which is still commended by monumental masons because of its durability. It is regrettable for many reasons that Sicilian marble has at the present time so largely taken the place of the numerous excellent and durable marbles of this country.

Gravestones are sometimes put to curious secular uses. We may instance one inscribed—

Here lieth the Body of
Elizabeth Chitty wife
of William Chitty who
died Sep^r the 7th 1726
Aged 78 years

which now forms the hearthstone in a cottage in Church Lane, Haslemere. The inscription may be read in the soffit of the cellar.

Memorials now Missing.

Five memorials noted by Aubrey (ed. of 1718), and again by Manning and Bray in 1802, are now missing:—

1. “On a Brass Plate fix’d to a Gravestone” on the south side of the altar, “in capitals, is this Inscription” (Aubrey)—

Hic jacet Petrus Quynell de Lyth Hill | Generosus,
filius Roberti, filii Petri | filii Johannis, natus 1580. 1650
sepultus | Petrus Quynell de Field-place in | Compton armiger,
hujus Petri et | Aliciæ filius, et hæres hoc po | suit
monumentum pietatis et | amoris ergo.

2. “On the South Wall of the Chancel, painted on the shape of a Monument, supported by two wreathed Corinthian

* G. Mantell, ‘Geology of S.E. England.’

Pillars, almost worn out by the Dampness of the Wall, is this Inscription" (Aubrey)—

H. S. J. | Jacobus Gresham, J.C. | ab antiquâ Gres-
hamorum | in agro Buck. familiâ | oriundus laudemque
nactus | Qui natales eruditione | Eruditionem fide, Fidem
moribus | sanctissimis timore erga | Deum, erga Regem
honore | m destinavit vel | ex Christum |
tam | scabia quam, fanaticorum | et rabi
reformatæ | illibata requiescunt | |
Obiit vir desideratissimus | MDCLXXXVII | ætatis
suæ 72.

The inscription as above is from Manning and Bray. It differs from Aubrey's copy in having several additional letters, as if copied from the original. In Aubrey the year-date is given as MDLXXXVII, evidently an error. James Gresham is registered as buried on 4 March, 1688-9 (see Parish Registers, Penfold's edition, p. 109).

3. On a gravestone, in capitals in the north Ile (Aubrey)—

Here lyeth the Body of | Constance Lusher, Daughter | of
Richard Lusher, Gent. | Wife of Edmund Upton, | who de-
parted this Life the 7 day | of June, Anno Dni. 1651
aged | 35 years and

The year-date is incorrect. The church Register records the birth of three of her children, in 1654, 1655, and 1657.

4*. On another gravestone in capitals, in the north Ile (Aubrey)—

Here lyeth the Body of | Richard Lusher, Gent.
who | departed this Life Febr | uary the 2nd 1671 Aged 74.

5*. Here lyeth the Body of | Constance the wife
of | Richard Lusher, who | departed this Life July | the
6th 1661 Aged 61.

Aubrey has the following, not mentioned by Manning and Bray, and records that it was "On the South side of the Altar, on a rough Freestone Gravestone in Capitals"—

Here lyeth the Body | of Bridget, the Wife of | Henry
Shiplea,† Gent. who | departed the 17 of Decemb. | 1657.

Mr. Penfold alludes to a tablet on the outside of the east wall of chancel which cannot be traced at the present time—

* These inscriptions were on one stone according to Aubrey, but are separately numbered by Manning and Bray.

† Not recorded in the Registers.

In memory of Mary wife of | John Moor who died | April
1st 1809, aged 75 years | also John Moor who died July 1st
1809 | aged 84 years.

The majority of the epitaphs belong to the period 1775 to 1850, when the rage for such was at its maximum. There are none of particular interest or merit. We are unable to locate the following noted by Mr. Penfold about 1895:—

- (1) John Steptoe, died Aug. 24th 1834, aged 68.
With grief and sorrow he was much oppressed
The life is gone we hope the soul's at rest.
- (2) John Valler, died Apr. 20th 1827, aged 77.
Stay gentle reader and spend a tear
Upon the dust that lieth here,
And when you read the state of me
Think on the glass that runs for thee.
- (3) Henry Hoad, died Sept. 18th 1799, aged 34.
I was cut off just in my prime
It being God's appointed time,
My glass is run, my days are done
God called for me I must be gone.

Sculpture.

We are indebted to Mr. Godfrey Blount for the following notes on monumental sculpture of the eighteenth century, with special reference to two or three examples remaining in the churchyard:—

“The graves in St. Bartholomew's churchyard are typical illustrations of the two kinds of tombs generally to be seen round old village churches, and which probably represent in their difference a sharp distinction in social status, which in these days is less overcome than lost in a multiplicity of baffling subdivisions. We shall find these graves marked either by a simple headstone or covered by an often elaborate, but invariably massive, rectangle of masonry.

“The former of these two types is of course the lineal descendant of the obelisk which, in Christian as in pre-Christian ages, was set up to commemorate some noteworthy person buried underneath, and at the same time to call attention, as symbols are intended to do, to those mysteries which religion has made her own.

“The other and more cumbrous erections seem to be

comparatively vulgar imitations of those aristocratic tombs, *inside* churches, where the effigies of clerical and lay notabilities recline on ponderous sarcophagi. These sarcophagi, grown purely architectural, have won traditional respect from the custom of utilizing the tombs of Saints as altars; but another reason for this type of heavy monument is found in the natural wish of relatives to save the corpse from the body-snatchers, who supplied medical students with subjects for dissections.

"We are apt to consider the village churchyard from a merely sentimental point of view, but it has far wider and deeper interests. To begin with, there are really comparatively few gravestones which are earlier than the eighteenth century, and still fewer of any vitally religious, historical or æsthetic value later than its close. Secondly, within those years, roughly the eighteenth century, a native art of monumental sculpture is born, flourishes, and dies. Thirdly, the decay of this art corresponds to the fatal disappearance of the English yeoman and peasant during the same period, owing to the 'Enclosure Acts' by which Englishmen were robbed of their holdings and consequently of that pride which issues in a native art. Fourthly, this sculpture is, in its growth and prime, true art, *i. e.* the expression of a strong feeling and faith; albeit, its emblems are often of an unfortunately lugubrious character. Fifthly, the talent is local and popular, the direct outcome of communities which were self-supporting before 'governments' annihilated them. Definite areas exemplify definite characteristics in choice of style and subject, dominated by the personality of some local 'master-craftsman.'

"There are traces of such an influence in Haslemere, noticeably in the stone reproduced in Plate XXIX., fig. 3. This stone is to be found set into the south wall to the west of the porch, and is a very interesting specimen. The sculpture shows a decorative arcade of four arches supported on five columns, within which Death transfixes his victim with an arrow, while an angel on the further side descends to receive the liberated soul. The subject is less unique than its arcade setting, which, with other instances on the east side of the porch, is probably peculiar and local. At Easebourne and Cocking, in the Midhurst neighbourhood, there are instances of the same treatment, but there the drama is enacted beneath two arches only.



1



2



3

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY MONUMENTAL SCULPTURE IN ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCHYARD.

“Other illustrations (Plate XXIX.) represent sculptures on the east (fig. 1) and west (fig. 2) ends of the tabular grave at the south side of the path near the lych-gate. They are typical of the central and technically best period, when the artist is still dominated by the abstract language of symbolism, and not by the mere desire to emphasise the virtues of the departed or the grief of the survivors. As soon as this change takes place this craft, as the vigorous expression of vital national faith, deteriorated rapidly into the bombastic fulsomeness and hypocrisy of nineteenth century monumental art. It is to be hoped that popular feeling will at least secure some good specimens of these interesting historical records before they are tidied away to make room for modern ‘improvements.’”

MR. PENFOLD'S TRANSCRIPT OF THE EXISTING MEMORIALS.

(With Additions.)

The inscriptions are arranged under the following headings:—

I. Slabs and memorials inside the church :

On the floors.

On the walls.

Memorial windows.

II. Headstones, &c., removed from the churchyard on enlargement of chancel and south aisle, and built in the church walls :

West end of south aisle.

South wall.

East wall of south aisle.

South wall of chancel.

North wall.

III. Headstones, &c., in the churchyard :

These are arranged under lettered sections as in the plan.

Only the inscriptions in the church are given in full.

The following abbreviations have been used in connection with the others:—

b. = born	husb. = husband	par. = parish
d. = died	inf. = infant	s. = son
dau. = daughter	m. = months	w. = wife

Also the usual abbreviations for Christian names.

I. MEMORIALS INSIDE THE CHURCH.

ON THE FLOORS.

*1. (*Small brass.*)

James Parson | Died Feb. 2, 1843, Aged 36 | Magens
Arthur | Greig died Aug. 14, 1842 | Aged 2 years 4
mo. | Richard Newland | Parson died Oct. 14, 1847 |
Aged 6 months.

*2. (*Small brass.*)

John Coleman | Died Jan. 19, 1785 | Aged 67 | James
Coleman | Died June 12, 1797 | Aged 65.

(John Coleman died in 1755; see Penfold's 'Registers,' p. 235.)

*2a. (*Small brass.*)

William Bristow | Died Oct. 18, 1787, Aged 80 | Mary
his Wife | Died May 1748, Aged 31.

*3. (*Small brass.*)

Aaron Darby | Captain R.M. | Died Nov. 5, 1805 | Aged
84 | Ann his wife | Died Oct. 16, 1794 | Aged 70.

*3a. (*Small brass.*)

James Osborne | Died May 26, 1782, Aged 62 | James
Osborne | Died Jan. 1772, Aged 63 | Elizabeth Os-
borne | his sister died March 1780 | Aged 76.

*4. (*Small brass.*)

Robert Briant | Died Dec. 1, 1803, Aged 83 | Ann his
wife | Died Dec. 26, 1769, Aged 49 | Ann Briant | their
daughter | Died Sept. 15, 1807, Aged 54.

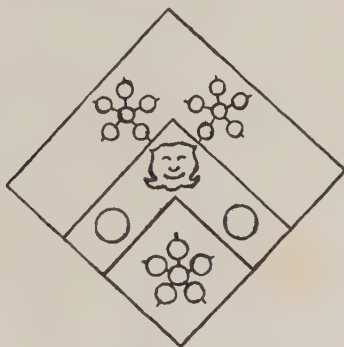
5. (*Small brass marking site of vault which was under the steps of old chancel.*)

Charles Lydiard | Capt. R.N. | Died Dec. 20,† 1807,
Aged 38 | John Draper Coombe | Died Sept. 6, 1829 |
Elizabeth his wife | and relict of Charles Lydiard | Died
Dec. 16, 1863.

* Memorials marking the place of the graves in the churchyard before the new chancel was built.

† Should be 29, see p. 336.

6. (*Brass with arms* of Yaldwyn (or Yalden) of Blackdown.*)



Katherine Yalden
the Daughter of
Will. and Mary Yalden
died Jan. 8, 1718
Aged 30.

7. (*Brass, according to Manning and Bray this and the preceding were formerly on one stone.*)

Here Lyeth
all that is Mortal of
Margaret
the Wife of W^m Yalden
Who died March 7, 1791
Aged 82.

ON THE WALLS.

NORTH WALL.

8. (*Marble tablet.*)

Sacred to the Memory of | James More Molyneux
Esq^r | who represented in Parliament | this antient
Borough of | Haslemere | An Honor, several of his
Ancestors | had before arrived at. | He was the eldest
Son of | Sir More Molyneux of Losely in this
County: | and during the Time | He was a Burgess
for this Town, | He fulfilled the important Trust, | His
constituents were pleased to repose in Him, | With

* Ar. on a chev. betw. three cinquefoils gu. a lion's head, cabossed, or, betw. two bezants.

Spirit, Assiduity, Pleasure, and Fidelity; | and died
 Confessedly | a promising Ornament of his Family | and
 Country | on the 24th of June 1759, in the 56th Year
 of his Age. | As a lasting Memorial of the | gratefull
 acknowledgment due to this Corporation | Who con-
 ferred upon Him | So distinguishing a mark of their
 Esteem | This Stone is here erected.

9. (*Marble tablet, sculptured, removed from south wall of
 old church.*)

Thy Will be Done.

Sacred to the Memory of Charles Lydiard Esq^{re}.
 Captain in his Majestys Navy. | Who: | Zealous in the
 duties of his Station. | Unsubdued by fatigue and
 hardship. | Brave in the hour of Battle. | Merciful and
 Humane in that of Victory, | Gained an honourable
 mention in the Naval Annals of his Country. | He was
 Courteous in his Manners | Ardent in his Friend-
 ships, | Benevolent to all around him, | And eminently
 possessed the Esteem and Affection of all who knew
 him. | After distinguishing himself by repeated actions
 of enterprise and valour in the Mediterranean, he
 rose, | by superior merit to the rank of Master and
 Commander, and was soon after made Post Captain
 and | appointed to the Anson Frigate of 44 Guns; in
 which ship he performed several | brilliant services,
 by the destruction or capture of the Enemy's Ships of
 war in the West Indies, and | by the storming of
 Curacoa which induced his Sovereign George the third
 to honour him and the | three other Captains engaged
 in that heroic enterprise with naval medals: | On his
 return to Europe he was continued in the command of
 the Anson in the | Channel Service, till he lost his Life
 by Shipwreck, in a most tremendous Gale of | Wind on
 the 29th Dec. 1807; in the 38th Year of his Age: on
 the Coast of Corn | wall. His Remains were interred
 with unusual military honours at Falmouth, and | were
 afterwards removed to the Family Vault in this
 Church (*) by his Affectionate | Widow, who caused this
 Monument to be erected to the best of Husbands.

* Feb. 6th, 1808, see Penfold's 'Registers,' p. 283.

10. (*Marble tablet.*)

In | Memory of | John Draper Coombe Esq^{re} | Deceased
 September 6th | 1829 | and of his relict | Elizabeth |
 Deceased December 16th | 1863 | Whose remains are
 both | interred in this church.

11. (*Marble tablet below the above.*)

Sacred to the memory of | Ralph Dennett gen^t. | Late
 of Woodmancotes | in the county of Sussex | who died
 the 4th of March 1825 | aged 83 years | Also of
 Elizabeth his wife | Daughter of | William and Eliza-
 beth Yalden | late of Newhouse in this Parish | who
 died the 5th of Sep^r 1804 | Aged 55 years | This monu-
 ment is erected as a testimony | of respect by his
 nephew | William Dennett of Midhurst.

WEST END OF NORTH AISLE.

12. (*Slab removed from floor of north aisle, old church.*)

Under this Stone are deposited | the Remains of |
 Sarah | third Daughter of the late | William and
 Helena Noble | Died 6th December 1813 | Also of |
 Helena | Widow of the above named | William
 Noble | Died February 28th 1823.

13. (*Slab removed from floor of nave, old church.*)

In Memory of | Mrs Frances Bradworth | Who died |
 May 13th 1821 | Aged 70 years.

14. (*Slab removed from floor of nave, old church.*)

Here lyeth the Body of | William Yalden Gen^t
 who | departed this life July the 15th | 1742 Aged
 58 Years | also the Body of Mary wife of | the above-
 said William Yalden | who departed this life Decem^{br}
 the | 12th 1749 Aged 61 years.

(*On a brass fastened to the lower part of the slab.*)

Also | The Mortal Remains | of | William Yalden
 Gen^t | Son of the above | William and Mary Yalden |
 who | Departed this Life Nov^r 30th 1796 | Aged 84
 Years.

15. (*Slab removed from floor of nave, old church.*)

Here lieth the Body of Mary Yalden | the Wife of
 William Yalden Gent. | who departed this life Jan. y^e
 13th 1724 | in the 66th year of her age. | Here also
 lieth Interred the said | William Yalden Gent. deceased
 the | 25th of March 1740 aged 91 years. | Here lieth

Interred Eliza Wife of | Ralph Dennett Gen^t and |
Daughter of Will. & Eliz. Yalden | late of New House
in this Parish Died | Sept^t 15th 1804 Aged 55 Years.

ON WALL OF NORTH AISLE NEXT TO THE TOWER.

16. (*Slab removed from floor of north aisle, old church.*)
Underneath in a Vault lieth | the Body of Louisa
Haslett | wife of John Haslett | and Daughter of | John
and Mary Arnold | who died November the 27th
1783 | Aged 34 years | Also | The Body of the above |
named John Haslett | who died June 1st 1790 | Aged
39 years.
17. (*Slab of Sussex marble formerly in floor of chancel, old
church; it is much decayed, the inscription as here
given is taken from Aubrey.*)

HERE LYETH ELIZABETH
WIFE OF PETER BETSWORTH
OF FITZHALL IN IPING IN
SVSSEX GENT WHO THROUGH
A SOVND FAITH IN JESVS CHRIST
AND A GOOD CONSCIENCE CHANG'D
THIS LIFE FOR A BETTER THE 8
DAY OF OCTOBER 1691

HERE ALSO LYETH ELIZABETH
A CHILD OF THE ABOVESAIID
WHO WAS BORN ON THE 3 OF
OCTOBER AND DEPARTED THIS
LIFE ON THE 8 DAY OF FEBRVARY
FOLLOWING 1691.

18. (*Stone slab from floor of chancel, old church.*)
Here lieth the | Body of | Sir Rob^t Austen Bar^t | of
Tenterden in Kent | who departed this life | February
the 13th | 1772 | in the 64th Year of | his Age.
19. (*Stone slab from floor of north aisle, old church.*)
Interred here the Body of | William Cobden Gen^t | who
died Oct. the 28th 1747 | Aged 67 Years | Also | Sarah
His Wife | who died Dec. the 18th 1779 | Aged 90
years.

WEST END OF TOWER.

20. (
- A foot-worn slab, probably from floor of old church.*
-)

Here lyeth the Body of | Martha Billingham | the
 Relict of Ric^d Billing | hurst Gent^t who died 30 | Sept.
 1753 Aged 70 years | | of Richard
 Billingham | Gent. 176- Aged 55.

(Lower part of inscription almost effaced.)

21. (
- Stone slab, much worn.*
-)

Here lieth the body of John | Boxall Merseer who
 departed | this Life Jan. 12th 1722 | Aged 8- Years.

22. (
- Stone slab, much worn.*
-)

Here Lieth The Body Of | Sarah William | . .

(Lower part illegible.)

WEST END OF SOUTH AISLE.

23. (
- A rough black marble slab.*
-)

Here lyeth interred the Body of Ann | the Wife of
 William Tanner Gent | and Daughter of Thomas
 Fogden* Gent | who departed this life the 11th day | of
 November 1709 | Aged 25 Years.

24. (
- From chancel, old church.*
-)

In Memory | of Mrs Elizabeth Joynes | Daughter of
 y^e Rev^d Mr. Joynes | who died January 27th 1776 | Aged
 80 years.

25. (
- Slab of Sussex marble from chancel, old church.*
-)

HERE REST THE REMAINS
 OF WILLIAM JOYNES A.M. OF
 EMANVEL COLLEDGE IN
 CAMBRIDGE & LATE CVRATE
 OF THIS PLACE WHO DEPAR
 TED THIS LIFE THE 18TH OF
 AVGVST 1700

* Incorrectly copied as Frogden by Aubrey, who noted the following
 epitaph (since disappeared) below the inscription:—

Stop Passenger, see here I ly,
 As you are now, so once was I,
 And as I am now, so must you be
 Prepare yourself and follow me.

Abi Viator et infortunium plora*
 Here Also lieth the body of
ANN Relict of **WILLIAM JOYNES**
 who Died August the 28th 1757
 Aged 87 Years.

26. (*From chancel, old church, "Marble Gravestone, dug from the Quarries of North-Chappel in Sussex" (Aubrey).)*

Sub hoc marmore inhumantur reliquiæ | Ricordi West
 de Rundhurst | in Lurgershall apud | Regnos | Australi-
 um saxonum Generosi | Reuelationem Dñi nostri
 jesu | Christi Expectantes | Obyt 27 die Febr. Anno
 1673 | Ætatis suæ 38.

HERE ALSO LYETH ELEANOR WEST
WIDOW WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE
THE 21TH OF AVGVST 1699
AGED 67 YEARS.

27. (*From chancel, old church.*)

Here lieth the Body of the | Rev^d Charles Owen | Curate
 of this Parish | who departed this Life the 24th | of
 April 1772 Aged 73 | Having truly discharged the |
 Duties of his Holy Function | He has left this busy
 World | For a most Glorious State | which his Lord
 and Master | has Prepared for Him.

SOUTH WALL.

28. (*On the south wall of chancel in Aubrey's time.*)

HERE LYETH YE BODY
OF MRS FINES GRESHAM
WHO DEPARTED THIS
LIFE THE 26TH DAY OF
NOVEMBER 1689.

29. (*Marble memorial over south door, formerly in south wall, old church.*)

Sacred | to the Memory of | James Morphy | Captain
 in H.M. 70th Regiment | who died at St. Vincent's West

* "Pass on traveller, and lament my misfortune." A reference to the manner of his death. "He was drowned near Hindhead at a place called Cherte, in the night" (Aubrey). He was curate from 1684.

Indies | 26th of August 1839 | Aged 40 | Also | to his eldest son | William Fletcher James Morphy | Captain in H.M. 64th Regiment | Killed In Action In the Trenches | at Caunpore East Indies | 28th of November 1857 Aged 31.

30. (*Marble tablet.*)

Sacred | To the memory of | Susan wife of Revnd James L. Hesse | Rector of Chiddingfold cum Haslemere | who died June 28th 1852 | Also to Frederick | youngest son of the above | who died July 16th 1857 | Also to the | Revnd James Legrew Hesse | who died Sep^r 17th 1868.

31. (*On a brass below the above.*)

The Reverend George John Hesse | eldest son of the Rev. J. L. Hesse | died July 6th 1880 | Also Ethelind Legrew Hesse only daughter | of Legrew Hesse Esq. died March 8th 1881.

CHANCEL.

32. (*Monument in Derbyshire alabaster, designed by S. Pepys Cockerell. Three angels.*) *Inscription at centre:—*

To the memory of | James Stewart Hodgson | Born Oct. 21, 1826 | Married Gertrude Agatha Forsyth Dec. 30, 1862 | Died July 14, 1899.

Inscription at base:—

He was the younger son of John Hodgson of Hampstead and Caroline Delamain of Jarnac France. | Coming to Haslemere in 1864 he built "Lythe Hill" where he spent nearly 30 happy years He left in 1894 | and during the remainder of his life made himself a new home at "The Manor House." | The memory of his generosity and benevolence should not die even when those who remember his personal | charm have passed away. He was an eminently loveable man.

And also to the memory of Gertrude Agatha his wife born Feb. 5, 1844, died Sep. 17, 1907.

33. (*Small alabaster tablet.*)

To the dear and cherished memory of | Ada Frances Etheridge | who fell asleep in Christ Jan. 7th, 1893 | This Tablet is placed by Her Husband | Sanders Etheridge M.A. | Rector of this Parish. | Let her dear memory serve to make | Our faith in goodness strong.

(A similar tablet recently fixed below the above.)

To the Glory of God | and in loving memory of | Sanders
Etheridge M.A. | Rector of this Parish 1869–1897 |
Born Sept^r 19th 1835 Died June 22nd 1912 | This
tablet is placed here | by his three sons | Requiescat in
pace.

*On the west front of the north pillar of the chancel arch
is a brass inscribed:—*

V.R. | In commemoration of the sixtieth year of | Her
Majesty Queen Victoria's Reign. | This tablet is dedi-
cated to the Glory of Almighty God. | In grateful
remembrance of His many mercies | to the Nation
during those sixty years | 20th June 1897.

MEMORIAL WINDOWS.

A. *(Two light, the eastern a portrait of deceased.)*

To the glory of God and in memory of | Eric Blakely
Thomas. Born Sep. 27: 1880 | Died April 22: 1890.

O. *(Two light; Faith, west; Hope, east.)*

To the glory of God and in loving memory of | Geraldine
Elizabeth Fitzmaurice who died | at Haslemere June
19th 1893.

N. *(Two light, from a design by Sir E. Burne-Jones, re-
presenting Sir Galahad and the Holy Grail.)*

On the window are the lines:—

i galahad saw the grail | the holy grail descend | upon
the shrine and in the strength of this | i rode shatter-
ing all evil | customs everywhere.

Beneath them is the inscription:—

To the glory of God and in memory of | Alfred, Lord
Tennyson, Poet Laureate, 1850–1892.

Below the window is a marble tablet inscribed:—

In Memory of | Alfred Lord Tennyson Poet Laureate |
In thankfulness for the music of his words | And for
that yet more excellent gift whereby | Being himself
schooled by love and sorrow | He had power to confirm
in the hearts of many | Their faith in the things that
are not seen | Their hope of immortality | In praise of
God the inspirer of Prophet and | of Poet, this window
is dedicated | by some friends and neighbours at
Haslemere

B. (*One light, kneeling portrait.*)

Gerard Manley Hopkins Born July 28th 1843 Died June 8th 1889 | "Blessed are the pure in heart for they shall see God."

C. (*Two light, with 2 brasses on wall.*)

On the upper brass:—

This window is erected to the | Glory of God and in loving | memory of John Wornham Penfold | who died December 11 1873, aged 84, and of | Mary his wife, who died April 17 1872 | aged 82, who were both here baptised | and rest in the adjoining churchyard | the following members of the same family are also buried in this churchyard |

Francis Penfold, ob. November 1708, æt 85 | Katherine his wife ob. June 16, 1706 | Francis Penfold, son of above, ob. Jan. 1691–2, æt 40 | Francis Penfold, son of above, ob. Sept. 1710, æt 27 | Ann his wife ob. June 4, 1761 | Francis Penfold his son, ob. Oct. 1710, æt 3 | Catherine his daughter wife of | James Simmons ob. May 1788, æt 79 | Thomas Penfold ob. April 24, 1827, æt 79 | Ann his wife ob. August 10, 1810, æt 67.

On the lower brass:—

This tablet was erected by John Wornham Penfold | who died July 5th 1909 aged 80 and was also laid to rest in this churchyard | and by Susanna Poole | and Katherine Ann | the son and daughters of John Wornham and Mary Penfold.

D. (*Two light, inscription on brass below.*)

To the glory of God and in loving memory of Richard Parson Clerk in Holy Orders | born 2 November 1808 | Died 5 January 1880, and Harriet his wife Born 25 November 1800 | died 27 June 1889. Erected by their nephews and nieces.

E. (*Two light.*)

In memory of Ellen Bridger | Born 6 Oct. 1820, died 30 Aug. 1870.

F. (*Two light, figures of St. Simon and St. Jude, Christ bearing the Cross, and the Crucifixion.*)

To the glory of God and in memory of | William Mitchell, born Aug. 19th 1796, died Oct. 28th 1872.

II. HEADSTONES, &c., REMOVED FROM CHURCHYARD ON ENLARGEMENT OF CHANCEL AND SOUTH AISLE, AND BUILT INTO THE CHURCH WALLS.

West end of south aisle.

- 1 Jno. Wiggins, d. 26 June 1812, aged 69.
- 2 Edwd., s. of Jno. and Ann Wiggins, d. 29 March 1812, aged 38.
- 3 Mary, dau. of Rob. and Ann Philps, d. 24 June 1812, aged 20.
- 4 Sarah Edgeler, d. 17 Feb. 1850, aged 50.
- 5 Richd. Edgeler, d. 21 June 1839, aged 72; Sarah his w., d. 8 Dec. 1851, aged 83.
- 6 Thos. Edgeler, d. 25 Jan. 1835, aged 64.
- 7 Thos. Edgeler, d. 15 Feb. 1829, aged 23. *Epitaph.*

South wall.

- 8 Ann Philps, w. of Rob. Philps sen^r, d. 6 Oct. 1816, aged 66.
- 9 Robert Philps, d. 22 Mar. 1799, aged 44.
- 10† Robert Philps, d. 25 July 1769, aged 63.
- 11 Elizth. Philps, w. of Rob. Philips, d. 30 Sept. 1808, aged 78.
- 12 Jas. s. of Wm. and Elizth. Briant, d. 13 July 1802, aged 43 years and 6 m.
- 13* Elizth. Walker, d. 22 May 1817, aged 25.
- 14* Robert Baxter, s. of Morey and Deborah Baxter, buried 20 Dec. 1723 (*in Reg. 30 Dec.*), aged 12; Sarah Baxter, dau. of M. and D. Baxter, buried 9 Sept. 1724 (*in Reg. 29 Sept. 1725*), aged 9.
- 15* Kitty Payne, d. 25 Dec. 1820, aged 51.
- 16 Wm. Lucas, s. of John and Sarah Lucas, d. 21 Nov. 1789, aged 22.
- 17 Richd. Lucas, d. 5 Apr. 1830, aged 64.
- 18 Elizth. Smither, d. 11 Apr. 1778, aged 75; Mary Edgeler, dau. of Jno. and Mary Edgeler, d. 2 Oct. 1801, aged 3 years and 5 m.
- 19 Ann Philps, dau. of Robt. and Ann Philps, d. 28 Feb. 1814, aged 24.

* Nos. 13, 14 and 15 are over the south door, behind a beam in the porch.

† For curious and interesting sculpture at the head of this stone, see Plate XXIX., and p. 322.

- 20 Richd. Smither, d. 2 Nov. 1764, aged 70; Jas. Edgeler, s. of Jno. and Betty Edgeler, d. 8 Nov. 1803, aged 24.
- 21 Ann Wiggins, w. of Jno. Wiggins, d. 19 Feb. 1799, aged 50.
- 22 John Lucas, d. 16 June 1803, aged 70.
- 23 Wm. Wiggins, d. 21 Sept. 1788, aged 75.
- 24 Wm. Clement, d. 14 Dec. 1834, aged 69.
- 25 Caleb Withall, d. 24 Aug. 1821, aged 71.
- 26 Mary Withall, d. 12 Sept. 1787, aged 30.
- 27 Elizth. Lucas, d. 12 Aug. 1823, aged 48.
- 28 Ann Wiggins, d. 22 July 1790, aged 73.
- 29 Jas. Lucas, s. of Richd. and Elizth. Lucas, d. 2 Aug. 1814, aged 10 years and 9 m.; George Lucas, s. of Richd. and Elizth. Lucas, died in infancy (*in Reg. buried 15 Jan. 1808*).

East wall of south aisle.

- 30 John Lucas, d. 14 Dec. 1842, aged 82.
- 31 Ann Ride, w. of Wm. Ride, d. 5 Apr. 1805, aged 73; William Ride, d. 15 May 1810, aged 88.
- 32 Richd. Briant, s. of Richd. and Elizth. Briant, buried 21 May 1749 (*in Reg. 21 May 1750*), aged 2 years and 4 m.
- 33 John Wiggins, d. 12 May 1826, aged 55.
- 34 Robt. Philps, s. of Robt. and Ann Philps, d. 27 Mar. 1810.
- 35 Mary Briant, d. 24 Jan. 1785, aged 29 years and 6 m.
- 36 Thos. s. of Wm. and Elizth. Briant, d. 23 Feb. 1766, aged 4 years and 4 m.

South wall of chancel.

- 37 Elizth. Martin, d. 28 Dec. 1777, aged 62.
- 38 Jas. Stovold, d. 21 June 1783, aged 66.
- 39 Wm. Ride, d. 17 May 1769, aged 77.
- 40 Mary, w. of Martin Tims, d. 18 Jan. 1825, aged 77.
- 41 Martin Tims, d. 20 Nov. 1824, aged 77.
- 42 Mary Stovold, w. of Jas. Stovold, d. 25 Dec. 1762, aged 42.
- 43 Stephen Roe.
- 44 Thos. Martin, d. ? (*in Reg. buried 22 April 1769*).
- 45 Mary, w. of Wm. Bristow, d. May ? (*in Reg. buried May 16*) 1748.

- 46 Wm. Bristow, d. 18 Oct. 1787, aged 80.
 47 Ann Darby, d. 16 Oct. 1794, aged 70.

East wall of chancel.

- 48 Aaron Darby, d. 5 Nov. 1805, aged 84.
 49 Ann Darby, d. 16 Oct. 1794, aged 70.

North wall of north aisle.

- 50 Aaron Darby of Clammer Hill Esq. | Captain in The
 Royal Marines | Who Departed this Life | The 5th
 of November 1805 | Aged 84 years.
 51 Here Lyeth the Body of | James Osborne | of Clamer
 Hill who departed | this life May the 26th 1732 |
 Aged 62 Years | Here Also Lyeth the Body | of
 James Osborne | | Osborne . . . |
 January 1772 | Aged 63 Years | Here Lyeth the
 Body of | Osborne |

(The remainder is obliterated.)

Notes.

[No. 47 is referred to by Manning and Bray:—"Here lies the Body of Ann Darby, the Wife of Cap^t Aaron Darby, who departed this life Oct. 16th 1794, in the 70th year of her age. She was an affectionate wife, a sincere friend and a good Christian."

Nos. 48 and 49 are mural tablets, and presumably were in the church prior to 1870, though Mr. Penfold did not list them in 1867.

No. 51, Manning and Bray noted "a raised tomb for James Osborn 1732, aged 62. James Osborn, of ditto, a near relation, died 1772, aged 63. Elizabeth Osborn, of ditto, sister to the last, died 1780, aged 76." The brass in the chancel floor incorrectly states that the first James Osborne died in 1782. The entry in the Register under the year 1732 reads "James Osborn, yemon, was buried May y^e 29."

Nos. 50 and 51 are fastened to the wall by iron clips.]

III. HEADSTONES, &c., IN CHURCHYARD.

SECTION A (*see plan*).

- 1 Wm. Overington, d. 22 Feb. 1794, aged 75.
 2 Mary, w. of Wm. Overington, d. 6 Sept. 1786, aged 60.
 3 Margaret, w. of Peter Woods, d. 6 Nov. 1774, aged 88
 (*at foot of stone, 1775*). *Epitaph.*

- 4 Sarah Boxall, d. 24 April 1817, aged 49.
- 5 Mary Bennett.
- 5a (*Stone moved here from 12 A on plan.*)
- 5b (*Stone moved here from 12 C on plan.*)
- 5c (*Footstone only.*) S.S. 1806 (*Stephen Steptoe, an infant buried May 9.*)
- 6 Jane Harding, d. 10 April 1854, aged 43; Joseph Harding, d. 13 Nov. 1855, aged 46.
- 7 Martha, w. of G. F. Gordon, d. 20 Jan. 1841, aged 73; George Fred. Gordon, d. 4 Oct. 1852, aged 83; Emma Gordon, dau. of above, d. 12 April 1872, aged 73.
- 7a (*No name, probably E. Gordon.*)
- 8 Maria Ann Stephens, d. 23 April 1798, aged 32.
- 8a Charlotte, w. of Thos. Hide, d. 26 April 1870, aged 69; Thos. Hide d. 7 May 1873, aged 72; Mary, dau. of above, d. 4 Nov. 1872, aged 43.
- 8b (*Stone moved here from 11 C on plan.*)
- 9 Thomas Oliver, d. 24 Feb. 1886, aged 85; Sarah, w. of Thomas Oliver, d. 3 Sept. 1843, aged 41; Rosa, dau. of above, d. 23 June 1832, aged 16 m.
- 10 Francis Henry Mitchell, d. 17 Sept. 1826, aged 27; Fanny Elizbth. Mitchell, d. 26 Mar. 1831, aged 25.
- 11 (*Brick table monument.*) John Mitchell, d. 27 Mar. 1736 (*in Reg. buried 29 Mar. 1730*); Elizbth. his wife, d. 18 Jan. 1765, aged 63 (*in Reg. buried 17 Dec. 1762*); John, s. of above, d. 5 Jan. 1783, aged 56 (*in Reg. buried 10 Jan. 1785*); Mary his wife, d. 11 Oct. 1800, aged 57.
- 11a (*A footstone marked M. M. 1800.*)
- 12 Elizbth. Briant, w. of Wm. Briant, d. 7 Feb. 1798, aged 77. (*Stone moved in 1897 to near south porch, No. 5a.*)
- 13 John Lucas, d. 13 June 1871, aged 73; Mary his widow, d. 7 May 1891, aged 91.
- 14 Thos. Waller, d. 21 May 1869, aged 71; Kezia, his widow, d. 19 Oct. 1853, aged 71.
- 15 Patty, dau. of Richd. and Martha Begent, d. 3 Aug. 1799, aged 25.
- 16 Richd. Begent, d. 28 Sept. 1812, aged 65. *Epitaph.*
- 17 Harriett Ann, w. of Henry Lickfold, d. 5 June 1834, aged 40.

- 18 Ann, dau. of David and Henry Tidey, d. 6 Dec. 1804, aged 14 weeks.
- 19 Mary, dau. of Jno. and Ann Hoad, d. 5 April 1805, aged 25.
- 20 Ann, w. of Jno. Hoad, and dau. of Ed. and Mary Lickfold, d. 24 Nov. 1822, aged 63.
- 21 John Hoad, d. 14 May 1827, aged 72.
- 22 James Mann, d. 8 June 1845, aged 71; Fredk. son of above, d. 6 Dec. 1832, aged 16.
- 23 Mary, w. of Jas. Mann, d. 13 Feb. 1833, aged 37 (?).
- 24 James Mann, d. 13 Aug. 1861, aged 52; Elizbth. Ann w. of above, d. 16 Nov. 1861, aged 51.
- 25 Joan, w. of Jno. Bridger, d. 5 Jan. 1786, aged 60; John Bridger, d. 17 Jan. 1780, aged 58.
- 26 Jane, w. of Jas. Clark, d. 10 Sept. 1867, aged 66; Jas. Clark, d. 23 Jan. 1876, aged 79.
- 27 Sarah Randall, d. 18 March, 1867, aged 77.
- 28 Catherine Sarah, dau. of Jno. and S. Bridger, d. 16 April 1845, aged 22.
- 29 Joan Bridger, d. 10 Feb. 1824, aged 74; Mary Bridger, d. 18 Nov. 1823, aged 73.
- 30 Thos. Upfold, d. 21 March, 1866, aged 77; Ellenor his wife, d. 23 Apr. 1870, aged 80.
- 31 Frances, dau. of Wm. and Sarah Clark, d. 10 Jan. 1864, aged 21. *Epitaph.*
- 32 (*Wood, gone.*) ? Jas. Clark, d. 26 June 1841, aged 75, ? w. of above . . 1834.
- 33 (*Wood, gone.*)
- 34 (*A tabular tomb with iron railing around it.*) *On the south side:—* Mrs. Betty Shudd,* youngest dau. of Jno. Shudd, of Haslemere, gent., d. 8 July 1817 (*in Reg. entered in 1816*), aged 89. *On the north side:—* Underneath was buried Mary w. of John Shudd, 16 July 1680, aged 45; also Johannes Shudd, d. 13 Feb. 1699, aged 63 (*this inscription was noted by Aubrey*); also Elizbth. dau. of the above John and Mary Shudd, d. 2 March 1725, aged 58; also near this stone was buried Jane w. of John Combes and dau. of John Shudd, d. 26 May 1738, aged 57 (? 67, *baptized 1672*). *On the east side:—* Annabella, dau. of Barrington and Mary Price, d. 15 May 1826, aged

* See p. 239, and Plate IX.

- 12; Elizbth. dau. of John and Elizbth. Shudd, buried
 13 Dec. 1717; also one other dau. named Elizabeth,
 buried 4 Aug. 1722. *On the west side* :—Mary Ann
 Price, d. 4 Jan. 1818, aged 60. *On top* :—John
 Shudd, gent., d. 13 May 1757, aged 83; He married
 Elizbth. dau. of John Edwards of Brook; Mrs.
 Anne Shudd, eldest dau. of John Shudd, gent., d.
 26 Feb. 1775, aged 54; Mrs. Mary Sanderson, w. of
 Thomas Sanderson, M.A., and 2nd dau. of John
 Shudd; Rev. Thomas Sanderson, d.
 19 Decemb. 1780, aged 70.
- 35 Mary Dennett 1730 (*in Reg. buried Apr. 20*).
 36 Thomas Penfold, d. 15 May 1851, aged 33.
 37 Elizbth. Cobden, d. — Dec. 1830, aged 52.
 38 Ann Undershell, w. of John Undershell, d. 17 May
 1764, aged 65.
 39 John Undershell, d. 24 Feb. 1745 [*? aged 80*]; Ann,
 dau. of Philip Undershell, an infant buried 1 July
 1761; Philip Undershell,* d. 30 Sept. 1766;
 Elizbth. Undershell, his widow, d. 18 Jan. 1771–2.
- 40 Winifred, w. of Thos. Penfold, d. 20 July 1844, aged 27.
 41 Eliza Perfitt, d. 18 Nov. 1870, aged 33.
 41 α John Denyer, d. 27 Nov. 1858, aged 45.
 42 Sarah Saunders, d. 7 March 1869, aged 68.
 43 Bethia Saunders, d. 8 Jan. 1866, aged 72.
 44 Ann Saunders, d. 11 Dec. 1857, aged 61.
 45 Wm. Saunders, d. 26 Sept. 1855, aged 56.
 46 Daniel Saunders, d. 7 April 1844, aged 75; Bethia,
 w. of D. Saunders, d. 11 Feb. 1833, aged 64.
 47 James Saunders, d. 27 March 1832, aged 29.
 48 (*Double headstone, no inscription on one half.*) Mrs.
 Dinah, w. of Chas. Saunders, d. 13 Feb. 1822,
 aged 38.
 49 Mr. Wm. Saunders, d. 15 May 1823, aged 79.
 50 (*An altar tomb with iron railing around it.*) *North*
side :—Edmund Greenfield, d. 23 Jan. 1812, aged
 70. *South side* :—Jane, w. of Edm. Greenfield . . .
 1819, aged 74 (*in Reg. buried March 4*).
 51 Sarah, w. of Henry Older, d. 23 Jan. 1837, aged 75.
 52 Henry Older, d. 5 Nov. 1842, aged 79.

* “Mr. Philip Undershell of ye Psh of Bermondsey in ye Borrough
 of Southwark,” Penfold’s Registers, p. 240.

- 53 (*Marble cross.*) Wm. Harrison, d. 9 Sept. 1854, aged 61; Elizbth., his w., d. 17 June 1880, aged 80; Susannah Harrison, d. 25 Jan. 1862, aged 23; Wm. and Henry John died in infancy; Mary Ann Harrison, d. 16 Dec. 1838, aged 11.
- 54 Joseph Jafford, d. 29 Nov. 1829, aged 52.
- 55 Thomas Tims, d. 17 Sept. 1822, aged 73; Sarah, his w., d. 31 Dec. 1810, aged 55.
- 56 Thos. Kinggett, d. 29 Oct. 1785, aged 62 (*registered as a pauper*).
- 57 John Cartwright, d. 29 April 1848, aged 90; Ann his w., d. 15 April 1847, aged 83.
- 58 Ellen Chalcraft, born 2 Oct. 1850, d. 9 May 1868.
- 59)
60) (*Flat coffin-shaped stones, illegible.*)
- 61 Ann Baker, widow of Edward Baker, dau.
Mary Withall 1852 (*remainder illegible*).

SECTION B.

- 1 Joyce Simmons, d. 30 Nov. 1822, aged 73.
- 2 Frances, dau. of Edward and Ann Elliott, d. 10 March 1830, aged 18.
- 3 (*Wood.*) Edward Edgeler, d. 3 May 1862, aged 56; Mary, w. of above, d. 10 Sept. 187-.
- 4 (*Wood.*) Mary, dau. of Jas. Edgeler, d. 18 Oct. 1808, aged 5; Thomas, s. of Jas. Edgeler, d. 2 Feb. 1812, aged 15.
- 5 Harriot Ann, dau. of Jas. and Charlotte Simmons, buried 7 Aug. 1816, aged 3 years and 6 m.
- 6 Ellen, dau. of Jas. and Charlotte Simmons (*buried 10 May 1813*), aged 21 months.
- 7 Ann, w. of Thos. Penfold, d. 10 Aug. 1810, aged 67; Thomas Penfold, d. 24 April 1827, aged 79.
- 8 William Simmons, d. 12 Jan. 1801, aged 53; Hannah, w. of above, 24 April 1842, aged 90.
- 9 Wm., s. of Wm. and Hannah Simmons, d. 5 Sept. 1787, aged 5 years and 8 m.
- 10 James Simmons, d. 21 Feb. 1777, aged 76.
- 11 Elizbth. Simmons, d. 2 Dec. 1852, aged 65; Sarah Simmons, d. 15 July 1889, aged 91.
- 12 Catherine, w. of James Simmons, d. 31 May 1788, aged 79.

- 13 James Simmons, d. 10 Jan. 1790, aged 51.
- 14 Mary Tortoiseshell, formerly of Wolverhampton, d. 15 Nov. 1880, aged 78.
- 15 Rob. Bennett (*remainder buried*).
- 16 (*Stone cross.*) *South side*:—Wm. Aylwin (born at Treyford), d. 11 Jan. 1872, aged 77; Jane, his w. (born at Milland), d. 24 June 1827, aged 34. *East side*:—Willm. their s. (born at Milland), d. 14 July 1830, aged 7; Thos. their s., d. 11 March 1844, aged 20; George, their s., d. 28 Dec. 1845, aged 26. *West side*:—Mary Dawson, only dau. of Wm. and Jane Aylwin, 11 Oct. 1878, aged 62; Ann, widow of above Wm. Aylwin, d. 28 March 1875, aged 74; Wm. Cresswell, d. 18 May 1854, aged 12.
- 17 Ann Bennett, w. of Robt. Bennett, d. 17 Oct. 1770, aged 28.
- 18 Mary, w. of Jas. Phillips, d. 3 Dec. 1791, aged 61.
- 19 Philip Aldred, d. 30 Jan. 1776, aged 87.
- 20 Fanney Bennett, d. 22 June 1770, aged 32.
- 21 Hannah, w. of Edmund Greenfield, d. 28 April 1793, aged 69.
- 22 Sarah Colebrook, d. 8 Dec. 1829, aged 83; Elizbth. Colebrook, her dau., d. 19 March 1831, aged 64.

SECTION C.

- 1 Mary, w. of John Podevin, d. 10 Jan. 1797, aged 22.
- 2 Mary, w. of John Pannell, d. 6 Jan. 1821, aged 67; John Pannell, d. 21 Dec. 1837, aged 89.
- 3 Julia, w. of Chas. Trimmer, of Anstead Brook, d. 2 Aug. 1837, aged 32; Chas. Trimmer, d. 22 July 1848, aged 57.
- 4 Elizbth., w. of Wm. Stenning, d. 5 April 1813, aged 20. *Epitaph.*
- 5 Wm. Stenning, d. 8 April 1826, aged 41; Sarah, dau. of Wm. and Fanny Stenning, 18 Dec. 1823, aged 7.
- 6 Fanny Stenning (born 7 Dec. 1792), d. 27 Nov. 1887, aged 95; Wm. Stenning, her s., d. in 1843, aged 24.
- 7 (*Wood.*) Elizbth., dau. of Wm. and Mary Combes, d. 7 Dec. 1831; George, s. of Wm. and Mary Combes, d. 10 June 1837.
- 8 (*Wood.*) William Combes.

- 9* (*The top of a square tomb removed from site of south porch.*) Robert Baxter, buried 29 Nov. 1730, aged 81; Moorey Baxter, nephew of above, d. 26 Mar. 1741, aged 52; Deborah, w. of M. Baxter, d. 2 Jan. 1744/5, aged 72; Penelope, w. of James Hurst, d. . . April 1807, aged 68; James Hurst, d. . . Feb. 18—, aged (?) 89.
- 10 Ann Bridger, d. 11 March 1807, aged 77.
- 11 (*Stone removed to 8b A.*) Edward Gunter, d. 24 July 1806, aged 71.
- 12 (*Stone removed in 1897 to near south porch 5b A.*) Elizbth., w. of George Karn, d. 9 Sept. 1828, aged 68. *Epitaph.*
- 13 Ann, w. of Jno. Bridger, d. 3 Feb. 1802, aged 34; Hannah, dau. of Jno. and Ann Bridger, d. 17 Feb. 1802, in infancy.
- 14 Ann, w. of Edward Hoad, d. 30 Dec. 1849, aged 73.
- 15 Edward Hoad, d. 16 Dec. 1864, aged 81.
- 16 Henry Lickfold, d. 10 May 1843, aged 38.
- 17 Wm., s. of Jno. and Sarah Bridger, d. 4 Sept. 1846, aged 26.
- 18 John Bridger, d. 20 Feb. 1857, aged 70; Sarah, his w. (born 2 July 1791), d. 18 Feb. 1875, aged 83.
- 19 Katherine, dau. of Thos. and Katherine Bridger, d. 15 Sept. 1791.
- 20 Katherine, w. of Thos. Bridger, d. 31 Dec. 1792, aged 33.
- 21 Thos. Bridger, d. 11 Feb. 1811, aged 55.
- 22 Thos., s. of Jno. and Sarah Bridger, d. 1 July 1827, aged 9.
- 23 (*Large square tomb.*) *On top:*—Martha Austin, formerly Upfold, d. 9 June 1825, aged 24; Lucy Upfold, d. 23 July 1826, aged 21; Jane Upfold, d. 23 May 1827, aged 23: these were the daughters of Edw. Upfold, of Haslemere, Esq., by Mary his wife. *North side:*—Mary Upfold, d. 17 Dec. 1827, aged 30. *South side:*—Frances Ann Upfold, d. 20 Nov. 1851, aged 53.
- 24 Mary Steptoe, dau. of Jno. and Mary Steptoe, d. 26 March 1802, aged 2 years and 5 m. *Epitaph.*

* The enclosure marked by a cross near this tomb on the plan is the approximate site of the Rev. Jas. Fielding's vault.

- 25 Thomas White, d. 10 April 1821, aged 88 ; Mary, his w., d. 12 Aug. 1804, aged 80.
- 26 Mary, dau. of Thos. and Mary White, d. 17 June 1803, aged 39.
- 27 Joseph Jones, d. 1 Jan. 1867, aged 63.
- 28 (*Large square tomb.*) *Top* :—Edw. Upfold, d. 1 April 1781, aged 67 ; Sarah, w. of Edw. Upfold, d. 7 Feb. 1823, aged (?) 76 ; Sarah Upfold, spinster, d. 8 June 1837, aged 83. *North side* :—Edw., s. of Edw. and Sarah Upfold, d. 10 Dec. 1821, aged 50. *West side* :—Mary Upfold, widow of Edw. Upfold, d. 23 June 1849, aged 77.
- 29 Thos. White, d. 25 March 1850, aged 70.
- 30 Mary, dau. of Wm. and Sarah Bicknell, d. 10 June 1855, aged 53.
- 31 Sarah, w. of Wm. Bicknell, d. 5 Feb. 1846, aged 71.
- 32 Wm. Bicknell, d. 21 July 1839, aged 71.
- 33 Sarah, dau. of Wm. and Sarah Bicknell, d. 18 Jan. 1824, aged 24. *Epitaph.*
- 34 Edwin Roe, d. 1 May 1868, aged 22.
- 35 William Court, d. 20 April 1867, aged 81 ; Sarah, his w., d. 26 Sept. 1878, aged 83.
- 36 (*Tabular tomb.**) *Top* :—William Valler, d. 15 Dec. 1715, aged (?) 70. *North side* :—John Luff, d. 28 May 1801, aged 78.
- Look vain man as you pass by,
For as you are so once was I ;
And as I am so must you be,
Therefore prepare to follow me.
- South side* :—Ann, w. of John Luff, d. 2 Jan. 1776, aged 61.
- 37 Elizbth., eldest dau. of the late Henry Bishop, Esq., and Elizbth. his w., and relict of—Henry Fraser, Esq., M.D., d. 24 Nov. 1838, aged 62.
- 38 George, s. of Jas. and Sarah Combes, d. 30 April 1848, aged 6 years and 8 m.
- 39 Peter Scovell, d. 14 Feb. 1838, aged 64.
- 40 Ann, w. of Peter Scovell, d. 11 March 1845, aged 66.
- 41 Elizabeth Upfold, d. 18 Jan. 1840, aged 40.
- 42 Sarah, w. of Richd. Newman, d. 4 Nov. 1838, aged 83.

* For sculptures at east and west ends of this tomb, see Plate XXIX., and page 333.

- 43 Ann, w. of Isaac Gibbs, d. 22 Aug. 1838, aged 79 ;
Elizabeth, w. of John Henwood, d. 10 May 1847,
aged 30.
- 44 William Penfold, d. 3 April 1839, aged 26. *Epitaph.*

SECTION D.

- 1 Elizbth. Mills, d. 13 March 1842, aged 53.
- 2 (*Tabular tomb.*) *Top* :—Harriet, w. of Jno. Mitchell, d.
29 Dec. 1842, aged 70 ; Jno. Mitchell, d. 4 Oct.
1863, aged 96 ; Harriet, their eldest dau., w. of Wm.
Turner, d. 24 April 1857, aged 56. *East side* :—
Jno. Peace Mitchell, their eldest s., d. 15 Jan. 1868,
aged 73. *South side* :—Wm. Mitchell, their 2nd s.,
d. 28 Oct. 1872, aged 76 ; Harriett, youngest child
of Wm. and Sarah Jane Mitchell, d. 9 June 1877,
aged 37 ; Sarah Jane, widow of Wm. Mitchell, d.
27 Dec. 1891, aged 91.
- 3 Mary, w. of Wm. Oliver, dau. of Francis and Elizbth.
Kearvell, d. 27 June 1853, aged 47 ; Wm. Oliver, d.
3 Jan. 1863, aged 58.
- 4 Francis Kearvell, d. 20 Feb. 1844, aged 77 ; Elizbth.,
his w., d. 17 March 1851, aged 78.
- 5 Lydia Welland, d. 16 Oct. 1821, aged 26. *Epitaph.*
- 6 James Combes, d. 19 Dec. 1858, aged 45 ; Sarah
Combes, his w., d. 8 June 1863, aged 59.
- 7 Wm. Scovell, d. 6 Oct. 1852, aged 35 ; Eliza Scovell,
his widow, d. 19 July 1871, aged 56.
- 8 (*A flat stone within iron railings.*) Susan, w. of Rev.
Jas. Legrew Hesse, d. 28 June 1852 ; Frederick,
youngest s. of above, d. 16 July 1857 ; Rev. J. L.
Hesse, d. 17 Sept. 1868 ; Rev. John Hesse, eldest s.
of above, d. 6 July 1880 ; Ethelind Legrew Hesse,
dau. of Legrew Hesse, Esq., d. 8 March 1881.
- 9 Sarah Denyer, d. 11 April 1868, aged 68.
- 10 Mary Ann Duncomb, d. 3 Feb. 1865, aged 68.
- 11 (*Tabular tomb.*) *North side* :—Anna Frances, w. of J.
Cuming, Esq., d. 7 Jan. 1869, aged 93. *South
side* :—Jno. Cuming Esq., J.P., of Greyswood,
Surrey, d. 10 Oct. 1854, aged 83. *West side* :—
Jane, sister of J. Cuming, Esq., d. 3 May 1863,
aged 89.
- 12 John Gibbs, d. 28 March 1864, aged 79.

- 13 Sophia, w. of Jno. Gibbs, d. 17 June 1864, aged 77.
- 14 Mary Ann, dau. of Jno. and Sophia Gibbs, d. 24 April 1864, aged 51. Frank Gibbs, d. 17 July 1913, aged 83.
- 15 Henry Oldershaw, born 26 March 1812, d. 13 Oct. 1863, aged 51; Ann, his w., born 3 March 1805, d. 31 Dec. 1878, aged 73.
- 16 Mark Bicknell, d. 25 Sept. 1867, aged 60.
- 17 (*Tabular tomb.*) *Top* :—Elizabeth, w. of Josiah Wood Whymper, d. 10 Dec. 1859, aged 40; Emily, w. of Josiah Wood Whymper, d. 27 Sept. 1886, aged 53; Josiah Wood Whymper,* born at Ipswich 24 April 1813, d. at Town House, Haslemere, 7 April 1903.
- 18 Robert Ambrose, d. 7 Oct. 1874, aged 64.
- 19 James Lovell, d. 3 April 1875, aged 56.
- 20 Wm. Luff, d. 26 Aug. 1872, aged 57.
 Death to me little warning gave,
 And quickly brought me to my grave;
 I from my friends did quickly part,
 I lost my life by a horse and cart.
 (Erected by Wm. Barns.)
- 21 (*Iron cross.*) Susan Higgins, 1871 (*in Reg. buried 20 Sept., aged 84*).
- 22 Walter Furlonger, d. 12 May 1872, aged 46; Jane, w. of above, d. 3 May 1893, aged 67.
- 23 Mary Ann Wilkins, d. at "Jessies," 1 Nov. 1874, aged 61.
- 24 George, s. of late Wm. and Sarah Clark, d. 18 Nov. 1874, aged 31.
- 25 William Clark, d. 3 Jan. 1875, aged 77; Sarah, his w., d. 13 April 1881, aged 76; Elizbth., w. of Richd. Luff, of Lurgashall, d. 1 Jan. 1875, aged 95.
- 26 (*Footstone only.*) E. L., 1875.
- 27 John, s. of Jno. and Mary Clark, d. 6 Jan. 1876, aged 44; Lavinia Mary Weeks, d. 21 Oct. 1889, aged 34; also Baby Beatrice; Elizbth. Clark, w. of above, d. 24 July 1910, aged 77.
- 28 Henry Hayter, d. 17 July 1875, aged 57; Julia, his w., d. 2 Aug. 1892, aged 69.
- 29 Alfred Bicknell, d. 8 Dec. 1876, aged 40.

* A well-known artist and wood-engraver.

- 30 John Bridger, of Shottermill, d. 7 June 1877, aged 78 ;
Matilda, his w., d. 7 May 1888, aged 69.
- 31 Stephen Harding, d. at Lyon Cottage, 18 Sept. 1881,
aged 78 ; Mary Ann, his w., d. 4 July 1881, aged 59.
(*The three following are small recumbent stones*) :—
- 31a Sarah Jane Oakford, d. 16 Aug. 1878, aged 4 ; Frederick
John Oakford, d. 13 Sept. 1886, aged 16 m.
- 31b Alice Rose Oakford, d. 20 Sept. 1886, aged 3 ; Frank
Oakford, d. 21 Sept. 1886, aged 7.
- 31c Annie Gertrude Oakford, d. 24 Sept. 1886, aged 5.
- 32 Charles Bridger, of East Street, Haslemere, d. 29 Sept.
1910, in his 92nd year ; Harriet, w. of Chas. Bridger,
d. 30 July 1878, aged 59.
- 33 Geo. Berham Pattison Ford, born 7 Dec. 1878, d.
9 March 1879 ; Geo. Pearson Lewins, born 10 Nov.
1840, d. 12 March 1870.
- 34 Albert, 2nd s. of Chas. Bridger, d. 4 Aug. 1881, aged 27 ;
Margaret, eldest dau. of Chas. Bridger, d. 21 Jan.
1893, aged 42.
- 35 Mary, w. of Daniel Smithers, d. 28 Mar. 1879, aged 63 ;
Daniel Smithers, d. 24 Jan. 1892, aged 75.
- 36 Ann, youngest dau. of Geo. and Esther Welland,
d. 7 March 1878, aged 26.
- 37 George John, eldest s. of Geo. and Esther Welland,
d. 31 Aug. 1876, aged 23.
- 38 Esther, w. of George Welland, d. 13 July 1874, aged
56 ; George Welland, d. 10 March 1908, aged 88.
- 39 Henry Welland, s. of Jno. and Mary Welland, d.
11 Aug. 1886, aged 68.
- 40 Thomas Harrison, born 10 Mar. 1830, d. 15 Sept.
1873 ; George Harrison, born 14 Feb. 1823, d.
23 Feb. 1888 ; Elizbth. Harrison, born 14 Mar.
1825, d. 23 Oct. 1906.
- 41 Robert Legg, d. 13 Feb. 1873, aged 55 ; Sarah, his w.,
d. 24 March 1902, aged 86.
- 42 John Wornham Penfold, d. 11 Dec. 1873, aged 84 ;
Mary, his w., d. 17 April 1872, aged 82.
- 43 Willm. Dudds Clarke, d. 30 June 1876, aged 78 ; Mary
Catherine, his w., d. 6 July 1876, aged 68.
- 44 John Boniface, d. 16 Feb. 1878, aged 40.
- 45 Luke Woods, d. 30 Oct. 1875, aged 58 ; Jane, his w.,
d. 2 April 1888, aged 70.

- 46 Kate, eldest dau. of Wm. and Fanny Maides, d. 3 April 1878, aged 4 years and 9 m.; Esther, 2nd dau. of W. and F. Maides, d. 10 April 1878, aged 2 years and 5 m.
- 47 Richd., youngest s. of W. and F. Maides, d. 10 Dec. 1888, aged 18 m.
- 48 William Barns, d. 2 Nov. 1881, aged 66.
- 49 Mary, w. of John Rhoades, d. 20 Sept. 1869, aged 67; John Rhoades, d. 22 July 1873, aged 67.
- 50 John Wm. Rhoades, d. 9 Aug. 1874, aged 34; Jno. Wm. Marshall Rhoades, born 29 Aug. 1871, d. 3 July 1872, aged 18.

SECTION E.

- 1 (*Square tomb.*) *On top*:—Mary, w. of Chas. Candy Clerk, born 2 July 1794, d. 22 Sept. 1833; John Robt. George, 4th s. of above, d. 2 May 1834, aged 3; Wm. Chas., their eldest s., d. 21 June 1837, aged 10; Hugh Cromwell, s. of Rev. Wm. Harding, d. 1 Dec. 1834, aged 2 days. *South side*:—Ann, widow of Robt. Candy, born 27th July 1766, d. 18 Feb. 1846.
- 2 (*Square tomb.*) *On top*:—R. S. Sleigh, s. of Lieut. Sleigh, R.N., d. 11 Oct. 1842, aged 20.
- 3 Jas. Wm., s. of Geo. and Sophia Smith, d. 3 July 1847, aged 22.
- 4 George Smith, Surgeon, d. 10 June 1855, aged 62; Sophia, his w., d. 23 Nov. 1850, aged 52.
- 5 Philemon Williams, d. 4 Apr. 1847, aged 95.
- 6 Elizbth. Pickman, w. of Edmund Pickman, d. 21 July 1849, aged 41.
- 7 Wm. Luff, d. 7 April 1881, aged 66; Elizbth., his dau., d. 16 June 1867, aged 25; Henry Luff, his s., d. 26 Mar. 1868, aged 21; Mary Elliott, his dau., d. 24 July 1869, aged 31.
- 8 Captain C. W. de Courcy Ross, R.N., d. 13 Nov. 1847, aged 36.
- 9 Elizbth., w. of Stephen Pannell, d. 30 Aug. 1864, aged 87.
- 10 Willie, s. of Richd. and Caroline Luff, d. 11 Nov. 1883, aged 9.
- 11 Stephen Pannell, d. 31 March 1889, aged 96; Elizbth., his w., d. 4 Dec. 1894, aged 68.

- 12 Caroline, dau. of Wm. and Mary Shawyer, d. 1 Feb. 1882, aged 24.
- 13 Sarah Ann Arabella, w. of Walter Johnson Fogden, d. 21 April 1873, aged 30 ; Walter Wm., s. of W. J. and Alice Jane Fogden, d. 29 Dec. 1878, aged 1 year and 5 m.
- 14 Amelia, w. of E. L. Griffith, of Meadfield, d. 27 May 1869, aged 31 ; Edward Lewin Griffith, born 28 Nov. 1815, d. 24 Feb. 1895.
- 15 James Hall, d. 18 Sept. 1851, aged 81 ; Ann, his w., d. 6 July 1848, aged 68.
- 16 Rev. Chas. Jas. Morgan, 34 years Pastor of the Congregational Church, Haslemere, d. 26 Dec. 1878, aged 70 ; Ann, his w., d. 22 Jan. 1890, aged 86.
- 17 Florence Grace Chapman, d. 5 Aug. 1886, aged 11.
- 18 Geo. Luff, d. 30 Aug. 1886, aged 62 ; Ann, his widow, d. 30 Dec. 1894, aged 66.
- 19 (*Marble cross.*) Marianne Fry, d. 11 Feb. 1886, aged 76 ; Sophia Fry, d. 2 May 1896, aged 86.
- 20 Beatrice Brunsten Appleford, only child of Fredk. and Sarah Appleford, born 15 Aug. 1879, d. 7 Jan. 1884.
- 21 Ellen Mary, dau. of John and Sarah Bridger, d. 4 Oct. 1874, aged 5 years and 11 m. ; Ann Crome, born 11 July 1792 at Ludham, Norfolk, d. at Haslemere 9 June 1892.
- 22 Ellen Bridger, d. 30 Aug. 1870, aged 50 ; John Bridger, born 22 July 1815, d. 30 Dec. 1874 (*son of John B., no. 18C*).
- 23 Harry, s. of Jno. and Ellen Bridger, d. 4 Sept. 1850, aged 3 years and 9 m. ; Ellen Catherine, dau. of J. and E. Bridger, who died in infancy.
- 24 Thos. Paoli Hobart Johnson, Surgeon, d. 1 Mar. 1852, aged 44 ; erected by his s. Yorke Hobart Johnson.
- 25 Emily Sarah, dau. of Benjamin and Emily Pullen, d. 22 Feb. 1875, aged 5 years and 10 m.
- 26 Richd. Hammond, d. 25 Feb. 1851, aged 78 ; Joseph, his s., d. 26 Feb. 1861, aged 42 ; Mary, widow of Richd. Hammond, d. 31 Jan. 1859, aged 76 ; Sarah Hammond, d. 27 Jan. 1872, aged 56 ; Mary Ann Hammond, 22 Sept. 1872, aged 67.
- 27 Geo. Berry, d. 21 Jan. 1866, aged 44 ; Alice Rebecca, dau. of Geo. and Sarah Berry, d. 23 Nov. 1859, aged

- 1 year 5 m.; Jasper, s. of G. and S. Berry, d. 9 Nov. 1867, aged 7. (*Flat stone in front of above*):—Will. Alfred Lunn, s. of Will. and Sarah Finch, d. 11 March 1878, aged 4 years 6 m.; Sarah, w. of Wm. Finch, and relict of George Berry, d. 13 Mar. 1877, aged 46.
- 28 Henry Clothier, d. 25 Nov. 1884, aged 76; Sarah, his w., d. 5 Feb. 1894, aged 76.
- 29 Wm. Jas. Clothier, s. of H. and S. Clothier, d. 13 June 1856, aged 12 years and 12 weeks; Sarah Flower Clothier, dau. of H. and S. Clothier, d. 24 Nov. 1858, aged 18.
- 30 John, d. 23 Feb. 1863, aged 13; Fanny, d. 20 Mar. 1864, aged 27; and Edward Abraham, d. 3 Apr. 1868, aged 16; children of Henry and Sarah Clothier.
- 31 Elizbth., w. of Stephen Charge, d. 22 Oct. 1856, aged 47; Harry George, s. of Stephen and Catherine Charge, d. 30 Mar. 1860, aged 11 m.; Stephen Charge, d. 23 June 1863, aged 43.
- 32 Edward Lunn, d. 15 May 1866, aged 64.
- 33 Edwd. Berry, d. 3 April 1866, aged 69; Hannah, his widow, d. 30 Sept. 1869, aged 70.
- 34 Jane, w. of Chas. Brooker, dau. of Edwd. and Hannah Berry, d. 24 Oct. 1867, aged 23.
- 35 (*Marble cross.*) William Finch. (*No date.*)
- 36 *No stone; said to be the wife (from Leamington) of John, s. of John and Ellen Bridger, no. 22E.*
- 37 *No stone; said to be Frederick Bridger (of Milford), s. of John Bridger, no. 18C, buried 26 Apr. 1884, aged 70.*

SECTION F.

- 1 (*Marble cross.*) Ann Greig, born 27 Dec. 1811, d. 3 Dec. 1879.
- 2 (*Granite cross.*) Rev. Richd. Parson, born 2 Nov. 1808, d. 5 Jan. 1880; Harriett, his w., born 25 Nov. 1800, d. 27 June 1889.
- 3 (*Granite cross.*) Jane Parson, born 24 Sept. 1813, d. 17 Apr. 1892; also Mary Elizabeth Parson, born 21 Aug. 1815, d. 7 Mar. 1898.
- 4 (*Granite cross.*) Chas. F. Perkins, born 27 July 1820, d. 30 Dec. 1882; Mary, his w., d. 24 Dec. 1894.

- 4a (*No stone.*)
 4b (*No stone.*)
 4a, 4b, "Mrs. Storr, Mrs. Storr's baby, and Milton Storr"—J.W.P.
- 5 Sophia Morphy, widow of Jas. Morphy, Esq., Captain H.M. 70th Regiment, d. 25 Aug. 1875.
- 6 (*Stone cross.*) Ernest James, s. of Wm. and Kate Furlonger, d. 28 Aug. 1878, aged 5 m.
- 7 (*Marble cross.*) Edith Ellen, d. 31 Aug. 1878, aged 8 weeks; and Alice Janie, d. 8 July 1888, aged 5 m.; daus. of Geo. and Fanny Jane Fulk.
- 8 Harriet Steptoe, w. of H. Steptoe, d. 9 June 1886, aged 73; Henry Steptoe, d. 23 Dec. 1889, aged 81.
- 9 (*Marble cross.*) Elizbth. Griffith, born 23 Nov. 1827, d. 16 June 1890.
- 10 (*Marble cross.*) Margaret Stewart Glennie, born at Lythe Hill, 11 Oct. 1879, d. at Kneller Hall, 6 Jan. 1895.
- 11 Hamilton Farquhar Glennie, born 18 Nov. 1877, d. 4 Nov. 1878.
- 12 George Merrick Bell Buckton, born 10 Aug. 1876, d. 20 Dec. 1879.
- 12a (*Recumbent stone with inscription on a copper plate.*) George Bowdler Buckton, F.R.S.,* of Weycombe, Haslemere, born 24 May 1818, d. 25 Sept. 1905.
- 13 (*Marble Latin cross.*) Bernard Gedney Hutchinson, born 4 May 1874, d. 13 April 1884; Jane Pynsent Hutchinson, d. 6 Aug. 1887; Jonathan Hutchinson,† born at Selby, 23 July 1828, d. at Haslemere 23 June 1913. "A man of Hope and Forward-looking Mind."
- 14 Alice Sophia Russell, w. of Francis Albert Rollo Russell, born 2 Jan. 1865, d. 12 May 1886.
- 14a (*Marble cross.*) James Stewart Hodgson,‡ of Lythe Hill, born at Hampstead 2 Oct. 1826, married Gertrude Agatha Forsyth 30 Dec. 1862, d. at the Manor House, Haslemere, 14 July 1899; Gertrude Agatha, his w., born 5 Feb. 1844, d. 17 Sept. 1907.

* A well-known entomologist, author of monographs on the Membracidae, British Aphides, and British Cicadæ.

† Famous surgeon and dermatologist, see p. 274, and Plate XIX.

‡ Generous benefactor to Haslemere, see p. 272, and Plate XVIII.

- 15 (*Marble headstone.*) John Charman, d. 9 Feb. 1887, aged 32.
- 16 Harriet Latham, w. of Wm. Latham, of Great Stoatley, one of Her Majesty's Counsel and Mother of his children, born 10 June 1840, married 20 Dec. 1862, d. 27 Feb. 1887.
- 16a (*Granite Irish cross.*) Wesley Henry Thomas, d. 2 July 1902, aged 58.
- 17 (*Stone cross.*) Thirza Aylwin, w. of Peter Aylwin, d. 23 Nov. 1878; Peter Aylwin, born 14 April 1827, d. 10 July 1903.
- 18 (*No headstone, inscription on marble border.*) Procter Selby Hutchinson, born 9 Feb. 1863, d. 26 June 1894.
- 19 Henry Chas. Webb, d. 14 June 1884, aged 36; Louisa, his w., d. 19 Jan. 1912, aged 68.
- 20 (*Stone cross.*) Mabel Elizth. Bell, born at Shanghai 27 June 1869, d. at Haslemere 27 Jan. 1885.
- 21 Harriet, w. of Jas. C. McLennon, d. 27 May 1885, aged 60.
- 22 (*Stone cross.*) Phoebe Herbert, d. 4 June 1885, aged 79.
- 23 (*Small stone cross.*) Gertrude Mary, 3rd. dau. of Alfred and Mary Evans, born 5 April 1882, d. 19 Sept. 1885.
- 24 (*Marble cross.*) Eric Blakeley Thomas, d. at Uplands, 22 April 1890, aged 9½.
- 25 (*Stone cross.*) Ada Frances Etheridge, w. of Sanders Etheridge, M.A., born 20 June 1841, d. 7 Jan. 1893; Sanders Etheridge, formerly Rector of Haslemere for 29 years, born 19 Sept. 1835, d. 22 June 1912.
- 26 (*Granite cross.*) Angelo Tenbroeke Mott, d. 27 April 1883, aged 62; Mary Harriett, his widow, d. 11 April 1903, aged 78.
- 27 Maria, w. of Benjn. Lamboll, d. 7 April 1887, aged 51.
- 27a (*No stone.*) Cecil Gordon Lawson,* buried 10 June 1882, aged 30.
- 28 (*Stone cross.*) Fredk. Butter, d. 26 Jan. 1884, aged 26.
- 29 (*Granite obelisk.*) Louisa Pearse, d. 25 May 1886, aged 72. Thomas Frederick Pearse, M.D., F.R.C.S., late of Calcutta, d. 14 April 1914, aged 57.
- 30 (*Granite cross.*) Geraldine, dau. of Major-General John FitzMaurice, K.H., and Frances Maria his w., b. at Fort Ricasoli, Malta, 8 July 1831, died at Haslemere 19 June 1893.

* A well-known artist.

- 31 (*Marble cross.*) Elizbth., w. of John Davies, born 8 Oct. 1823, d. 7 Nov. 1883.
 32 Wm. Hedger, d. 5 Oct. 1882, aged 72; Caroline, his w., d. 28 Sept. 1884, aged 72.
 33 Margaret, dau. of Alexander and Maria A. S. Gale, d. 11 March 1850, aged 8 m.
 34 Elizbth. Purkiss, d. 30 Jan. 1882, aged 72.
 35 Mary Dean Burrows, dau. of Wm. and Charlotte Burrows, d. 2 May 1853, aged 26.
 36 Laurence Longhurst, d. 22 Feb. 1854, aged 64; Charlotte, his w., d. 7 March 1875, aged 87; Mary, their dau., d. 1 June 1861, aged 40.

There are several footstones on the edge of the path leading to north door:—J. L. 1756; F. B. 1824; R. L. 1830; T. W. 1821; W. S. 1826; E. S. 1813; W. S. 1767; also others on which the inscription is either illegible or buried.

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APPENDIX A (p. 104).

SURVEY OF THE GODALMING MANOR. 1-3 Edw. VI.* [1548].

[NOTE.]—*A Facsimile of the abbreviated Latin original with its many alterations and interlineations, made for the purposes of correcting error, identification with earlier documents, and revision to meet changes of ownership during the next ten or twenty years, would be useless to general readers, and an Anglicized edition impracticable. The details have therefore been thrown into the following tabulated form, in which the alterations or additions are set forth in italics, and erased words in dark type.*

The words "the same" in column 2 appear to apply to the altered as well as the original names. The owners of Revelands were liable to serve as Reeves (collect the Lord's rents, &c.).

HASILMERE.

Alterations, &c.	Owner.	Description of Parcels, Estimated or Nominal Acreage, and Annual Rent.
Robert of Albury,† now Dorothy Mel- lershe, Wo for life, then the heirs of Robert. Reveland	Philip Mellershe	1 parcel of woodland and mea- dow called Barfold, 40 30 ac. (5s. 4d.), land called Thom- sons Chownsons, 40 ac. (2s. 3d.), and land called Old hasilmere, 8 ac. (8d.) - -
Now Walter - -	John Gace - -	Land and meadow called Hallond - - - -
	Thoms. Farryngdon	1 Tenemt with land called Whitwells - - - -
	The same - -	Yearly for license to turn from right course towards the mill, a watercourse to the mill there called Ludwelmyll.
Now John. Reveland	Geo. Farryngdon	1 Tenemt with land called Stedelondes, late of Willm. Farryngdon - - - -
Now Henry Stede. Reveland	Willm. Farryngdon	Land called Bunkers (8d.), and Old hasilmere (12d.), 20 ac. -
Now John - -	Robt. Farryngdon	Land and wood called Kyrfold, 20 ac. - - - -

* Land Rev. Misc. Books, vol. 190. Another copy, or a draft, is dated 1548 [T. R. Miscell. Book, vol. 169].

† Not quite certain whether this "Albury" applies to the original "Philip," to "Robert," or to "Dorothy."

Alterations, &c.	Owner.	Description of Parcels, Estimated or Nominal Acreage, and Annual Rent.
<i>Heirs of Nich Wakeford.</i>	John Wakeford	Land and wood called Neles (9d.) and land with certain closes called highfeldes (12d.)* } 21d.
<i>Reveland</i>	Thomas Wakeford	1 Tenemt called Howndles water which he inhabits, with divers lands appertaining - } 9s.
<i>Now Richard</i>	Giles Covert, Esq.	Land and wood called Imbe- hams, 80 ac. - - - } 9s. 4d. and suit.
	Thomas Hull and John Skerlet - -	Land and wood called Imbe- hams, 80 ac. - - - } 9s. 4d. and suit.
<i>Now Robert Yalden.</i>	Willm. More, Esq.	Land called Smythes, 12 ac. - } 2s. 2d.
	The same - - -	Land called Skete readen, 12 ac. - - - } 3s.
<i>Now Henry Penycodd</i>	Thos. Penycod	Land called Skete readen, 16 ac. - - - } 3s. 4d.
<i>Now Rich^d Markes.</i>	Thos Bocher of Petworth, in Sussex -	1 Close of land called Clamerhill, 8 ac. (7d.)
	The same - - -	2 Closes of land, 1 meadow, and 1 parcel of wood lying together called Ball, 10 ac. (7d.) } 20d.
	The same - - -	3 little crofts lying together called Crowche readon, 2 ac. (6d.)
<i>Now Dorothy. Wo of Robert Mellershe for life, then the heirs of Robert. Reveland</i>	Robert Browne of Cranley - - -	1 Tenemt called Peperhams with land appertg thereto, 100 ac. - - - } 5s. and suit.
	Henry Stede in right of Isabel his wife with remr to heirs of Isabel - - -	1 Close of land called Sopers-land, 8 ac., 6 ac. - - - } 8d.
<i>Now John Boxold late Secry to Queen Mary.†</i>	Robert Boxfold of Bramshot - -	2 Crofts of land called Old Hasilmere, 5 ac. - - - } 4d.
	The same - - -	Land and wood lying together, 14 ac., called Shepehowse, 6 ac. } 8d.
<i>Now John</i> - -	Robt. Farryngdon -	1 Meadow called Pile mede, 1 ac. - - - } 2d.
	Willm Yalden - -	1 Croft of land called Dunsteddes, 1 ac. - - - } 1d.
	John Billynghurst -	A tenemt with a garden and one close of pasture called Collardes - - - } 12d.
	Willm Osbourne -	1 Close called Osbornesmore, 3 ac. - - - } 4d.
	Robert Boxfold -	Land called Skatehunts, 6 ac. } 8d.

* Sundry alterations in this case suggest uncertainty on the part of the writer.

† The original "Robert" is marked "stet," and a marginal interlineation of "Richard" is erased. The latter was perhaps Richard, one of two brothers of John, the Secretary, and the restored Robert perhaps the Secretary's heir (see p. 238).

Alterations, &c.	Owner.	Description of Parcels, Estimated or Nominal Acreage, and Annual Rent.
	The same - -	1 Moor called <i>Boxoldes More</i> , 6 ac. - - - - - } 15d.
	Wm Quennell - -	1 Parcel of land out of the Lord's waste lying before the gate of his tenem ^t , late of Roger Owton * - - - - - } (See Copyhold.)
Now Agnes Quennell.	The same - -	1 Garden lying next the Church of Hasilmere called Pilemede <i>Pile garden</i> * - - - - - } 4d.
Now Robert Mellershe	Heirs of John Mellershe - - - -	Land called Mede feld, 30 ac. - - - - - } 2s. 2d. and suit.
Reveland	Stephen Penycod -	1 Tenem ^t called Barkehurst with land appertaining, 30 ac. - - - - - } 8d.
Now Henry - -	John Stede - -	Land called Whatmans, 60 ac. - - - - - } 5s. 4d.
	The same - -	Land called Clamerhill, 8 ac. - - - - - } 16d.
Now Robert - -	Philip Mellershe -	1 Little close called Somersbury, 2 ac. - - - - - } 2d.
Now Thos Quennell.	Peter Quennell -	1 Tenem ^t called lifeld <i>Lithe hill</i> with divers lands appertains - - - - - } 4s. 5d.
In Chidingfold.†		
Reveland	The same - -	Land called Hathers and land called Steres - - - - - } <i>vjs</i> } 10s. 5d.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Tenants called Burgage holders in the Borough of Hasilmere.

The Burgesses of the Borough of Hasilmere hold divers lands and tenements there in Burgage called the Burgage rent collected annually by a certain Bailiff of the said Borough - - - - - } 12s. $\frac{1}{4}$ ^a ^d ₁

William Quennell now *Agnes Quennell* holds 1 parcel of land out of the Lords waste in Hasilmere lying before the gate of his tenem^t, late of Robert Owton * - - - - - } 3d.

Stephen Penycod holds 1 Parcel of land out of the Lord's waste, where was lately built a gate called Kilbye's Gate - - - - - } 1d.

* In 1541-2. The waste was 2d. and le Pyle 4d. (see p. 106).

† In 1541-2. Hathers 4s. 5d., and Steres 6s. (see p. 106).

APPENDIX B (p. 257).

A PETITION TO SEPARATE HASLEMERE FROM CHIDDINGFOLD PARISH, OR OTHERWISE IMPROVE THE STIPEND OF THE CURATE-IN-CHARGE (REV. THOMAS BURGES), *circa* 1640-41.

The following petition (Loseley MS. No. 757A) bears no date, but must have been prepared soon after the death of John Barlow, Rector of Chiddingfold in October, 1640, and the appointment of his successor, Dr. Layfield, in the next month; but before the death of Richard West, the younger, in April, 1642, the description of William and Thomas Albery as respectively the Bailiff and Constable of the Borough suggests some dislocation in the systems of election to those offices for 1640-1 and 1641-2.

To y^e right honorable the Knights Citizens and Burgeses in the house of Commons in Parliament assembled

The humble Petition of th' inhabitants of Haselmere in the County of Surry Humblie shewing; That Haselmere is a Market Town, an auntient Burrough Towne, consisting of (for y^e most part) but of verie poore men, and having but a verie smale quantitie of land thereunto belonging, yet nevertheles it is now farr more populous then in tymes past, insomuch as the Church thereof is hardlie sufficient to conteyne the people of the same place, although the said Church hath latelie ben enlarged as much in bignes as it was formerlie builded, and that the Church of Haselmere aforesaid is reputed to be a Chapple of Ease unto the Parsonage of Chiddingfold thereunto adjoynng and for that respect ther hath allwayes ben an hired mynister to serve the Cure of Haselmere unto whom the Rectors or Parsons of Chiddingfold aforesaid allowed but xx^{tie} markes per annum to serve the Cure of Haselmere aforesaid, untill that the late deceased Parson of Chiddingfold, namelie Mr. Barlow, augmented the salarie or stipend of the now present Curatt or Mynister of Haselmere aforesaid, namelie Mr. Thomas Burges, unto xv^{li} per annum, which Mr. Burges is a verie industrious and religious mynister, and preacheth and expoundeth Divyne scripture everie Sundaie, and behaveth himself verie orderlie and

decentlie. And further Wee humblie shew that the Church of Haselmere aforesaid is distant from the Church of Chiddingfold afor[esaid t]hree miles and upwardes being verie fowle way in the wild of Surrey, and that Haselmere [? aforesaid] is in [? all] thinges distinct from Chiddingfold aforesaid, save onlie in the Parsonage thereof [] of [? the] tithes of Haselmere hath allwayes ben lett to farme, it being of the yeerlie vale[w of] xlv^{li} or therabouts, and that the Tithes of Chiddingfold aforesaid are of the yeerlie valew of $\oplus \oplus^{\text{li}}$ and upward, and that Doctor Layfield (who is beneficed in an other place) is now Rector or Parson of the said Parsonage of Chiddingfold, it being of the Advowson of the Deane and Chapter of Salisbury. And that the Curattes of Haselmere aforesaid, by reason of their dependance uppon the Parson of Chiddingfold before said have used often tymes to read divyne service att Chiddingfold aforesaid uppon Sundaies and hollie daies in the weaknes of the bodies of the late Parsons of Chiddingfold aforesaid and alsoe in their absentes, wherby the Cure of Haselmere aforesaid hath ben verie negligentlie served.

Wherfore, the premisses considered, we humblie beseech this Honorable Assembly that the said Mr. Burges maie contynew his said Cure of Haselmere, And that some Course maie be taken (as to your wisdomes shall seeme fitt) either by dividing of the Parsonage of Haselmere from Chiddingfold aforesaid or some other course for the allowing of more competent meanes and livelihood for the said Mr. Burges and all other the future curattes of Haselmere aforesaid for the tymes being allwayes to contynew unto posteritie, Wherby they maie have mayntenance for to buy them Bookes, follow and applie their studies and alsoe live in a decent manner. And wee whose names are here subscribed shall prairie for this Honorable Assembly and the happie successe of this Parliament.

[The order of the signatures, &c., of the petitioners is too irregular to be adopted.]

Edward Belgrave, Esq^r., William Alberty, Baylife, Thomas Alberty, Constable, John Hewes and Thomas Upton, Churchwardens, Robert Balden, Richard Broadfield, Henry Welland, Robert Bradfould, Edmond Burll, George Denyer, Thomas Wellar, Robert Billinghamurst, John Myells, Mathew Cobden, Richard West, Larrens Sturt, Richard West, Jun^r.,

John Haselgrove, John Ead, sen^r., Georg Clayton, John Ede, Jun^r., Michael Welland, Gabriell Wodnot, John Albery, John Young, Ri Lusher, James Osborne, James [? Purdye], Robert Allen, Richard Boxsall, Peter Quynnell, Abraham Upfold, Robert Comber, Thomas Bla * * [? Blase], Will Pearson, Peter Clarke, Henry Wilkinson, John Billinghamurst, Linord Broadford, Thomas Chalcret, Henery Keene, Mathew Marian, John Pannell, John Keen, Robert Holt, William Broadfeld, John Hasselgrove, Jun^r., Will Baxter, Richard Lowes, Steven Yealden, John Etherton (? Etherington), William Hoad, Henry Coorte.

APPENDIX C (p. 188).

ADDRESS TO CHARLES II., 1681 (Loseley MS. No. 732).

To the Kings most excellent Ma . .

May it please your excellent Ma^{tie}.

Wee yo^r ma^{ties} most dutifull and Loyall Subjects The Bayliffe and Burgesses of your Ma^{ties} ancient Burrough of Haslemere in the County of Surrey haveing with infinite satisfaction Read yo^r Ma^{ties} most graciouse speech to yo^r parliam^t att Oxford on the one and Twentieth day of March last and alsoe haveing heard yo^r Ma^{ties} alike graciouse Declaration touching the causes and reasons That moved yo^r Ma^{tie} to dissolve the two last parliam^{ts} according to yo^r Ma^{ties} Order read publicuely in our Chappell on Sunday being the eight day of this instant Ma^y Did thereupon warne a meeteing of all the membars of the said Burrough in our Comon Hall or Chamber on this present tenth day of May 1681.

Where it was by us (whose names hereunder Subscribed) unanimously agreed To render unto yo^r sacred Ma^{tie} our most humble thanks for your said graciouse Speech and Declaration And that yo^r Ma^{tie} hath in both soe solemnly declared not onely That yo^r Ma^{tie} will never use Arbitrary Governm^t (which as wee had noe cause to feare soe neither had wee thereof any Jealousy) but alsoe That your Ma^{tie} is resolved not to suffer it in others That the knowne and establisht Lawes of this your Kingdom shall bee the rule of your Ma^{ties} Governem^t. And alsoe that it is your meaning they should bee the measure for all men acting under your Ma^{ties} authority And that your Ma^{tie} thinks not fitt to consent to a Law that shall establish another Civill warr or make it necessary to maintaine a standing force whereby to preserve the peace of your Ma^{ties} Kingdomes For all which wee doe hereby render our most hearty and humble thanks unto your Ma^{tie} And wee doe most humbly assure your Ma^{tie} That wee shall take all possible care when your Ma^{tie} shall think fitt to call another Parliament to send such

membars from our Burrough as wee shall have good assurance are cordially and zelously affected to yo^r Ma^{ties} person and Family and alsoe to the Governem^t ecclitall and Civill as it is now by Law established And wee humbly begg your Ma^{ties} graciouse acceptance of this our dutifull addresse from the hands of S^r William More Barr^t George Woodroffe Esq^r our late Burgesses and James Gresham of Haslemere Esq^r.

THE KING ANSWEARE.

Gentlemen

I thanke you very kindly and I doe assure you I will make the Lawes my Rule And I will be a freind to all yat are freindes to the Church of England, and an enemye to all yat are Enemyes to it.

APPENDIX D (p. 199).

PROCEDURE AT PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION, 1759.

Oyez! Oyez! Oyez! All manner of Persons who have a Right to be present at this Election of a Burgess for this Borough of Haslemere to serve in this present Parliament of our Sovereign Lord the King now holden at the City of Westminster, draw near and give your attendance.

Oyez! Oyez! Oyez! all Persons are commanded to keep Silence while the Sherrieff's Precept is reading.

After the Sherrieff's Precept is read, then let a Justice of the Peace for Surry swear the Bailiff the Form of w^{ch} Oath is in the Bribery Act, and let him subscribe it.

Read the Bribery Act.

Here let Mr. Molyneux make Tender of himself as a Candidate.

Get a Poll Book ready, and if a Poll be demanded, go on therewith in the usual Way. And if any one be polled with a Quere You are to write Quere ag^t his Name.

If no Poll then

Oyez! Oyez! Oyez! If any Persons who have a Right in this Election demand a Poll, John Arnold Bailiff of this Borough doth require them forthwith to do the same. Otherwise he the said John Arnold will declare Thomas More Molyneux Esquire to be duly elected to serve for this Borough in this present Parliament of our Lord the King now holden at the City of Westminster pursuant to the Precept of the Sherrieff of the County of Surry to the said Bailiff directed.

I John Arnold Bailiff of this Borough of Haslemere do declare Thomas More Molyneux Esquire duly elected to serve for this Borough in this present Parliament of our

Lord the King now held at the City of Westminster by virtue of the Precept of the Sherriff of the County of Surry to me directed and which has been before read.

[Marginal note.] *Form of the Oath to be engrossed on Parchm^t and given by a Justice of the Peace to the Bailiff who must sign the same to be registered at the Quarter Sessions as directed by the Bribery Act.*

I John Arnold do hereby solemnly swear, that I have not, directly nor indirectly, received any sum or sums of Money Office Place or Employment Gratuity or Reward or any Bond Bill or Note or any Promise or Gratuity whatsoever either by my Self or any other Person to my Use or Benefit or Advantage for making any Return at the present Election of Members to serve in Parliament; and that I will return such Person or Persons as shall to the best of my Judgment appear to Me to have the Majority of legal Votes.

JOHN ARNOLD.

Be it remembered that on this twenty-fourth day of November One Thousand Seven Hundred and fifty Nine immediately after the reading the Writ or Precept for the Election of a Member to serve in Parliament for the Borough of Haslemere in the County of Surry the above-named John Arnold, being the Bailiff of the said Borough and the Returning Officer of such Member, did take and subscribe the above written Oath, the same being duly administered to him by me, One of his Majestie's Justices of the Peace for the said County of Surry.

PHILIP CARTERET WEBB.

APPENDIX E (p. 218).

AN AGREEMENT (LOSELEY MS. 745) TO SUBSCRIBE TOWARDS THE COST OF OBTAINING AN ACT OF PARLIAMENT TO MAKE A NEW ROAD FROM MILFORD, THROUGH HASLEMERE, TO MEET THE CHICHESTER AND PORTSMOUTH ROADS (1763).

Whereas part of the Turnpike Roads between London and Portsmouth, and London and Chichester, which go over Hindhead, by reason of the Highth of the Hills and being greatly exposed to the Winds and Tempests and the heaviness of the Roads, are very inconvenient for Gentlemen and Passengers passing there; And a better more safe and easy Road may be made beside that, from Milford through Haslemere and into the Portsmouth Road again on Lippock Heath near Lippock, and into the Chichester Road again in Carpenters Heath near the Blew Bell in Farnhurst Lane; and the Chichester Road will be near two miles nearer this way; and the Portsmouth Road this way will be full as near as the other way; and such Road through Haslemere will be of the greatest service and utility not only to the Gentlemen and Travellers passing between London and Portsmouth and London and Chichester, but also to the Inhabitants of Haslemere and all the Country thereabout THEREFORE we whose names are hereto subscribed having mutually Agreed to Apply to Parliament for an Act for Repairing and Amending the Roads from Milford through Haslemere into the Chichester Road at Carpenters Heath and into the Portsmouth Road in Lippock Heath Do hereby severally and respectively Promise and Agree to and with the others of Us, and every of them, That we will pay into the Hands of Mr. John Arnold of Haslemere the Several and respective sums of Money which we have hereunder respectively Subscribed our names to, for or against to be applied and disposed of for the purpose of obtaining such Act of Parliament and paying and satisfying all Charges and Expences incurring or to be incurred concerning the Same or

relating thereto. AS WITNESS our hands the fourteenth day of November One thousand seven hundred and sixty three.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		
Ri. Billinghamurst	-	21	0	0	John Moore	-	1	1	0
Challen Miller	-	5	5	0	Harry Bonner	-	1	1	0
Sarah Cobden	-	3	3	0	John Aldred	-	1	1	0
Robt. Roill	-	2	2	0	Edmd. Greenfield	-	2	2	0
Thos. Jackman	-	10	0	0	John Hardey	-	0	5	0
James Coston	-	1	1	0	Joseph Farnden	-	1	1	0
Jno. Luff (Post-					Willm. Ride, senr.	-	3	3	0
master)	-	5	5	0	Jams. Boxall	-	1	1	[0]
Wm. Bristow	-	5	5	0	Thos. Sayers	-	3	3	0
Jno. Paine	-	2	2	0	J. Jackson	-	5	5	0
Thos. Hitchcock	-	1	1	0	J. Mitchell	-	2	2	0
Robt. Briant	-	5	5	0	John Vollor	-	1	1	0
John Arnold	-	5	5	0	John Marchant	-	1	1	0
Thos. Denyer	-	1	1	0	Robt. Bennett	-	2	2	0
Ried. Smither	-	5	5	0	Wm. Upton	-	1	1	0
Wm. Wiggins	-	5	5	0	Wm. Morley	-	1	1	0
Mary Frodgle	-	1	1	0	Wm. Overington	-	2	2	0
John Fielder	-	2	2	0	Jeremiah Cox	-	2	2	0
Edmd. & Jos. Woods	5	5	0	0	Thos. Ride	-	3	3	0
Robt. Ride	-	3	3	0	John Bullock	-	1	1	0
Benjn. Helyer	-	2	2	0	Thos. Sayers	-	2	2	0
Edward Ride	-	1	1	0	Mary Coleman	-	1	1	0
Ried. Begent	-	1	1	0	John Crowcher	-	10	10	0
John Bridger	-	1	1	0	John Billinghamurst	-	1	1	0
Thomas Coms	-	1	1	0	John Lucas	-	2	2	0
Wm. Smith	-	3	3	0	James Osborne	-	7	7	0
Robt. Philps	-	5	5	0	William Chitty	-	1	1	0
Marth. Lowden	-	1	1	0	Elizabeth Chitty	-	1	1	0
W. Ride	-	5	5	0	Dorothy Upton	-	2	2	0
Ried. Row	-	1	1	0	John Pricklow	-	3	3	0

NOTES.

A "Case" drawn up in favour of the new road scheme (Loseley MSS. No. 736) stated that the road from Kingston-on-Thames to Sheet Bridge was part of the great and ancient road leading from London to Portsmouth, and the same from Kingston to Hindhead Heath was part of the great and ancient road leading from London to Chester [Chichester]; and the road through and going out of the Portsmouth Road on Hindhead,* and going from thence to and through Farnhurst Lane and

* From a plan of the main roads [Loseley MS. Nos. 1364-5] it appears that the point of departure was between the forty-second and forty-third milestones on the old turnpike road above the Punch Bowl.

Midhurst to Chichester was also other part of the antient road from London to Chichester.

It also described the dangers and drawbacks of the road over Hindhead in somewhat exaggerated terms—*e.g.* Hindhead Heath being a very high hill, the ascent thereto was very steep every way for several miles; and in some parts of the roads there were deep sands [, so] that it was very heavy and tedious travelling through those roads; and on the top of the said hill were steep precipices to pass by and over; and for several miles over the hill the road was open and exposed to winds and tempests which were very strong and frequent there; and great danger and inconvenience had always been found in passing over this hill.

It is unnecessary to give fuller details of the case. The desired Act was obtained in 1764; and it only remains to add to the information already given (p. 218), that a further Local Act [27 Geo. III. c. 95] was passed in 1787 to make provision for the repayment of money already borrowed, and for the completion of the undertaking. Great progress had been made in repairing and widening the road, but it could not be effectually amended and kept in repair, &c., unless the then expired Act were continued and the powers amended. The period was accordingly extended, and a new Board of Trustees appointed, &c.; and they were to cause the road leading from Milford through Haslemere to the forty-third milestone,* near Farnhurst Lane in Surrey, to be repaired and amended before the other roads. The stretch of road through Camels Dale, over Hammer Hill and Linchmere Common, to the 'Jolly Sailor'† or 'Black Fox' on the Portsmouth Road at Liphook Heath was sooner or later completed, certainly before 1805; but it failed to attract the traffic between London to Portsmouth from the Hindhead route ‡.

* This forty-third milestone was apparently one of a series marked on the plan of roads referred to on the preceding page, of which the forty-first stood some distance from Haslemere on the Godalming Road. At present a forty-first milestone from Hyde Park Corner stands at the junction of the Chichester and Portsmouth Roads, on the south side of the town near Deane House.

† Horsfield's 'Sussex,' vol. ii. (map).

‡ Mr. James Edgeler, of Haslemere, believes that the little house on the right side of the road, between the Shottermill ponds and Hammer Hill, now used in connection with the fish culture operations, was a toll-house. The milestones, if ever erected on this part of the road, have disappeared.

APPENDIX F.

PERAMBULATION OF THE BOROUGH, 1813 (FROM A ROUGH
TRANSCRIPT BY THE LATE J. W. PENFOLD).

It was presented at the Court Leet held on Thursday the 10th day of June, 1813, that on a Perambulation this Day made by us of the Borough and Manor of Haslemere, the true Boundaries thereof are as follows :—

Begin at the Eastern Corner of James Upton's Garden in Cow Street and proceed Southward to the bottom of same Garden to the Hedge of Caleb Withalls Field, then Westward along the back of Garden in the occupations of Widow Randall, James Combes, Widow Collins, John Frogly, Ann Glover, Reuben Jennings, John Edgeler, William Bicknell, William Smither, Thomas White, and Richard Mercer, following the bend at the back of Smithers Garden to the corner of the Half Moon Barn occupied by Withall excluding Barn and Pigsties along the low wall in James Hall's Garden formerly of the George Inn and across Half Moon Garden occupied by said Caleb Withall to the corner of the Stone Wall adjoining the lower part of the Gate between the upper and lower Half Moon yards and from thence excluding the Gate thro' the stable to the Wall about 5 feet below the corner of Do. into the Upper Orchard of the Half Moon now occupied by John Snatt including part of the Stable, then turning left to the Hedge about 30 yards from the corner of said Orchard, continue along the Ditch on the lower side of the Hedge of a Field now in the occupation of Robert Philps formerly called Wiggens's Croft and along the upper side of Paines Croft (excluding Hedge) in the occupation of Martin Tims and turn to the right at about 40 Yards from the Corner of Do. cutting off said Corner to the Hedge adjoining the old hollow Way opposite the Corner of Collins's garden now occupied by Thomas Lambert. Then cross hollow way to said Corner 3 feet on the upper side of a young Walnut tree continuing along the back of said Lambert's Garden and Garden adjoining

occupied by Upton between Shepherd's Hill and Ditto to the Turnpike Road. Then cross the Turnpike Road and proceed across Shepherd's Hill in a right Line towards the 2nd Walnut Tree, pass in 2 feet behind the same and excluding the s^d Tree and cross Pilewell Street thro' Hedge of Garden occupied by James Clark to a stake on the opposite side then turn to the right across the corner of Mr. Penfold's Meadow late Simmons's thro' the Hedge near a young wild Cherry Tree into Lower Bunkhurst Meadow in the occupation of Martin Tims in a straight line thro' Town Mead or Popes Mead to the West Corner of the Tithe Patch along the Ditch excluding Hedge to the corner of Barnfield occupied by John Wiggins below the Stile and thro' the Hedge into Barnfield on the East side of the Stile and from thence in a straight Line across said Barnfield to the Hedge adjoining Church Lane at an Ash Stem and over said Hedge into Church Lane and along the Lane to the center of the Turnpike Road from thence obliquely along Three Gates Lane to a Pond, and then turn to the right thro' the Hedge past an Ash Tree near the second Gate into farther Chounsams Close in the occupation of Dr. Price in a right Line to the fence of Dr. Price's pleasure Ground cross the Fence at the 2nd large Fir tree thro' the said Pleasure Ground to the Post of a Gate on the left hand side of the Town Well and across Well Lane Meadow in the occupation of Danuel Sanders in a straight line continuing across the corner of the White Hart Meadow in the occupation of Mr. Gordon including a Corner of Collards Upper Meadow to the right hand side of the Rail Gate into Collards Lane and along the Lane to a Sycamore Stem on the left hand side and thro' the Hedge into Collards Croft occupied by John Mitchell in a right line to the Hedge of Garden occupied by said John Mitchell and pass thro' said Hedge about twelve feet from the lower side of said Garden and continue along the same within side the Hedge and through the Sink or Drain hole in the Wall of the front part of the Garden and across Cow Street to the Corner of James Uptons Garden where the Boundary commenced.

Also it was presented at the same Court that the waste land within the Borough was as follows :—

Begin at the East Corner of Shepherd's Hill proceed

along the left hand side of the Turnpike Road leading to Midhurst including the old Blacksmith's Shop and along the Hedge to the old hollow way and continue along the Hedge on the left hand side till you meet the boundary line of the Borough opposite the corner of Lamberts Garden proceed along the said line to the before described 2nd Walnut Tree cross Pilewell Street and along the left hand side of Do. including a Wood house and other Buildings in the occupation of John Roe and James Maybank till it meets the point at the last corner of Shepherds Hill where the Boundary commenced.

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Fig. 38.—The Windmill. It stood on Grayswood Hill (Witley Parish), and was pulled down about 1880.

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